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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. DEAN).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 22, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MADELEINE DEAN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2021, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

HONORING BOB STACEY'S DISTINGUISHED CAREER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, Portland Metro Councilor Bob Stacey announced he is going to retire next month. To say Bob is an unsung hero is true only for those who were never privileged to work with Bob or watch him in action. He is a hero in every sense of the word and the quintessential champion for livability in our community—and not just for Oregon—because his long and distinguished career earned him a national reputation.

I have had the special privilege to work with Bob in every facet of his distinguished career. As a young legislator, he worked to enact Oregon's landmark land use legislation; and Bob, as a young attorney for the One Thousand Friends of Oregon, fought to establish and protect Oregon's iconic land use legislation with pioneers like Henry Richmond, Dick Benner, and Richard Whitman—true Oregon pioneers. His work put him into direct conflict with the cult, the Rajneeshees, who at that point had taken over the central Oregon town of Antelope. They actually tried to poison him as he had the courage to stand up for the integrity of local government and land use planning.

When I was elected to the Portland City Council and became the commissioner of public works, Bob was my chief of staff helping to manage a diverse portfolio of critical bureaus including planning, transportation, and environmental services. He was director of the Portland Planning Bureau for over 5 years with landmark achievements including the Central City Plan and the Albina Community Plan during a very challenging time for the city financially. And Bob was respected and beloved by the planning bureau staff. He was tireless and creative.

He spent a period of time in private practice I think just to figure out what it was like. He served as a special adviser to Governor Barbara Roberts. He was executive director at our regional transportation agency TriMet, director of planning and policy, and then he was executive director of the One Thousand Friends of Oregon, the watchdog group committed to protecting the integrity of our land use.

He barely lost a race for the metro council president but then went on to serve three terms as a councilor where he was insightful and influential for our entire region. He has been a thought leader in all things that matter—environmental protection, land use, climate, traffic congestion, affordable housing, air quality, and economic development. He was always clear-eyed and visionary, but thoughtful, all while being one of the nicest people, Madam Speaker, you would ever want to meet.

He is stepping down in a few days to deal with some health issues, and while I will miss him, it is important that he take care of himself.

Oregon thanks Bob for an exemplary achievement in public service in his own quiet, thoughtful way. He has been a key part of all the important issues in our region for almost half a century, and I thank him for his lifetime of public service.

HIPPOCRATIC OATH: THE CONGRESS' COLLECTIVE CONSCIENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, as a physician, I took the Hippocratic oath to first do no harm. That means caring for the sick and protecting those who cannot protect themselves. That means fighting to protect the unborn.

Sadly, not all Members of Congress share that commitment. Right now, liberals in this body are attempting to repeal the Hyde amendment which prohibits tax dollars from funding abortions. Worse, they are attempting to legalize abortions on demand until the moment of birth. While science tells us that the unborn baby is a human life and deserves protection, our collective conscience should motivate us to protect these unborn children.

We owe it to the American people to defend the sanctity of life. We owe it to

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them to protect the most vulnerable among us. As a doctor and as a legislator, I will always stand for life.

STRONG AMERICAN MILITARY

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, as Congress prepares to consider the National Defense Authorization Act, our Nation continues to face national security threats abroad. I am proud that this legislation protects our military from the administration's reckless spending cuts that would have made Americans less safe. It also provides a 2.7 percent pay raise for our Nation's servicemembers and protects their right to personal expression.

This bill would allow our troops to make their own choice on whether to receive the COVID–19 vaccine. It would prohibit them from being dishonorably discharged for making their own healthcare decisions. Furthermore, this legislation would increase security on our southern border. It acknowledges the record number of illegal crossings which is truly a national security crisis.

With the threat of global terrorism on the rise, now is not the time to allow our borders to be more vulnerable. President Reagan once said that we maintain peace through our strength and that weakness only invites aggression.

Now is the time for a strong United States military. Now is the time for that peace through strength. And now is the time to pass the National Defense Authorization Act and to continue to protect each and every American.

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA) for 5 minutes.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, women's freedom to choose their reproductive care is under attack by politicians who want to control their decisions.

A woman's freedom to make a decision on this very private, personal matter should be respected and should be left to her alone together with her family and her doctor and guided by her faith.

Politicians and government should have no control. Yet 3 weeks ago, my home State of Texas passed one of the strictest abortion bills in the country which on its face is unconstitutional.

Politicians in Texas are trying to control women's freedom to choose and the progress that we have made in the last 50 years. It also allows anyone—anyone—in the country to file a lawsuit against a provider, family, friend, clergy, Uber driver, Lyft driver, and anyone who assists a woman seeking an abortion. If successful, the plaintiffs get $10,000.

In fact, just last week two individuals, not even from Texas, filed lawsuits against a doctor from San Antonio who publicly acknowledged that he had performed an abortion outside the legal limits of this Texas law. One of the plaintiffs even admitted that his reason for filing this suit was the $10,000 bounty. He needed the money.

This is outrageous and must be stopped. Texas already has some of the most restrictive abortion laws in the country.

Before this law entered into effect, my home State already required women to get mandatory sonograms, and we also have a 24-hour waiting period. Now this law makes existing restrictions even worse.

Texas has almost 7 million women aged 15 to 49 out of a total of 75 million in this age group in the entire country. So we make up now one in ten of the U.S. women of reproductive age. All these women all over Texas now have no choices. Now, effectively, Roe v. Wade is meaningless.

Madam Speaker, women's freedom to choose what to do with their bodies is hanging by a thread, and Congress can't sit idle.

Last week, I visited Planned Parenthood's headquarters in my district and heard horrific stories about how this draconian law is affecting women in my region.

On September 1, the day that Texas law took effect, one Texas woman learned she was about 5 weeks pregnant—and still within the new legal limits in the Texas law to obtain an abortion in Texas. But at the same visit she also learned that she had COVID–19. By the time she would finish her quarantine period it would be too late to get an abortion in Texas and she would then have to go out of State for care.

On September 2, Planned Parenthood providers saw a patient for an ultrasound that showed she was under 6 weeks and still within the new legal limits of the Texas law. When she came back the next day after the State mandated 24-hour waiting period, the second sonogram showed she had passed the new legal limit. Overnight she lost access to an abortion in Texas.

Here is another story. A few days after the Texas law took effect, a woman walked into the Planned Parenthood's health center after trying to self-manage an abortion. Having no money or resources, she had turned to the internet where she found some abortion tea. She took it, and it didn't work. The ultrasound showed she was past the new legal limit, and doctors in Texas couldn't help her. She too was now forced to seek care out of State or to continue with her pregnancy.

Then, Madam Speaker, I am sure you heard about tropical storm Nicholas. The storm made landfall during some patients' State mandated 24-hour waiting period. They were hunkered down. They couldn't get to the clinic, and the clinic was closed. They lost their right to an abortion during that time period.

Another case I heard of was from a 44-year-old patient, already a parent, who didn't think she could have any more children but learned that she was pregnant at 7 weeks, just past the legal limits of the new Texas law. This patient was never planning to stay with her current partner and now, due to this pregnancy, feels pressured to remain in that relationship.

Madam Speaker, these cases are heartbreaking, and I am sure we will hear more and worse because women's lives are at risk. And although I am encouraged to know the Justice Department is acting on this, Congress needs to act, and this is why we must pass H.R. 3755.

HONORING LARRY JOE ALEXANDER OF JERSEYVILLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Larry Joe Alexander of Jerseyville who passed away on September 6 at the age of 57.

After graduating from Jersey Community High School, Larry attended Worsham College of Mortuary Science and obtained his degree in funeral directing and embalming.

Larry married his true love, Julie Ann Calvey, in 1989. After building a beautiful life together, Julie passed away on May 14, 2016, after a brave battle with cancer.

In 1985 Larry started his career in the funeral home business. In 1992 Larry was elected as the Jersey County Coroner and continued to hold that office until his death. Larry was a member of the First Assembly of God church in Jerseyville, the Jersey County Republican Party, the Shriners, Full Moon Masonic Lodge 341, the Scottish Rite, and many other organizations.

His passing is a loss for the 13th District and everyone who had the pleasure of knowing him. In the past few months, Larry and his daughters have been in the process of creating a scholarship in his wife, Julie's, memory. His daughter, Alyssa, and niece, Kari Jo, have decided to honor both their parents with a joint education scholarship.

Shannon and I send our thoughts and prayers to Alyssa, Kari Jo, and the rest of Larry's family.

Larry, may you rest in peace my friend.

□ 1015

HONORING THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE OF WILLIAM HAINE

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor my good friend, William Haine, for his distinguished service to the State of Illinois and the American people.

Bill was born in Alton in 1944. He attended St. Patrick's Grade School and Marquette High School in Alton, and received a Bachelor's Degree from St. Louis University. Soon after, he enlisted and served in Vietnam as a member of the First Cavalry Division, earning the Bronze Star for Meritorious Service in Combat Operations.

After returning home from Vietnam, he earned his juris doctorate from St. Louis University, where he met his future wife, Anna.

Bill began his career as a clerk for George Moran of the Fifth Appellate Court District. He soon became an assistant public defender while entering into private practice. Bill's illustrious career of public service began with his election to the Madison County Board. He was then elected to multiple terms as the Madison County State's Attorney and eventually as a State Senator in the 13th District. At the time of Bill's passing just a few weeks ago, he was serving on the Illinois State Board of Elections.

Bill was a member of many civic and religious organizations, including the Knights of Columbus, the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, and the American Legion and VFW.

One of my favorite stories about Senator Haine was when he and his family and his wife, Anna, came to tour Washington, D.C., and I had a chance to take him on the House floor here and on the Senate floor where Bill, who wasn't in the best health when he came, decided to sit down in the Senate, and an overzealous Senate staffer came out and said: ''I'm sorry, but that chair is reserved for a Senator.'' And Bill said: ''I'm a Senator.''

And I happily reminded that overzealous staffer at the time that it was actually a staff member's chair and Bill was okay sitting there while we showed the glorious splendor of what we get to see every day.

Shannon, my kids, we send our heartfelt prayers to his wife, his seven children, his 38 grandchildren, and his great grandchild.

Bill's commitment to public service was second to none.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF JOE CHAMPLEY

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of my best friends in the world, Joe Champley, who was honored as Taylorville Junior High School's Teacher of the Month for September. Joe has over 30 years of experience serving as a teacher, coach, mentor, and friend to so many in our community.

Joe received Taylorville Junior High School's Red Apple Award which honors his outstanding dedication to students and staff. As an instructor, his compassion and care for kids is unmatched, as is his humor. He teaches because he believes teachers can make a difference in kids' lives, and he hopes to lead them down the right path. And I can count countless numbers of kids who have gone through the junior high school that I went to who Joe has helped.

One of his fondest memories is when he introduced the Illinois Secretary of State, Jesse White, and all the students chanted ''Champley needs a raise. Champley needs a raise.''

Joe graduated from our high school, Taylorville High School, in 1985, after having an outstanding career in athletics. During Joe's tenure as a three-year starter on the basketball team, the Tornadoes won an Apollo Conference Championship and a regional championship; and he happens to still be 16th on the all-time Tornadoes scoring list.

The Taylorville community, my community, is honored to have leaders like Joe Champley. Joe is somebody who has made a difference in so many lives, and he is going to continue to do that for many years to come.

I wish you the best, Joe, my friend.

REBUILDING OF AMERICA BEGINS NOW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, we feel the wind of history at our back this week and next. This has been a long time coming. Not since the mid-1960s have we had such an opportunity to do so many big, bold, and historic things as we have in front of us right now; things like paid family leave; modernizing and rebuilding our K–12 public schools, tuition-free community college, universal pre-K; and injecting the single biggest investment in our infrastructure in our Nation's history, roads, bridges, rail, replacing water and sewer lines that have been there for over a century, taking out old gas lines that are dangerous, leaded pipes that have literally cost lives.

This is all right in front of us right now, and here in the House, it hangs by perhaps a few votes. Just one or two votes may make the critical difference.

Every single one of these measures I mentioned is popular, every single one. And it is not just Democrats. Sixty-six percent of Americans support the package I just described. That includes 61 percent of Independents, and even 39 percent of Republicans.

The American people get it. They recognize that we must rebuild America, rebuild our infrastructure in terms of our physical infrastructure and the infrastructure of our society.

Now, some might ask, understandably, okay, all these things sound great, but how are you going to pay for it?

Well, in the Ways and Means Committee, we just put our money where our mouth is. We just put up vote after vote to raise taxes on the richest one-tenth of 1 percent; to raise the revenue necessary to fund every single one of the priorities that I just described.

I understand there are those who want to keep things as they are; who don't believe we should invest in our infrastructure; don't believe we should have paid family leave, even though the rest of the industrialized world has it and has for decades; don't believe that we should have funding for child care.

They want to keep the system the way it is. They like the idea that there was just a $2 trillion tax cut under the previous administration, none of it paid for and, according to CBO, 83 percent of it going to the richest 1 percent. They are fine with that.

But in terms of reforming our tax system to make the richest Americans pay their fair share and to use that money to invest in the American people, they are opposed to that.

Well, I proudly support it. This will be one of the best votes I cast in my career. This is an exciting, truly transformative time in our Nation's history. It is now incumbent upon all of us in the House, all of us in the Senate, to seize this moment. The rebuilding of America begins now.

ISRAEL'S IRON DOME

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, Israel's Iron Dome has saved countless lives from barrages of missiles launched by Hamas.

One would think that the majority would understand this fact and recognize the Iron Dome's significance. However, after caving to the demands of several of their own fringe members yesterday, it is clear they don't have a clue.

Israel has always been a longstanding ally to the United States, and now is not the time to turn our back on Israel.

Madam Speaker, without question, House Republicans are proud to stand with Israel and the Jewish community. Our alliance with them is a testament to our shared values, and it should not be forsaken under any circumstance.

WASHINGTON LIBERALS' PERNICIOUS GRASP

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, there is no issue small enough to escape Washington liberals' pernicious grasp. For one, anonymous bureaucrats demand disgustingly low levels of salt and fat in school lunches even though dieticians acknowledge these ingredients are part of a well-balanced diet.

House Democrats have also passed a bill that would skim the top off workers' paychecks to line the pockets of union bosses, even though those workers are not even union members.

And most recently, Congressional Democrats are pushing a $3.5 trillion socialist wish list, which the New York Times said ''would touch virtually every American's life, from conception to aged infirmity.''

While these micromanagers are busy finding new ways to interfere in your personal decisions, dangerous totalitarian nations like China, Russia, and Iran threaten individual liberties and global prosperity. Democrats ought to turn their attention to these existential concerns instead of seeking to impose their agenda on free Americans.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR ANSWERS

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, the American people deserve to know

about the failures that led up to the disastrous Afghanistan withdrawal. This is an issue that cannot be swept under the rug and forgotten. Unfortunately, this administration has already decided to move on and look the other way.

Thirteen patriots lost their lives just a few short weeks ago, and countless Americans who wanted to leave were left behind. The whole world watched this crisis grow, and America's strengths and leadership were called into question by our closest allies. This crisis should have never unfolded the way it did.

Now is the time for answers, Madam Speaker. The American people demand them and the world expects them.

REAL COST OF INFLATION

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, American families are feeling the immense strain that has been caused by President Biden's economic crisis. From the gas pumps to the grocery store, prices for even the most basic commodities are skyrocketing to obscene levels.

The cost of gasoline is up almost 43 percent. The cost of beef is up almost 12 percent. The cost of propane is up almost 23 percent. Even the prices of used cars are up almost 45 percent.

Madam Speaker, increased spending by the Federal Government is not a remedy to solve this crisis, nor is a $3.5 trillion spending bill that will cripple the American economy even further. Congress must get its fiscal house in order.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT) for 5 minutes.

Ms. PLASKETT. Madam Speaker, last week, the Ways and Means Committee on which I sit, along with numerous other committees in this House, moved forward toward completing our work to achieve President Biden's and the American people's vision to build back better.

The legislation contains economic development initiatives that I have long championed to create good-paying jobs, while lowering costs and cutting taxes for American families, not American wealthy. This is the kind of legislation that makes America great. This is the kind of legislation that assures the American people that we have not abandoned them in their time of need. To remain the greatest Nation, we must support the most vulnerable portion of America.

Importantly, for my district, this bill contains specific measures for the much-needed economic recovery of the U.S. territories, which have been severely tried in recent years. It fixes longstanding fiscal cliffs related to rebate on Federal excise taxes on distilled spirits production in the territories, our rum cover over. The cover over has been a part of the fundamental tax relationship between the United States and its island territories before there was even an income tax. This bill would repeal the cap that has been imposed on the program since 1984.

In addition, we are continuing to expand the federally funded Child Tax Credit, including reimbursing the Islands' government who pay out the costs for providing the credit. The credit, as expanded in the American Rescue Plan, would be continued for additional 4 years.

This child tax cut has cut child poverty by 50 percent, 50 percent. Cutting child poverty by the child tax cut makes economic sense.

Under the Annie E. Casey Foundation study, America has lost $500 billion a year in lost production due to children who have lived in poverty most of their life because of hunger, leading to loss of jobs, school dropouts, prison, all of these things will now have a way for these children to come out.

Furthermore, we are extending the changes made to the Earned Income Tax Credit in the American Rescue Plan. We increase the value of the Earned Income Tax Credit for workers with no qualifying dependents, and we do that on a permanent basis in Build Back Better.

□ 1030

In addition, we are providing lookback provisions that are necessary for individuals. This important part of the earned income tax credit is premised on the idea that if a taxpayer's earned income was less in a given year than it is in the prior year, the taxpayer may elect to use their prior year's earned income in computing the EITC. That is, this is a 1-year lookback. This will provide stability to taxpayers who have experienced economic shocks in any given year, the same way we do for businesses.

This legislation provides much-needed relief to the U.S. territories from the GILTI tax that was supposed to apply to foreign jurisdictions. Since 2017, there have been significant concerns about the application of the GILTI tax to sovereign territories of the United States, including the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the other territories, flowing from the treatment of U.S. territories under the Internal Revenue Code.

I am pleased to see the additional accommodations to smaller-sized businesses and the economic activity that will allow jobs and incomes to flourish. For these employers, the possessions wage credit would be increased from 20 percent to 50 percent of eligible possessions wages and allocable fringe benefits for each employee. With these enhanced credits, the Ways and Means Committee acted to provide relief to service-based economies.

I am also excited about the proactive support for disaster resilience. We are providing tools to mitigate the impact of natural disasters by providing incentives for upfront investments.

We are providing strong incentives to attract capital and promote jobs in communities that need it the most, significant resources for rural areas, Tribal communities, and underserved minority communities.

We have affordable housing to help reduce housing inequality and pathways to homeownership, which is about wealth creation in this country.

Democrats have heard the needs and desires of the American people, all American people—Democrats, Republicans, independents, rural, urban, small town, islands even. We are here to help you.

BIDEN'S BORDER CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss the crisis along our southwest border during the ongoing public health emergency.

Last year, the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General released a report titled ''DHS Needs to Enhance Its COVID–19 Response at the Southwest Border.'' The DHS OIG findings highlight what Republicans have been saying for 7 months, that U.S. Customs and Border Protection does not conduct COVID–19 testing for migrants who enter CBP custody and is not required to do so.

Further, the report notes that without stronger COVID–19 prevention measures in place, DHS is putting its workforce, support staff, border communities, and all communities and migrants at greater risk of contracting the virus.

It is our responsibility in Congress to ensure that our frontline workforce, including the brave men and women of CBP, who put their lives on the line daily, are adequately protected.

More than 6 months ago, I introduced my first piece of legislation, the REACT Act, which would require the Department of Homeland Security to test all migrants illegally crossing our border who they plan to release into our communities. In March, I offered to bring the REACT Act to the floor for a vote, but it was rejected by the majority.

Simultaneously, we are seeing the majority prepare to spend $3.5 trillion, mortgaging our children's and grandchildren's futures.

Let's be clear that none of the money in this tax-and-spend package would go to CBP. This is while the DHS OIG heard from CBP officials that they do not have the necessary resources to conduct COVID–19 testing. Yet, many on the other side remain unconcerned about the lack of testing along our southern border.

In August, more than 208,000 migrants were encountered along the southwest border. This means each day

approximately 6,700 individuals were encountered.

To put this in perspective, President Obama's Secretary of Homeland Security, Jeh Johnson, stated in his tenure that 1,000 apprehensions a day was considered a bad day. We are more than six times that now, and on top of it, we face a global pandemic.

We are currently watching a debacle unfold in Del Rio, Texas, where this weekend alone there were estimated to be approximately 15,000 migrants crossing the Rio Grande. This surge is overwhelming an already overburdened system, and the agents and officers of CBP need Congress to focus on this crisis.

While it is promising that CBP will be surging resources to the area, it remains extremely worrisome to me that, as the OIG found, CBP is not required to test these migrants. And I understand there is also a measles outbreak at Fort Bliss.

Moreover, we will continue to see the border crisis of varying scales until we institute policies that will deter illegal immigration.

Programs such as the Migrant Protection Protocols and Title 42 health restrictions should be utilized to stem the flow of illegal migration and help keep our communities safe during the pandemic.

Notably, the DHS OIG report also states that the ''erosion of Title 42 authority has had a significant negative impact on CBP's COVID–19 mitigation measures and creates increased risk.''

I encourage this administration to continue to implement these health restrictions for migrants crossing illegally, especially while we see new variants emerging.

As the former director of the Iowa Department of Public Health, I know we must ensure that any individuals the Biden administration insists on releasing into our communities do not have COVID–19 or other infectious diseases. In fact, the Biden administration is recognizing the need for COVID–19 testing and vaccinations for another group of individuals, those who are being paroled in from Afghanistan.

I cannot comprehend how we can vaccinate those individuals for not only COVID–19 but also measles, mumps, rubella, polio, and any other age-appropriate vaccinations that are required by the CDC but not those coming across our border illegally.

It is clear that this administration is creating a double standard not only for U.S. citizens and migrants but also for individuals they are bringing into this country.

If I may, I will also add a boisterous happy birthday to my husband, Curt.

RECOGNIZING KMPH TELEVISION'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a significant milestone for one of the local news stations in my hometown and district in Fresno, California. KMPH Television is celebrating 50 years of TV programming and broadcast news excellence.

First taking the air in 1971, by the Pappas family, KMPH launched its news department 7 years later, serving as a vital source of information for viewers across the Central Valley.

It has not been an easy time for journalists in the last decade throughout our country. Nearly one-fourth of America's newspapers have shuttered their operations, and a significant portion of print and TV journalists, sadly, have lost their jobs. This leaves many smaller stations with fewer reporters to inform the public on what is happening in their communities. Getting local news is so critical to having an informed public.

KMPH is no stranger to these challenges, but it continues to thrive, make a difference, and inform the public.

A free press, as we all know, is the cornerstone of our democracy. Local news plays an integral role in shaping America, keeping people informed, and allowing them to be active in participatory democracy.

During a time of disinformation—sadly, these days—in social media, I think supporting local journalism has never been more critical.

Fifty years of public service is worth celebrating. Congratulations to KMPH in Fresno for 50 years of informing the public.

CELEBRATING HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Hispanic Heritage Month, to honor the cultures, history, and achievements of the Hispanic community, both in my district and across the country, for generations.

Throughout the last year, every segment of our society has been impacted by the COVID pandemic. Certainly, Hispanic Americans have felt this impact as well, but they have worked hard to do their part.

Many of them are essential workers who have to be on their job every day, like the farmworkers, some of the hardest working people you will ever meet in your life, putting food on America's dinner table every night. Some are healthcare workers—doctors, nurses, technicians, first responders—and they risk their lives every day doing their jobs and putting their families at risk.

Every day, the Hispanic-American community's quest for the American Dream has impacted our communities. They are living the American Dream of immigrants past and immigrants present.

There are examples such as the Fresno Area Hispanic Foundation, where over 320 female small business owners have participated in the Latinapreneur and Womanpreneur programs to grow their small businesses, creating jobs and creating vital economic activity.

Other individuals historically have played a role and have been barrier-breakers, like our valley's own Coach Tom Flores, son of migrant workers in the San Joaquin Valley. He spent 30 years in the NFL, as the first Hispanic quarterback and then coaching and becoming the first Hispanic Super Bowl champion. Just a month ago, Coach Flores was inducted into the NFL Hall of Fame for these achievements.

We have so many others who have made a difference, such as my dear friend Joseph Castro from Hanford, California, who is today chancellor of the California State University System, the largest public university system in America. We also have Juan Sanchez Munoz, who is chancellor of UC Merced, one of the newest universities in America, making a difference. In addition, my neighbor, Dr. Saul Jimenez-Sandoval, is the newest president of Fresno State University. Go Dogs.

All of these individuals have played a role. All have unique stories and careers. They have helped to educate and create new opportunities, and they serve as a role model for future leaders. But we must not forget that many in our Hispanic community live in fear of attaining these important goals.

Over the past few years, I have met with DACA students across my district to hear their stories and discuss the need for immigration reform. For them, America is the only country they have really known, and so immigration reform is so critical.

As we commemorate this month, let us not forget that they are counting on Congress to bring about comprehensive immigration reform.

As a proud member of the Hispanic Caucus, I work with my colleagues every day to ensure the promise of America is accessible to the 62 million Hispanics living across the country.

MILITARY NEEDS LARGER PAY INCREASE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. GARCIA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GARCIA of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak on an important facet of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022. While I am pleased that the NDAA bill delivers good top-line and procurement financial support for our Nation's defense capabilities, the bill is not perfect.

Specifically, I want to share my frustration with the bill's failure to properly increase our Nation's military pay, specifically for our enlisted personnel. The 2.7 percent pay increase for our military servicemembers is simply not enough. Throughout today, during the debate over the NDAA, we will hear Members from both sides of the aisle talk about the 2.7 percent, almost touting this.

I want to put this in perspective. For the average junior enlisted personnel member, this translates to roughly $1.80 a day more for their service. This

is unsatisfactory, especially given the gap between military pay and their civilian counterparts is currently at an all-time high.

The reality is that many of our U.S. servicemembers and their families must serve 3 years and gain the rank of E4 before they can be at or above most States' minimum wage. This is also based on the assumption that they are working only 40 hours a week, which we all know is not true. Most servicemembers are actually working 50 to 60 hours per week, given the current operational tempo worldwide.

We should never have to discuss food insecurities for those protecting our security, but the reality is that we have a significant percentage of servicemembers and their families who actually qualify for food stamps. This is unacceptable. We should start by paying them an adequate amount of base pay and avoid the burden of food stamps for our military.

Earlier this year, during committee markup of the FY22 Defense appropriations bill, I offered an amendment that would ensure that all servicemembers make the equivalent of $15 an hour, or $31,200 a year, in base pay. These are not seismic numbers. These are not numbers we, as a Nation, cannot afford.

□ 1045

When considering the 2.7 percent pay increase included in the FY22 NDAA, we must realize that this would still leave many servicemembers below that $15 minimum that I advocated for in July. Not to mention, the 2.7 percent pay increase actually falls below the current inflation rate, so they are actually losing ground relative to current prices. It also fails to keep pace with servicemembers' pay relative to their civilian counterparts.

If we want to attract and retain the requisite skill sets and warriors needed in a complex battle space against a threat like China, we need to be willing to pay our troops a living wage. In the grand scheme of things, this pay raise for our enlisted ranks is extremely affordable. It not only pays for our servicemembers and their families, but also deepens and solidifies our Nation's security. This is a priceless return on a relatively small investment.

While the amendment I offered to the FY22 NDAA bill was not included in the final bill, I secured a commitment from Defense Subcommittee Chairwoman BETTY MCCOLLUM that she would create a working group to find a way to address the necessary military pay raise in conference negotiations with the Senate, and I appreciate the Chairwoman's willingness to work with me on this issue.

Let me be clear: While the FY22 NDAA is not perfect and it does not properly raise our military's pay, I plan to support the overall bill as it does make important strides to provide a large majority of the necessary funding and, frankly, the initiatives that our Nation's military needs. I also promise to continue to work on ensuring our servicemembers receive the pay raises that they actually deserve.

After 20 years of unprecedented deployment cycles during the global war on terror, now is the time to invest in our precious servicemembers and their families who provide our beautiful nation its security blanket on a daily basis. $15 an hour or $31,000 a year is a reasonable minimum base salary for our troops.

DOLLY PARTON AND THE HOT FERC SUMMER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CASTEN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CASTEN. Madam Speaker, I rise to declare for now the end of Hot FERC Summer.

Sixty-four days ago I kicked off Hot FERC Summer with Megan Thee Stallion and then Fergie to elevate the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's critical role in solving the climate crisis, and to urge the White House to nominate a fifth FERC commissioner.

Some, even in this Chamber, have lamented the bad dad jokes and puns, and many have asked what does this have to do with climate change?

Here's the thing. For far too long we have just used FERC's mind and we never gave them credit. And, frankly, allowing the most important Federal agency to fight climate change to continue to go unnoticed and short staffed, well, that would have driven me crazy, if I had let it.

I am thrilled to report that the President has embraced that Hot FERC Summer spirit and nominated Willie Phillips, taking us one step closer to restoring FERC to its full strength, enabling us to make this transition to clean energy at the pace the climate crisis demands.

Those commissioners and their hardworking, underappreciated staff, they are FERCalicious.

But they can't start working yet, and that is why today I am calling on my Senate colleagues to prioritize the confirmation hearings for Mr. Phillips so that he can start FERCing 9 to 5.

You see, when you tumble out of bed and stumble to the kitchen, pour yourself a cup of that ambition, your alarm clock, the lights, the hot coffee, they are in part, in no small part, thanks to the folks at FERC who are working to ensure that robust transmission system that we take for granted every day.

And when you jump in the shower hot enough that your blood starts pumping and drive out to the street before the traffic starts jumping, the charging networks for all those electric vehicles that stay cheap and reliable are also thanks to the folks FERCing 9 to 5.

FERCing 9 to 5, what a way to save the planet. We will not slow down this rapid acceleration of devastating wildfires, hurricanes, heat waves and blackouts that have already impacted one in three Americans this summer until we build out a zero-carbon energy system. With FERC's help, we can turn this ship around, if we let it.

FERCing 9 to 5, what a way to save the economy. Every day FERC helps make sure that energy isn't just a rich man's game. They have the ability and the authority to bring about this clean energy transition while keeping our energy markets competitive, reliable, and affordable to make sure that your utility isn't just taking without giving.

So why FERC? Couldn't we just do this in Congress?

Well, as long as the Senate prioritizes the preservation of the filibuster over the preservation of the planet, a fully staffed, climate-focused FERC will remain the most powerful, most important, and maybe the only tool we have to get to a low-cost, zero-carbon economy at the pace that the crisis demands.

But let's be clear: Getting FERC fully staffed is necessary but insufficient. Once fully staffed, they have got a lot of work to do. We need new rules to debottleneck our inter-regional transmission system to deliver clean, cheap, and reliable energy to all Americans—and thank you to my friend Senator HEINRICH, and fellow nerd engineer, on that front—to ensure that market rules incentivize clean energy investments to decarbonize our system and lower the cost of energy, even as those investments lower the resulting cash flows; to ensure that the economic gains of zero-carbon energy are equitably shared by investors, by consumers, and by workers; to make sure that long-subsidized but inherently uneconomic fossil fuel plants can transition offline without unduly burdening consumers.

That stuff is really complicated. But the simple and important truth is that we don't have to keep paying too much for dirty energy. We don't have to accept the fossil-fuel-funded false dichotomy between our morals and our wallets. There is a better life, Madam Speaker, and you think about it, don't you?

FERC is the place where we can preserve a livable planet for ourselves, for our kids, for our grandkids. We are all in the same boat; and with FERC's help, the tide is going to come in and it is going to roll our way.

So at the end of Hot FERC Summer, the day after the 21st night of September, thank you to Megan, Fergie, and Dolly for the inspiration, and for helping me ensure that my daughters, however embarrassed they may now be, can inherit a livable planet. Thanks to all who paid attention, helped me prove that FERC is indeed hot enough to warrant this level of attention, and moved us a little closer, a little quicker to a fully functioning Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. And thanks to all the incredibly dedicated

staff at the Commission for all you do FERCing 9 to 5 to protect our future.

REMEMBERING LINDA FISK MORRIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to remember and honor Linda Fisk Morris of Savannah, Georgia, who sadly passed recently at the age of 77.

Linda spent her life serving her community by sharing her love for art and nature.

After moving to Georgia's First Congressional District in 1997, Linda began supporting the Telfair Museums in Savannah, Georgia.

During her career in Savannah, Linda served on the collections committee and helped direct the acquisition of rare works of art for the museum.

Linda's passion for her outdoor life and adventures led her to travel around the world. From the Grand Canyon to the Amazon, her passion for life was undeniable.

Everyone who knew Linda recognized her giving heart and love for her community.

I am thankful for the immense impact Linda had on the Savannah community. I know her legacy will remain.

My thoughts and prayers are with her family, friends, and all who knew her during this most difficult time.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIA

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the important diplomatic partnership between the United States of America and the Republic of India.

Visits of our nations' leaders are critical aspects of our relationship, and the United States is honored to welcome Prime Minister Modi.

The United States and India share deep historic ties that are rooted in democracy, freedom, and rule of law.

Over the years, our two nations have increased our trade collaboration which is an important component of our partnership. In 2019 trade in goods and services reached $149 billion between our countries. Increasing trade between the United States and India will result in greater prosperity for our people.

It is vital that the world's largest democracy has a strong diplomatic partnership with this shining city upon a hill that we have been elected to represent.

Madam Speaker, I thank Prime Minister Modi for being a friend of the United States.

HONORING JONATHAN HOLLAND, II

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to remember and honor Jonathan Holland, II of Brunswick, Georgia, who sadly passed away on August 6 at the age of 73.

Jon had a long, distinguished career in the United States military and as a Federal and State law enforcement official.

After serving in the United States Air Force, Jon worked at the FBI before moving to the Virginia Alcohol Control Board, where he spent the next 34 years.

During this time, he was a first responder at the Pentagon attack on September 11. After assisting on site for 7 days, Jon received a declaration of valor from the Governor of Virginia.

Jon retired in 2003 and began an 11-year career at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Brunswick, Georgia.

Jon's service to his country and Georgia's First Congressional District is extraordinary and will never be forgotten.

My thoughts and prayers are with his family, friends, and all who knew him during this most difficult time.

REMEMBERING JOHN ROBERT PADDISON

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to remember and honor John Robert Paddison of Savannah, Georgia, who sadly passed away on August 1 at the age of 98.

Bob dedicated his life to loving and serving both his country and community.

During World War II Bob enlisted in the United States Air Force and served as a pilot. He served in Germany for 18 months, aiding in post-war recovery.

Upon returning to Savannah, Bob worked at the Savannah Bank, where he would work for the next 30 years until retiring as bank vice president.

Following his retirement, he then served his community as a volunteer teacher for DeRenne Middle School, where he shared his passion for photography with his students.

Cherished for his contagious laughter and love of life, Bob's immense impact was felt by everyone he knew.

I am thankful for Bob's lifetime of service, and I know his legacy will be forever treasured.

PRIORITIES OF THIS ADMINISTRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MANN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss the priorities of the Biden administration because they are not good for the American people.

What are the administration's priorities as outlined by the infrastructure package? It is not roads, bridges, highways, rail, and waterways. Instead, their infrastructure plan is a Trojan horse for a leftist wish list that will jam progressive policies like the Green New Deal through this Congress at the expense of actual infrastructure. Despite promises that this plan would be budget neutral, the CBO has estimated it will increase our national deficit by $256 billion.

What are the administration's priorities as outlined in the reconciliation bill? It is not fairness, but partisanship. Senator BERNIE SANDERS said that under this budget no middle-income family would pay more in taxes. That is not true. The reconciliation bill includes damaging tax increases, falling largely on the shoulders of middle-income families, small businesses, and family farms. This bill would be the largest tax-and-spend measure in America's history and would increase public debt by more than $4.16 trillion. It would also allow the Federal Government to intervene even more in our daily lives and kill countless jobs.

What are the administration's policies regarding ag policy? It is not supporting the people who feed, fuel, and clothe all of us, but eliminating their protections and taxing them out of their land. I proposed an amendment on this very issue at the House Agriculture Committee earlier this month that was not even considered by Democrat leadership. I don't want to see farmers and ranchers taxed on their generational property over and over again, which will destroy their livelihoods. This administration demands more taxes, and their party does what it often does and hammers rural America's middle class. Farmers in my district understand perfectly well that the majority party doesn't care about the issues they face while they work tirelessly to keep the breadbasket of our Nation full.

Just yesterday, I spent 2 hours in the Ag Committee marking up a resolution to retroactively designate July 2021 as National Blueberry Month. Now, I like blueberries as much as the next guy, but I stand before you in disbelief that this committee would rather name a portion of the past after a berry than protect the future of farmers in this country. These are backward priorities on full display.

ABORTION BILL IS HORRIBLE

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to voice my opposition for H.R. 3755, which would federally legalize abortions on demand up until birth.

This bill isn't just morally reprehensible. It also prohibits States from passing their own laws acknowledging the humanity of unborn children. It is a wicked path to accomplish a wicked end. This bill would override both Federal and State laws adopted before and even after its enactment. This year, 48 States have introduced a combined 289 pro-life bills, 89 of which have been signed into law. H.R. 3755 does not reflect the voice of the American people on the issue of abortion. It reflects the voice of the abortion lobby.

This bill abolishes any law that regulates abortion in any way, including laws that prevent sex-selection abortion and abortions based on a Down syndrome diagnosis. By 12 weeks of age, babies have fully formed arms, hands, fingers, feet, and toes and a functional circulatory system and liver, and the capacity to experience

pain. All of this, astonishingly, at a weight of one ounce and a length of 4 inches. I believe that life begins at conception. I support adoptions, foster care, and crisis pregnancy centers. God knits every one of us together in our mother's wombs. Life is a miracle, and I believe that the right to it extends to the unborn in this country. That is why I strongly oppose this horrible bill.

CRISIS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to call attention once again to the disastrous situation that President Biden has created at our southern border.

The first priority of any administration must be to protect the homeland and keep Americans safe. We have brave Border Patrol agents putting themselves in harm's way every day doing just that; and, meanwhile, their calls for a complete southern border security system are falling on deaf ears in Washington. They know that it would make their jobs easier and our country safer, and the funds are already appropriated. Why, then, is the administration forcing these agents, who deserve our unwavering support, to do their jobs with anything less than the most comprehensive technology available?

Across the globe from our southern border lies Afghanistan, where there exists yet another disastrous situation President Biden created. Make no mistake, the fall of Afghanistan to the Taliban is not an isolated problem in a land far, far away. The Taliban could redistribute their terrorists across the world in a matter of days, and our southern border is about as secure as a welcome mat, inviting terrorists who hate America to come and set up shop. President Biden didn't just torpedo the stability of Afghanistan last month, he also put Americans in danger, which highlights yet another need to address the southern border crisis immediately.

□ 1100

RECOGNIZING BRAIN ANEURYSM AWARENESS MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Brain Aneurysm Awareness Month, the time when we spread awareness of the signs and symptoms and seek increased research into treatment and prevention.

Northeast Florida is home to the headquarters of the Trinity Love Hoblit Foundation, which works to support and fund neurological research, training, and treatment for brain aneurysms, strokes, and other cerebrovascular conditions.

Its namesake is Trinity Love Hoblit, who was born with a rare form of primordial dwarfism and grew to only be 29 inches tall.

Throughout her life she battled brain aneurysms and underwent numerous surgeries to alleviate the symptoms.

Sadly, Trinity passed away in 2015 and was only 14 years old.

So in honor of Trinity and Brain Aneurysm Awareness Month, please listen carefully to the risk factors and signs and symptoms of brain aneurysm.

The risk factors include smoking, high blood pressure, older age, alcohol, or drug abuse, and family history. The symptoms include headache, pain above or behind one eye, blurred or double vision, difficulty speaking or swallowing, numbness or weakness on one side of the body, and seizures.

Folks, please do not ignore these symptoms and promptly seek medical care if you experience any of them, especially if you are having the worst headache of your life.

When it comes to brain aneurysms, awareness is the beginning of prevention and cure.

On behalf of the Fourth Congressional District of Florida, I am proud to recognize Brain Aneurysm Awareness Month, and I thank the Trinity Love Hoblit Foundation for the lives they are helping to save every day.

IMPROVING BENEFITS FOR FIRST RESPONDERS

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, it has been 20 years since terrorists attacked the United States on September 11.

We have now had a generation to appreciate the courage and sacrifices so many of our first responders make to keep us safe.

In my 40 years of law enforcement, including 12 as sheriff of Duval County, I know good officers who have made the ultimate sacrifice in service to their community.

Twenty years after 9/11, many of our first responders who are critically injured in the line of duty still have a hard time getting the benefits that they have earned and sacrificed.

That is why I am proud to cosponsor H.R. 2936, the Protecting America's First Responder Act.

This bill would improve death and disability benefits for police, firefighters, and other public safety officers.

This is a commonsense solution to a major problem, and I urge the Judiciary Committee to immediately consider this bill.

IRAN IS A THREAT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, yesterday at the United Nations General Assembly meeting, President Biden once again declared that he wants to ensure that Iran will never get a nuclear weapon on his watch. But he reiterated that his administration intends to do everything it can to get back into the discredited nuclear deal with Iran.

Now, Madam Speaker, this was his only reference directly about Iran in his remarks.

Today, I rise to remind my colleagues about the risks of this approach. Iran is the number one state sponsor of terrorism and the greatest threat against our ally, Israel, and to stability in the Middle East.

In July, I joined Chairman MEEKS and traveled to Israel in the first Congressional codel since the new Israeli government has come into power.

Despite the change in power and the coalition between the left and right, there is no space between the parties, and the number one national security concern in Israel continues to be Iran.

And while Republicans and Democrats agree in principle that Iran should never have a nuclear weapon, in action, the flawed nuclear deal of the Obama administration did not end Iran's quest. It only delayed modestly the development of a nuclear weapon; development that continues, Madam Speaker.

This deal kicked the can down the road in exchange for a windfall to the Iranian mullahs and sanctions relief and pallets of cash delivered on a tarmac.

Further, President Trump's maximum pressure campaign of economic sanctions was working, and he took decisive action with his strike against former IRGC head, Solemani.

So, my friends, I am afraid that we will return to the Obama-era policy of paying cash for promises from the Iranian leadership that will never be kept.

Iran has blood on their hands, propping up Assad in Syria, the death of American troops in Iraq, and recently even blatantly attempting kidnapping in New York City.

As a result, I reintroduced my legislation, the Holding Iranian Leaders Accountable Act.

This bipartisan bill with my friend Mr. LAWSON from Florida would make public the funds obtained in an illegal or corrupt manner by Iran's authoritarian leaders.

For more than four decades the people of Iran have lived under the brutal dictatorship of the Ayatollahs.

The government leadership and the heads of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps have all profited, Madam Speaker, at the expense of the struggling Iranian people.

By combining publicly available information with U.S. intelligence that can be made public, this legislation will provide a valuable window into the wealth making of Iran's corrupt officials and limit their financial holdings which are used to support and sponsor terrorism.

However, since this administration is attempting to re-enter nuclear negotiations, we throw away a lot of leverage. This bill gives the U.S. Government and Iranian people knowledge by knowing how corrupt their leadership is.

COMMEMORATING ERMA HENDRIX

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Little Rock City Director Erma Hendrix, who sadly passed away at the age of 91 on September 8.

Born and raised in Little Rock, Director Hendrix dedicated her life to public service. From serving as a nurse, to local government, to her philanthropic endeavors, she always put our community first.

Erma spent over 15 years representing her community as part of Little Rock City's Board of Directors representing Ward 1. Known for her passion, she spent her career fighting for racial equality and greater representation in city governance.

I value having the opportunity to work alongside Director Hendrix. I am grateful to have known her for so long and so favorably, and I know that the city of Little Rock is better for the service and work of Director Erma Hendrix. God rest her soul.

HEARTBEATS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, I stand before you today on behalf of our Nation's unborn children, children, let me remind you, with heartbeats at 6 weeks, with fingers and toes at 10 weeks, and with the ability to feel and react to pain as early as 12 weeks. For too long, our Nation's leaders have tolerated the murder of millions of our precious children through cruel and painful abortions. Madam Speaker, this cruelty and insanity must stop.

Many States have passed legislation to protect both these unborn babies and their mothers, but my Democratic colleagues are actively attempting to undermine and overturn these protections through H.R. 3755, the Abortion on Demand Until Birth Act.

In addition, the bill disregards the conscience rights of millions of Americans. An Associated Press poll released in June of this year shows that up to 66 percent of adults believe abortions should be illegal in the second trimester and up to 81 percent in the third trimester. Yet H.R. 3755 is set in direct contradiction to the beliefs of the people as it allows for full-term abortions for any reason under the bill's all-inclusive health clause.

The abortion on demand bill is murder in the first degree.

Madam Speaker, it is impossible to justify the murder of a precious child in the womb. We all know that it is wrong to take innocent life, and no amount of slick talk will make it right.

The scientific community has made great advancements through modern medicine and patient care practices to extend longevity for those who could not otherwise survive on their own, both old and young.

At the time of Roe v. Wade, the average life expectancy for a man was close to 68 years and for a woman 75 years. Today, the average life expectancy is 78 years for men and nearly 83 for women. These are significant increases thanks to modern medicine.

Such scientific and medical advancements have also proven viability for many infants born as early as 21 weeks gestational age, a feat that was nearly impossible at the time of Roe v. Wade or Planned Parenthood v. Casey. We also now know that a heartbeat exists at 6 weeks.

While science is ever improving, the moral and ethical considerations are crystal clear: To end an innocent human life is to end a heartbeat. That is murder.

I firmly believe that life begins at conception, and speaking objectively, I ask you this: What better scientific metric to determine the existence of life than the presence of a heartbeat? You have a heartbeat, and I have a heartbeat. We both are alive. A heartbeat means life. When a heartbeat ceases, then life ceases. So when a heartbeat is present, we know there is life. When two heartbeats are present, a mom and her child, we know there are two lives.

Madam Speaker, a heartbeat is a defining evidence of life.

A small child and an aged adult alike can both wrap their minds around the fact that a heartbeat equals life, and that to end a heartbeat is to end life.

This bill, H.R. 3755, ends heartbeats, so it ends life. The Declaration of Independence says: ''We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men . . . ''

Life is the first of the unalienable rights mentioned in the Declaration of Independence. And to secure these rights, government is instituted. To protect life is our first responsibility. We cannot ignore this. We must not ignore this.

Therefore, I encourage my colleagues to reject H.R. 3755 and join me in standing for the sanctity of life, for the preservation of the most innocent heartbeats in America. Soli Deo gloria.

STOP PRETENDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Madam Speaker, I rise today because our border is still in crisis. I rise today to bring attention to the dereliction of duty by this President occurring at our southern border. Most of all I rise to ask this: Can we all stop pretending?

Can we stop pretending that this administration deserves any benefit of the doubt, pretending it is a tough situation beyond their control, pretending that this administration, and frankly, the entire Democratic Party have any intention of solving the border crisis. Stop pretending as if this isn't purposeful, because it is.

When every single policy measure that you partake in results in more illegal immigration, well, then it stands to reason using the powers of deduction that maybe you want more illegal immigration. So let's stop pretending otherwise.

And while we are at it, let's also stop pretending that more than a tiny fraction of those illegally crossing our border have any valid claims to asylum whatsoever. We all know it. We all know that they are coming because it is easy and because America is a pretty great place. We all know they were trained by their drug cartel handlers to repeat certain phrases that make them eligible for the asylum process so that they will be given a bus ticket and maybe a court date which they will never show up for.

Let's stop pretending that this isn't just a giant scam, a giant abuse of our well-meaning and generous system.

And also, let's stop pretending mass migration is America's fault. Let's stop pretending to listen to outlandish claims of climate change causing migration or the tired old refrain of, well, it is American imperialistic foreign policy or whatever, and so let's just let everybody in.

And let's stop pretending that this isn't getting exceedingly dangerous for us. It is dangerous for our border agents. It is dangerous for our border communities. It is dangerous for the children being trafficked. It is dangerous for everyday Americans.

At our border communities, crime is rising. There is greater insecurity. There is a spike in COVID cases. And the migrants, who I thought my friends on the other side of the aisle claim to care about, well, they are paying thousands of dollars to smugglers to take them on an exceedingly dangerous journey that often ends in children dead, stranded in the desert, or in the Rio Grande.

□ 1115

The only people who benefit from all of this are the drug cartels. They make money off the human misery by using asylum-seeking migrants to tie down the border agents so they can move their drugs with little to no risk. These smugglers aren't just bringing your generic pot. They are bringing fentanyl, bringing enough fentanyl to kill every single American.

Finally, let's stop pretending that the Democrats' pro-open border position has anything to do with compassion or kindness. There is nothing compassionate about tent cities, nothing compassionate about children being trafficked. There is nothing compassionate about firing American workers for not getting a COVID shot, putting them out on the street while illegal immigrants flood into our country without even a COVID test and then get treated to a bus ride or a hotel at the expense of the American taxpayer. And then, they probably get hired.

And guess what? There is nothing compassionate about allowing hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants to cut in front of millions of

law-abiding potential immigrants around the world. People with actual asylum claims and real persecution are told, well, they are out of luck if they can't just walk across our border. Sorry about your civil war or your religious persecution. We are out of space. The system is just too clogged up now.

Let's stop pretending about all of it. Let's start telling the truth so we can actually solve this crisis.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

CRADLE-TO-GRAVE SOCIALISM WILL BANKRUPT OUR COUNTRY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Madam Speaker, from the cradle to the grave, the mission of House Democrats is a socialist transformation of America, which will bankrupt our country and make the U.S. dollar worthless, diminishing the buying power, savings, and pensions of regular Americans.

House Democrats want to fund their $3.5 trillion spending spree by raising our taxes and increasing the debt on our children and grandchildren. After opening our southern border to allow 200,000 illegal immigrants to cross every month, they are now attempting to ram through amnesty so foreign nationals can vote in our elections.

The crisis in Del Rio, Texas, is the direct result of failed open border policies of the Biden-Harris administration, which put human traffickers and cartels in control of our border.

The Bernie Sanders spending plan was produced by socialist Democrats who have never run a business, signed a paycheck, or kept to a budget.

Our Nation's taxpayers deserve the utmost respect when it comes to our Federal budget. The Federal Government has no money, except for what they extort from us and the future of our children and grandchildren.

Fiscal responsibility is vital for a stable, strong, and long-lasting economy. Under the Biden administration, inflation continues to skyrocket and the price of everything from gas to groceries has gone up.

Gas prices are at their highest since October 2014. Fertilizer prices are the highest since the financial crisis of 2008.

Crime, especially homicide, is on the rise in our cities, where these Democrats have pushed to defund the police.

The American people do not want failed politicians who have created crises upon crises, from our borders to ruinous cities, in charge of everything and every aspect of our life. We reject the House Democrats' cradle-to-grave socialist takeover.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 19 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

You have called us, O God, and we have answered. From cities and towns across the country, with enthusiasm for a life of service and a commitment to faithful citizenship, all who labor in these hallowed halls have responded to Your summons to serve and preserve the noble ideals of this Nation.

And so we offer to You everything we are, lay before You all we hope to accomplish, and pray for what we lack: The ability to represent the concerns of our compatriots in this challenging forum of debate and decision; the resilience to maintain a grueling schedule while staying above water in the storms of frustration and animosity; the compassion for an issue or group of people, and the need to broaden that empathy to hear the voices of those with whom we do not agree; the wisdom to know when a cause is justified but the discernment to refrain if the timing isn't right; and the discipline to rise above the fray of harsh discourse.

O Lord, we pray Your guiding presence amidst the protectors and guardians of the laws of this land, the defenders of the marginalized, and the safe keepers of the virtues, freedoms, and opportunities on which this Nation was founded. May we prove worthy of Your trust in us.

In the mercy of Your name, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. AUCHINCLOSS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF FRANK BURSTEIN

(Ms. DEAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, just 4 months ago, I rose to remember a Montgomery County favorite, Denise Burstein, and today, with a heavy heart, I remember her husband, my friend and community leader, Frank Burstein.

Frank passed away last Saturday. Montgomery County will not be the same without his enthusiasm, his service, and his generosity.

Frank embodied service. As a young man, he proudly served in the Army Medical Unit, and even in his career as an executive, he was a local political leader and advocate for foster children.

Frank was known for his hospitality, a wonderful chef who regularly welcomed the community to his famous brunches. People would come from miles around for his signature lemon blueberry French toast, which he taught me to make.

Frank and Denise's welcoming way was felt in enthusiasm and smiles. They were two halves of the same smile.

My prayers are with his sons, Martin and Marshall, his daughter-in-law, Annie, his beloved grandson, Isaiah, and his entire family. May you and may we find comfort in knowing that Frank and Denise are together again. May their memory be a blessing.

CRISIS ON OUR SOUTHERN BORDER

(Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, while the President was vacationing at his beach house, and the Border Czar Kamala Harris enjoyed a football game, our Border Patrol agents were working around the clock to address the over 12,000 migrants who illegally crossed the Del Rio International Bridge this week.

This is on top of the more than 200,000 apprehensions Border Patrol agents encountered in August, a 317 percent increase from the same time last year.

So what has changed?

The Biden administration's reckless repeal of President Trump's successful border policy and the Biden open border agenda. Even the Democratic Mayor of Del Rio, Texas, admitted that ''this is beyond crisis. This is urgent. This is dire.''

The President campaigned on open borders and free health care for illegal immigrants. Americans need to wake up to the socialist policies that are destroying our Nation and undermining the rule of law. The Biden experiment has not worked and will not work and it is a total failure.

In my State of Texas we are always open for business. Now we are open to illegal behavior every single day, thanks to President Biden.

In God we trust.

ONGOING CONFLICT IN THE TIGRAY REGION OF ETHIOPIA

(Mr. QUIGLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to discuss the ongoing conflict taking place in the Tigray region of Ethiopia.

For over 10 months, the Tigray People's Liberation Front and the Ethiopian National Defense Force have clashed in and around Tigray. The TPLF and the Ethiopian government must come to a true ceasefire agreement and move toward peace.

The people of Ethiopia are suffering in the most horrific ways imaginable; starvation, murder, rape as a weapon of war, and other crimes against humanity. They are losing their lives, homes, and security.

Now is not the time to bicker about where the fault lies, with both parties blaming each other for varied and heinous acts. Innocent civilians are suffering as a result of this brutal conflict. Both the TPLF and the Ethiopian government must put the good of the people first.

It is time that we address the needs of the suffering Ethiopian people by prioritizing refugee visas, and aid that actually reaches displaced people. We must support peace in the region.

HONORING CAPTAIN BILL ROBINSON

(Mr. BURCHETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor my good friend, Captain Bill Robinson, as Tennessee's Second District Veteran of the Month.

Captain Robinson was born in Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina. In 1961 he enlisted in the United States Air Force. He was trained as a helicopter maintenance technician and worked at Air Force bases in the United States, South Korea, and Thailand during the Vietnam War.

On September 20, 1965, Captain Robinson's helicopter was shot down over North Vietnam during a rescue mission. He was captured and taken as a prisoner of war. During his time in captivity, Captain Robinson endured inhumane conditions at infamous camps like the Hanoi Hilton and the Briarpatch. By the time he was released on February 12, 1973, Captain Robinson had spent 2,703 days as a prisoner of war, making him the longest-held enlisted prisoner of war in American history.

Captain Robinson credits four faiths for his survival during his 7½ years in captivity: Faith in himself, faith in his fellow prisoners, faith in his country, and faith in the Lord, Mr. Speaker.

After he returned home, he continued serving in the Air Force until his retirement on December 1, 1984, to Madisonville, Tennessee.

Since his retirement, Captain Robinson has dedicated his life to helping his fellow veterans. He is heavily involved in Chapter 1078 of the Vietnam Veterans of America, which made me an honorary member, which is now named after him.

Thank you Captain Robinson for your service and your sacrifice. It is an honor to recognize you on the House floor and call you my friend.

FUNDING FOR THE NATIONAL MARITIME HERITAGE GRANTS PROGRAM

(Mr. HIGGINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act authorizing funding for the National Maritime Heritage Grants Program.

The competitive matching grant program, intended to enhance public awareness, education, and appreciation for United States maritime history, has not issued grants for the last serve years due to lack of funding.

The Buffalo and Erie County Naval and Military Park in my community is home to several decommissioned Naval vessels that serve as floating museums, allowing visitors to be immersed in the incredible stories of historic military battles and brave U.S. soldiers.

Without resources, ships like these across the country are deteriorating and, in some cases, are literally sinking.

I ask my colleagues to support our amendment authorizing $10 million for the National Maritime Heritage Grants Program and join me in protecting irreplaceable maritime history from being lost forever.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF SAYED OBAIDULLAH AMIN

(Mrs. KIM of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sayed Obaidullah Amin, who served heroically in Afghanistan and risked his life as a translator for U.S. forces in Sangan Valley.

Sayed had a pending SIV, P1, and P2 application to get to the United States. He had the help of marines who he served with, as well as the help of my office. Unfortunately, he and his wife were killed at Abbey Gate during the Kabul airport attack fighting to get to safety. Their two infant children survived, and they are P1, P2 applicants, and they need the help of our State Department to get to safety.

My heart continues to be with his children, the marines he served with, and all those who worked so hard to get him to safety. Our mission is not over. We have lives to save.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF CHARLES BOLDEN

(Ms. KELLY of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a valued member of my team, Charles Bolden, who recently departed my office for a new challenge.

Charles began working in my office in 2016 and has proven himself time and again to be a vital and integral part of the team. He started out as a staff assistant in the office enthusiastically greeting guests and savoring every conversation with constituents. His dedication to serving the people of Illinois' Second Congressional District, which is also his home, stood out.

Charles handled the gun violence portfolio for the office, which is personal to him as he personally lost close friends to gun violence. This is an issue that is so important to both Charles and me, and I am grateful for his many years of service working to save lives and bring gun violence prevention resources to the people of Chicagoland.

While I am so sad to see Charles Mackie Bolden, aka Charlie, to me, move on, I am very grateful for his years of service, and I wish him the best in his next endeavor.

INFLATION UNDERMINES AMERICAN FAMILIES

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, American neighborhoods are under terrorist threat due to the Biden catastrophic blunder of the Afghan surrender with on open southern border. This is not his only failure as inflation undermines American families.

Under Biden, borrowing and spending has already caused inflation to surge to the fastest pace in 13 years, according to the Labor Department. Sadly, we have price increases: Gasoline, 42.7 percent; bacon, 17 percent; chicken, 7.2 percent; fish and seafood, 10.6 percent; eggs, 9.9 percent.

Whatever the increase in wages, inflation has wiped out gains. Americans keep less under Biden. Now, Biden proposes $3.5 trillion in more borrowing, taxing, and spending, which will destroy private sector jobs, add to the debt of younger citizens, and weaken retirement accounts.

In conclusion, God bless our troops who successfully protected America for 20 years, as the global war on terrorism continues moving from abroad to our neighborhoods.

BUILD BACK BETTER

(Mr. AUCHINCLOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in favor of the Build Back Better agenda and the investments it makes in our Nation's care economy. Specifically, I urge the House to invest $250 billion over 10 years in Medicaid Home and Community Based Services. This will give domestic workers a long overdue raise in wages and vastly expand covered services for aging families.

Expanding Medicaid will fail a tragic gap in our long-term care system that forces seniors and people with disabilities out of their homes.

Today, over 3.5 million older adults and people with disabilities receive Medicaid for home-based care, but because of caps on coverage, 820,000 Americans remain on wait lists. Meanwhile, domestic workers earn poverty wages without access to a safety net.

Let's pass both the Build Back Better Act and the bipartisan infrastructure bill to right this wrong, invest in our care economy, and protect American working families.

□ 1215

OPPOSING $3.5 TRILLION SPENDING PACKAGE

(Mr. PFLUGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Democrats' $3.5 trillion spending spree that favors green special interests over American wages and livelihoods.

This legislative package is pushing amnesty, adds trillions to our already historic levels of debt, expands the welfare state to disincentivize work, and enacts Green New Deal policies that will drive up utility bills for Americans across the Nation and destroy our American energy industry.

Additionally, the crippling tax hikes could cost up to 4 million jobs nationwide, with the middle class and our Main Street businesses burdening much of the cost.

One proposal pushed by Democrats, the elimination of the stepped-up basis, effectively creates a new, second death tax that would eviscerate over 1 million jobs and hurt farmers and ranchers across the country.

While some of these proposals may not currently be in the House bill, we must remain vigilant until Senate Democrats and the administration take these harmful policies off the table entirely.

Folks in my district, and I believe most Americans, do not want a top-down, one-size-fits-all, job-killing agenda that will completely reshape our society.

Everyday working-class Americans are hurting, not the rich. I will oppose any measure that results in higher taxes, lower wages, higher prices, more government control, and less economic growth.

SUPPORTING HAITIAN REFUGEES

(Mr. ESPAILLAT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of refugees who are at the border seeking refuge and asylum due to economic conditions and a climate crisis in Haiti, where they witnessed a horrible earthquake and several devastating storms. They seek shelter, food, and opportunities.

In recent days, Haitians have shown up at our door. They are looking to get our help. America has a longstanding tradition to help refugees. It is simply inhumane to turn our backs on them. They have witnessed horrendous climate conditions, the assassination of a President, and instability in their Nation for many decades.

We must continue to hold the torch. We must continue to provide access to each and every one of those refugees who come to our door, and we will be able to determine which are allowed to be granted asylum.

Let's uphold our legacy of America, a nation of immigrants.

TRIBUTE TO NAVY CORPSMAN MAXTON WILLIAM ''MAX'' SOVIAK

(Mr. JORDAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Hospital Corpsman Maxton William ''Max'' Soviak of the United States Navy, who made the ultimate sacrifice while securing safe passage for his fellow Americans in Afghanistan on August 26.

Max grew up in Berlin Heights, part of the Fourth District of Ohio. He attended Edison High School, where he played for the football team and was a member of the State championship wrestling team. His proudest decision, according to his family, was to enlist as a Devil Doc in the Navy after high school.

A Devil Doc's mission is to perform lifesaving work even as unknown dangers advance. Amid the deteriorating security conditions at Hamid Karzai Airport in Kabul, with the likelihood of an attack increasing, Max stood at the gates to help evacuate American citizens and our Afghan allies.

Throughout his career, and especially during his service in Afghanistan, Max embodied the words of the Corpsman's Pledge: ''I shall do all within my power to show in myself an example of all that is honorable and good.''

Mr. Speaker, Maxton Soviak is an American hero who will never be forgotten. He served his Nation bravely and honorably. We will never be able to repay his sacrifice, but we must always remember it.

SUPPORTING VOTER RIGHTS

(Ms. BOURDEAUX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BOURDEAUX. Mr. Speaker, Georgia was one of the first States in the country to pass a voter suppression bill after the 2020 general election, but S.B. 202 is just our State's latest attempt to disenfranchise minority communities.

Georgia has a long history of undermining the right to vote, from the Jim Crow era to more recent voter roll purges and exact-match policies. This week, news from Georgia and Florida confirmed, yet again, that bills like S.B. 202 were adopted because Republicans are afraid that they will lose elections if all eligible voters participate.

It is time for Congress to fix what the Supreme Court broke in 2013 when they effectively gutted the Voting Rights Act.

I proudly supported the For the People Act and the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, both of which laid essential groundwork toward protecting our democracy. I now look forward to supporting the Freedom to Vote Act in the coming weeks.

OPPOSING THE CONTINUING RESOLUTION

(Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address H.R. 5305, the continuing resolution for short-term government funding that passed the House last night, which I voted against.

Earlier this year, House Democrats passed their $3.5 trillion partisan budget package, which significantly increased funding for their own spending priorities. However, this bill did not include funding for our military, the Department of Homeland Security, or grants for law enforcement.

Now, House Democrats have introduced their continuing resolution to fund the government and raise the debt ceiling through December 2022 to allow even more taxpayer dollars to go toward their spending spree.

Mr. Speaker, funding the government should be a bipartisan issue. Yet, rather than working together, Democrats expect Republicans to give them a blank check for their unprecedented spending. Democrats are responsible for expenditures; they need to take responsibility for the borrowing, too.

SUPPORT WOMEN BY PASSING THE WOMEN'S HEALTH PROTECTION ACT

(Mrs. DEMINGS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. DEMINGS. Mr. Speaker, America is a great Nation, but with all the challenges we face—protecting our homeland, repairing our broken infrastructure, taking care of our seniors, creating an economy that works for working people—extremist politicians continue to find time for their war on women.

When I was a police officer, I put away rapists, stalkers, and domestic abusers. Now, extremist politicians in Texas and my State of Florida are instead trying to empower those same criminals to sue victims if they get an abortion.

Let me be clear: No Florida woman needs to justify her healthcare decisions to anyone. It is our freedom to decide versus your attempts to control.

When I chose to start a family, I did not ask my Senator, my Congressman, nor my Governor for permission. Every woman has the right and the freedom to make her choice for herself and to do so based on her own personal, individual circumstances.

The Constitution is a stubborn thing. This week, we will preserve the constitutional protections of the 1973 decision in Roe v. Wade. I ask my colleagues to support women by voting for the Women's Health Protection Act.

HONORING THE OMAR FAMILY

(Mr. TIFFANY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Omar family.

On Labor Day, Kelly and Jay Omar ran out to pick up dinner for their family while their oldest child, Briar, looked after his four siblings.

It wasn't long after they left that the kids started smelling smoke. Briar and his sister Peyton began looking around and noticed that the playpen was on fire.

The 13-year-old immediately sprang into action, getting his four sisters, the youngest of whom is just 6 months old, out of the house.

After Briar got his sisters to safety, he went back into the house in hopes of putting out the flames with a nearby fire extinguisher, but the blaze had grown too large to contain. Smoke surrounded him, making it nearly impossible to breathe or see the way out. Luckily, their family dog, Mandy, nudged Briar before guiding him out of the house and back to safety.

Kelly and Jay Omar returned to find their house engulfed in flames but felt a sigh of relief as they counted each of their children outside and out of harm's way.

Although they are devastated by what they lost, they remain fortunate for what they still have.

Thank you for the heroic efforts of Briar to save his sisters.

ALLOW MEDICARE TO NEGOTIATE DRUG PRICES

(Ms. WILD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, for far too long, the pharmaceutical industry has dictated who in America has access to the medicines they need for their health and well-being and who doesn't, leaving millions of Americans in districts like mine to make impossible choices about their healthcare.

Already this year, drug companies have hiked the prices of 1,100 prescription drugs, more than 90 percent of which were above the rate of inflation. The largest single price hike for a prescription drug this month was nearly 16 percent, while inflation has risen slightly more than 2 percent.

Big Pharma's bottom line should never be more important than the health of my constituents in the Seventh District of Pennsylvania or the American people at large.

That is why I recently organized a letter signed by 14 of my colleagues, asking our leaders to allow Medicare to negotiate lower drug prices and include that language in the budget reconciliation bill currently being negotiated.

Here is the truth: Giving Medicare the power to negotiate would lower the cost of prescription drugs for hard-working families so that everyone has access to the medicines they need. It would also result in nearly half a trillion dollars in savings for taxpayers, money that we can invest in making healthcare more affordable for even more people.

WISHING BURDETT LOOMIS A SPEEDY RECOVERY

(Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask that you all join me in wishing Burdett Loomis a speedy recovery.

You may not know Bird, unless you took a political science class at the University of Kansas anytime in the last 40 years, in which case he was probably your favorite professor. Or maybe you would know him from his decades as the KU Washington Semester coordinator, helping students gain real-world experience at various organizations and congressional offices here in D.C.

Regular followers of Kansas politics and government will, of course, know him for his insight, wit, and frequent interviews and columns in the local news.

He is an irreplaceable member of our community whose contributions are too numerous for me to list in my short time here. He has been a trusted friend and adviser to many Kansas officials over the years, and I am personally grateful for his guidance throughout my time in Congress and his unconditional dedication to the State of Kansas and the well-being of its democracy.

Bird has a huge community wishing him well. From students to Senators and so many in between, we look forward to seeing you soon and are keeping you in our thoughts.

REMEMBERING LIVES LOST IN BOULDER, COLORADO, MASS SHOOTING

(Mr. NEGUSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, 6 months ago today, we experienced a tragedy in my community of Boulder, Colorado.

On a Monday afternoon in March, 10 lives were lost at our local King Soopers as a gunman opened fire on customers and employees.

Ten lives were taken far too soon—daughters, sons, neighbors, spouses, coworkers, community members, each of whom left a profound impact on our community.

While the national news may have moved on, for our community, for the families, friends, and neighbors, we are still grieving and still healing.

May we continue to remember them. May we lift up their families and friends in our prayers and in our thoughts.

In the words of Thomas Campbell: ''To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.''

Our community remains strong in the face of this senseless act of violence. In strength, in kindness, and in compassion, may we move forward.

HAITIAN REFUGEES HAVE RIGHT TO SEEK ASYLUM

(Ms. TLAIB asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, for many of our residents, the images of the United States Customs and Border Patrol officers on horseback whipping Black Haitian immigrants at the border were triggering. It was traumatic. It was a reminder of our country's ugly history and its decades of mistreatment of Black folks.

What we all witnessed in Del Rio, Texas, was disgusting, not just because of the rogue, out-of-control CBP but also because the actions were a blatant betrayal of our human rights values.

Those brave Haitian refugees have a legal right to seek asylum in our country, like all who are fleeing violence and repression.

America is supposed to be a safe haven. Instead, Black asylum seekers at the border are being met with violence and deportation back to a crisis-stricken country.

All Black Haitians deserve to be treated with human dignity, and we must do better. Our failure to act

against Federal agencies, at least oversight of Black immigrants coming in, is going to enable these shameful acts to continue. We must act together to stop it.

□ 1230

GIVING BACK TO VETERANS

(Mrs. MCBATH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I come from a family of veterans. My father, my brother, and nephew all served, and I am honored to fight for our veterans and their families here in Washington.

Our servicemen and -women have sacrificed so much for this country. And our community and our country are forever grateful to all who have served, and we must always give back to those who have given us so much.

I am proud of the funding that we have helped procure for the Veteran Rapid Retraining Assistance Program. It gives veterans in my community and the country the opportunity to receive a year of job training, education, and housing costs.

This pandemic has been extraordinarily difficult for so many across our country, and this is an important step toward serving the thousands who have so bravely served our Nation.

THREATS TO ABORTION ACCESS

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on September 1, the Supreme Court allowed Texas Senate Law 8 to go into effect, which bans nearly all abortions in Texas.

Make no mistake, a 6-week ban is a ban on virtually all abortions. Most people don't even know if they are pregnant at 6 weeks. This is the latest in a series of extremist attempts to restrict abortion access.

This December the Supreme Court will consider a 15-week ban in Mississippi that directly threatens Roe v. Wade. With this recent action, the Court has shown that we cannot depend on it to protect our rights.

This Thursday, I am holding an Oversight Committee hearing on the unending threat to abortion access, and on Friday the House must pass the Women's Health Protection Act.

Our abortion rights are under threat, and we must act now before it is too late.

CONTINUING RESOLUTION WILL AVERT A GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Ms. PLASKETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, this week the House is expected to pass a continuing resolution to fund the government through December and avoid a government shutdown, which would be catastrophic for families and the economy as we recover from the COVID–19 pandemic.

I am pleased that this bill includes a provision to cancel the outstanding balance of community disaster loans issued by FEMA to the Virgin Islands as well as disaster assistance throughout this country.

The CR also extends the current enhanced rate of Federal matching funds for Medicaid through December 3 of 2021, averting a sharp decline in the rate of Federal Medicaid funding for essential healthcare for the territories and Virgin Islanders living there.

The suspension of the debt limit is also in the continuing resolution, to prevent a default that would trigger an economic catastrophe, not only here but around the world. This suspension is to help pay for President Trump's 2017 tax cut and the original COVID relief bill signed into law by President Trump.

We know from his past practices that President Trump has no trouble keeping debt, declaring bankruptcy. Thank God Democrats will be the adults in the room and make responsible decisions.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ESPAILLAT). Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4350) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MS. DEAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment 5, printed in part C of House Report 117–125, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 219, nays 204, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 269]

YEAS—219

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—204

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler

Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—8

Auchincloss
Bass
Gohmert
LaMalfa
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Rogers (AL)
Waters

□ 1311

Messrs. DIAZ-BALART and MCHENRY changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, September 22, 2021, I was unable to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted: "Yea" on rollcall vote 269, on agreeing to Amendment No. 5 offered by Rep. DEAN printed in H. Rept. 117–125.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Cárdenas (Gomez)
Carter (TX) (Calvert)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)
Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gonzalez (OH) (Reschenthaler)
Grijalva (Garcia (IL))
Kirkpatrick (Levin (CA))
Latta (Walberg)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Morelle (Tonko)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Wasserman Schultz)
Rice (SC) (Wilson (SC))
Rush (Underwood)
Ryan (Kildee)
Stanton (Levin (CA))
Stefanik (Reschenthaler)
Strickland (Torres (NY))
Swalwell (Veasey)
Wagner (Walorski)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Young (Mast)

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MS. PLASKETT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendment No. 6, printed in part C of House Report 117–125, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 235, nays 190, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 270]

YEAS—235

Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Massie
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young

NAYS—190

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Mann
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—6

Adams
Garcia (CA)
Green (TN)
Johnson (LA)
Lesko
Speier

□ 1333

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. GARCIA of California. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 270.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Cárdenas (Gomez)
Carter (TX) (Calvert)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)
Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gonzalez (OH) (Reschenthaler)
Grijalva (García (IL))
Kirkpatrick (Levin (CA))
Latta (Walberg)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Morelle (Tonko)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Wasserman Schultz)
Rice (SC) (Wilson (SC))
Rush (Underwood)
Ryan (Kildee)
Stanton (Levin (CA))
Stefanik (Reschenthaler)
Strickland (Torres (NY))
Swalwell (Veasey)
Wagner (Walorski)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Young (Mast)

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MS. TLAIB

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 11, printed in part C of

House Report 117–125, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 222, nays 203, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 271]

YEAS—222

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Massie
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—203

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—6

Lesko
Miller (WV)
Scalise
Stauber
Suozzi
Titus

□ 1355

Mr. HARRIS changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. GARAMENDI changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, the vote closed prior to be being able to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 271.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Cárdenas (Gomez)
Carter (TX) (Calvert)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)
Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gonzalez (OH) (Reschenthaler)
Grijalva (García (IL))
Kirkpatrick (Levin (CA))
Latta (Walberg)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Morelle (Tonko)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Wasserman Schultz)
Rice (SC) (Wilson (SC))
Rush (Underwood)
Ryan (Kildee)
Stanton (Levin (CA))
Stefanik (Reschenthaler)
Strickland (Torres (NY))
Swalwell (Veasey)
Wagner (Walorski)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Young (Mast)

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MS. SLOTKIN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 15, printed in part C of House Report 117–125, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 236, nays 186, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 272]

YEAS—236

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley

Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—186

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Issa
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Mullin
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack

NOT VOTING—9

Burgess
Davis, Danny K.
LaMalfa
Lesko
Letlow
Moore (UT)
Owens
Smith (NJ)
Velázquez

□ 1416

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Ms. LETLOW. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 272.

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 272.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Cárdenas (Gomez)
Carter (TX) (Calvert)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)
Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gonzalez (OH) (Reschenthaler)
Grijalva (García (IL))
Kirkpatrick (Levin (CA))
Latta (Walberg)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Morelle (Tonko)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Wasserman Schultz)
Rice (SC) (Wilson (SC))
Rush (Underwood)
Ryan (Kildee)
Stanton (Levin (CA))
Stefanik (Reschenthaler)
Strickland (Torres (NY))
Swalwell (Veasey)
Wagner (Walorski)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Young (Mast)

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MS. DEGETTE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. ROSS). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 16, printed in part C of House Report 117–125, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 222, nays 200, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 273]

YEAS—222

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NAYS—200

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg

Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—9

Brady
Carter (GA)
Cheney
Lesko
Long
McKinley
Mfume
Speier
Yarmuth

□ 1438

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 273.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Cárdenas (Gomez)
Carter (TX) (Calvert)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)
Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gonzalez (OH) (Reschenthaler)
Grijalva (Garcia (IL))
Kirkpatrick (Levin (CA))
Latta (Walberg)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Morelle (Tonko)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Wasserman Schultz)
Rice (SC) (Wilson (SC))
Rush (Underwood)
Ryan (Kildee)
Stanton (Levin (CA))
Stefanik (Reschenthaler)
Strickland (Torres (NY))
Swalwell (Veasey)
Wagner (Walorski)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Young (Mast)

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 17, printed in part C of House Report 117–125, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 224, nays 204, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 274]

YEAS—224

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—204

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—3

Burgess
Cheney
Lesko

□ 1459

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 269, "nay" on rollcall No. 270, "nay" on rollcall 271, "nay" on rollcall no. 272, "nay" on rollcall No. 273, and "nay" on rollcall No. 274.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Cárdenas (Gomez)
Carter (TX) (Calvert)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)
Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))
Fulcher (Johnson (OH))
Gonzalez (OH) (Reschenthaler)
Grijalva (García (IL))
Kirkpatrick (Levin (CA))
Latta (Walberg)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
McEachin (Wexton)
Meng (Jeffries)
Morelle (Tonko)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Wasserman Schultz)
Rice (SC) (Wilson (SC))
Rush (Underwood)
Ryan (Kildee)
Stanton (Levin (CA))
Stefanik (Reschenthaler)
Strickland (Torres (NY))
Swalwell (Veasey)
Wagner (Walorski)
Wilson (FL) (Hayes)
Young (Mast)

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 667, I offer amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE). The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendment Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 19, 21, 22, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 37, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, and 141, printed in part C of House Report 117–125, offered by Mr. SMITH of Washington:

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. SÁNCHEZ OF CALIFORNIA

In title LI of division E, after section 5105, insert the following:

SEC. 5106. PROTECTIONS FOR ACTIVE DUTY UNIFORMED CONSUMER.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 603 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (q), by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

''(1) UNIFORMED CONSUMER.—The term 'uniformed consumer' means a consumer who is—

''(A) a member of the—

''(i) uniformed services (as such term is defined in section 101(a)(5) of title 10, United States Code); or

''(ii) National Guard (as such term is defined in section 101(c)(1) of title 10, United States Code); and

''(B) in active service (as such term is defined in section 101(d)(3) of title 10, United States Code), including full-time duty in the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(bb) DEPLOYED UNIFORMED CONSUMER.—The term 'deployed uniformed consumer' means an uniformed consumer who—

''(1) serves—

''(A) in a combat zone (as such term is defined in section 112(c)(2) of title 26, United States Code); or

''(B) aboard a United States combatant, support, or auxiliary vessel (as such terms are defined in section 231(f) of title 10, United States Code); or

''(C) in a deployment (as such term is defined in section 991(b) of title 10, United States Code); and

''(2) is on active duty (as such term is defined in section 101(d)(2) of title 10, United States Code) for not less than 30 days during the type of service described in paragraph (1).''.

(b) PROHIBITION ON INCLUDING CERTAIN ADVERSE INFORMATION IN CONSUMER REPORTS.—Section 605 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

''(9) Any item of adverse information about a uniformed consumer, if the action or inaction that gave rise to the item occurred while the consumer was a deployed uniformed consumer.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(i) NOTICE OF STATUS AS A UNIFORMED CONSUMER.—With respect to an item of adverse information about a consumer, if the action or inaction that gave rise to the item occurred while the consumer was a uniformed consumer, the consumer may provide appropriate proof, including official orders, to a consumer reporting agency that the consumer was a deployed uniformed consumer at the time such action or inaction occurred. The consumer reporting agency shall promptly delete that item of adverse information from the file of the uniformed consumer and notify the consumer and the furnisher of the information of the deletion.''.

(c) COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE CONSUMER AND CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCIES.—Section 605A of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c–1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking ''Upon'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon'';

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), and moving such redesignated subparagraphs 2 ems to the right; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) NEGATIVE INFORMATION ALERT.—Any time a consumer reporting agency receives an item of adverse information about a consumer, if the consumer has provided appropriate proof that the consumer is a uniformed consumer, the consumer reporting agency shall promptly notify the consumer—

''(A) that the agency has received such item of adverse information, along with a description of the item; and

''(B) the method by which the consumer can dispute the validity of the item.

''(3) CONTACT INFORMATION FOR UNIFORMED CONSUMERS.—With respect to any consumer that has provided appropriate proof to a consumer reporting agency that the consumer is a uniformed consumer, if the consumer provides the consumer reporting agency with separate contact information to be used when communicating with the consumer while the consumer is a uniformed consumer, the consumer reporting agency shall use such contact information for all communications while the consumer is a uniformed consumer.''; and

(2) in subsection (e), by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

''(3) subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (c)(1), in the case of a referral under subsection (c)(1)(C).''.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) is amended by striking ''active duty military'' each place such term appears and inserting ''uniformed consumer''.

(e) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that any person making use of a consumer report containing an item of adverse information should, if the action or inaction that gave rise to the item occurred while the consumer was a uniformed consumer, take such fact into account when evaluating the creditworthiness of the consumer.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA

At the appropriate place in title LX, add the following:

SEC. ___. REVIEW OF STANDARD OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM.

The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, categorize public safety telecommunicators as a protective service occupation under the Standard Occupational Classification System.

At the appropriate place in the table of contents, insert the following:

Sec. __. Review of Standard Occupational Classification System.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MS. WATERS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 1334, after line 17, insert the following:

SEC. _____. UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTION TO THE CATASTROPHE CONTAINMENT AND RELIEF TRUST AT THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND.

(a) CONTRIBUTION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of the Treasury may contribute $200,000,000 on behalf of the United States to the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust of the International Monetary Fund.

(b) LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the contribution authorized by subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated, without fiscal year limitation, $200,000,000 for payment by the Secretary of the Treasury.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. COSTA OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title LX, insert the following:

SEC. 60___. ELIGIBILITY FOR INTERMENT IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2402(a)(10) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(B) who—

''(i) the Secretary determines served honorably with a special guerrilla unit or irregular forces operating from a base in Laos in support of the Armed Forces of the United States at any time during the period beginning February 28, 1961, and ending May 7, 1975; and

''(ii) at the time of the individual's death—

''(I) was a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States; and

''(II) resided in the United States.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall have effect as if included in the enactment of section 251(a) of title II of the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2018 (division J of Public Law 115–141; 132 Stat. 824).

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. CASTRO OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle D of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 10___. LIMITATION ON CONTRACT AUTHORITY TO IMPROVE REPRESENTATION IN CERTAIN MEDIA PROJECTS INVOLVING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) LIMITATION ON CONTRACT AUTHORITY.—Neither the Secretary of Defense, nor any Secretary of a military department, may enter into a covered contract for any film or publishing project for entertainment-oriented media unless the covered contract includes a provision that requires consideration of diversity in carrying out the project, including consideration of the following:

(1) The composition of the community represented in the project and whether such community is inclusive of historically marginalized communities.

(2) The depiction of the community represented in the project and whether or not the project advances any inaccurate or harmful stereotypes as a result of such depiction.

(b) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for five years, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report containing, with respect to the year covered by the report, the following:

(1) The total number of projects for which the Secretary provided assistance pursuant to a covered contract.

(2) A summary of the projects specified in paragraph (1).

(3) A summary of the communities represented in such projects.

(4) A summary of the involvement of the Department of Defense with respect to such projects.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''covered contract'' means a contract or production assistance agreement entered into with a nongovernmental entertainment-oriented media producer or publisher.

(2) The term ''entertainment-oriented media'' includes books and other forms of print media that are entertainment-oriented.

(3) The term ''marginalized community'' means a community of individuals that is, or historically was, under-represented in the industry of film, television, or publishing, including—

(A) women;

(B) racial and ethnic minorities;

(C) individuals with disabilities; and

(D) members of the LGBTQ communities.

(4) The term ''military department'' has the meaning given such term in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. HIGGINS OF NEW YORK

Page 1226, after line 21, insert the following new subsection:

(c) SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL MARITIME HERITAGE GRANTS PROGRAM.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a)(4), not more than $10,000,000 may be made

available to support the National Maritime Heritage Grants Program established under section 308703 of title 54, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. CASTEN OF ILLINOIS

Add at the end of subtitle B of title III the following:

SEC. 328. ENERGY, WATER, AND WASTE NET ZERO REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BUILDINGS.

(a) REQUIREMENTS DESCRIBED.—For fiscal year 2022 and any subsequent fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense shall improve building efficiency, performance, and management by ensuring that the new construction of any Department of Defense building larger than 5,000 gross square feet that enters the planning process is designed to achieve energy net-zero and water or waste net-zero by fiscal year 2035.

(b) WAIVER FOR NATIONAL SECURITY.—The Secretary may waive the requirement of subsection (a) with respect to a building if the Secretary provides the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and Senate with a certification that the application of such requirement would be detrimental to national security.

(c) STATUS REPORT AND BRIEFINGS ON PROGRESS TOWARDS MEETING CURRENT GOAL REGARDING USE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY TO MEET FACILITY ENERGY NEEDS.—Section 2911(g) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) The Secretary of Defense shall—

''(A) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and Senate on the progress the Secretary has made towards meeting the goal described in paragraph (1)(A) with respect to fiscal year 2025; and

''(B) during fiscal year 2022 and each succeeding fiscal year through fiscal year 2025, provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and Senate on the progress the Secretary has made towards meeting the goal described in paragraph (1)(A) with respect to fiscal year 2025.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. LARSEN OF WASHINGTON

Insert after title LIII the following new title:

TITLE LIV—STRENGTHENING MARINE MAMMAL CONSERVATION

SEC. 5401. DEFINITION OF ADMINISTRATOR.

In this title, the term ''Administrator'' means the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

SEC. 5402. VESSEL SPEED RESTRICTIONS IN MARINE MAMMAL HABITAT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 120 the following:

''SEC. 121. VESSEL RESTRICTIONS IN MARINE MAMMAL HABITAT.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, in coordination with the Marine Mammal Commission and the Commandant of the Coast Guard and applying the best available scientific information—

''(1) designate areas of importance for marine mammals known to experience vessel strikes and establish for each such area seasonal or year-round mandatory vessel speed restrictions to reduce vessel strikes or other vessel-related impacts, as necessary, for vessels operating in such areas; and

''(2) implement for such species, as appropriate, dynamic management area programs incorporating mandatory vessel restrictions to protect marine mammals from vessel strikes or other vessel-related impacts occurring outside designated areas of importance.

''(b) AREAS OF IMPORTANCE.—In designating areas under subsection (a), the Secretary—

''(1) shall consider including—

''(A) the important feeding, breeding, calving, rearing, or migratory habitat for priority species of marine mammals, including all areas designated as critical habitat for such species under section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533) except any area the Secretary determines does not intersect with areas of vessel traffic such that an elevated risk of mortality or injury caused by vessel strikes exists; and

''(B) areas of high marine mammal mortality, injury, or harassment caused by vessel strikes; and

''(2) may consider including—

''(A) any area designated as a National Marine Sanctuary, Marine National Monument, National Park, or National Wildlife Refuge; and

''(B) areas of high marine mammal primary productivity with year-round or seasonal aggregations of marine mammals to which this section applies.

''(c) DEADLINE FOR REGULATIONS.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall designate areas and vessel restrictions under subsection (a) and issue such regulations as are necessary to carry out this section, consistent with notice and comment requirements under chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code.

''(d) MODIFYING OR DESIGNATING NEW AREAS OF IMPORTANCE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall issue regulations to modify or designate the areas of importance and vessel restrictions under this section within 180 days after the issuance of regulations to establish or to modify critical habitat for marine mammals pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

''(2) REEXAMINATION.—The Secretary shall—

''(A) reexamine the areas of importance designated and vessel restrictions under this section every 5 years following the initial issuance of the regulations to determine if the best available scientific information warrants modification or designation of areas of importance for vessel restrictions; and

''(B) publish any revisions under subparagraph (A) in the Federal Register after notice and opportunity for public comment within 24 months.

''(3) FINDING.—Not later than 90 days after receiving the petition of an interested person under section 553(e) of title 5, United States Code, to designate, modify, or add an area of importance or vessel restriction under this section, the Secretary shall make a finding as to whether the petition presents substantial scientific information indicating that the petitioned action may be warranted. The Secretary shall promptly publish such finding in the Federal Register for comment. Not later than one year after the close of comments, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a finding of whether the petitioned action is warranted and, if the Secretary determines that the petitioned action is warranted, shall publish draft regulations designating or modifying and vessel restrictions the area of importance. Not later than 12 months after publication of the draft regulations, the Secretary shall issue final regulations designating or modifying the area of importance and vessel restrictions.

''(e) EXCEPTIONS FOR SAFE MANEUVERING AND USING AUTHORIZED TECHNOLOGY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The restriction established under subsection (a) shall not apply to a vessel operating at a speed necessary to maintain safe maneuvering speed if such speed is justified because the vessel is in an area where oceanographic, hydrographic, or meteorological conditions severely restrict the maneuverability of the vessel and the need to operate at such speed is confirmed by the pilot on board or, when a vessel is not carrying a pilot, the master of the vessel. If a deviation from the applicable speed limit is necessary pursuant to this subsection, the reasons for the deviation, the speed at which the vessel is operated, the latitude and longitude of the area, and the time and duration of such deviation shall be entered into the logbook of the vessel. The master of the vessel shall attest to the accuracy of the logbook entry by signing and dating the entry.

''(2) AUTHORIZED TECHNOLOGY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The vessel restrictions established under subsection (a) shall not apply to a vessel operating using technology authorized by regulations issued by the Secretary under subparagraph (B).

''(B) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary may issue regulations authorizing a vessel to operate using technology specified by the Secretary under this subparagraph if the Secretary determines that such operation is at least as effective as the vessel restrictions authorized by regulations under subsection (a) in reducing mortality and injury to marine mammals.

''(f) APPLICABILITY.—Any speed restriction established under subsection (a)—

''(1) shall apply to all vessels subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, all other vessels entering or departing a port or place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and all other vessels within the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States, regardless of flag; and

''(2) shall not apply to—

''(A) vessels owned, operated, or under contract by the Department of Defense or the Department of Homeland Security, or engaged with such vessels;

''(B) law enforcement vessels of the Federal Government or of a State or political subdivision thereof, when such vessels are engaged in law enforcement or search and rescue duties; or

''(C) vessels with foreign sovereign immunity, as reflected under international law.

''(g) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section shall be interpreted or implemented in a manner that—

''(A) subject to paragraph (2), preempts or modifies any obligation of any person subject to the provisions of this title to act in accordance with applicable State laws, except to the extent that those laws are inconsistent with any provision of this title, and then only to the extent of the inconsistency;

''(B) affects or modifies any obligation under Federal law; or

''(C) preempts or supersedes the final rule titled 'To Implement Speed Restrictions to Reduce the Threat of Ship Collisions With North Atlantic Right Whales', codified at section 224.105 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, except for actions that are more protective than the Final Rule and further reduce the risk of take to North Atlantic right whales.

''(2) INCONSISTENCIES.—The Secretary may determine whether inconsistencies referred to in paragraph (1)(A) exist, but may not determine that any State law is inconsistent with any provision of this title if the Secretary determines that such law gives greater protection to covered marine species and their habitat.

''(h) PRIORITY SPECIES.—For the purposes of this section, the term 'priority species'

means, at a minimum, all Mysticeti species and species within the genera Physeter and Trichechus.

''(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated—

''(1) to the Secretary to carry out this section, $3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026; and

''(2) to the Commandant of the Coast Guard to carry out this section, $3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2026.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the first section of such Act is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 120 the following:

''Sec. 121. Vessel speed restrictions in marine mammal habitat.''.

SEC. 5403. MONITORING OCEAN SOUNDSCAPES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, and the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall maintain and expand an Ocean Noise Reference Station Network, utilizing and coordinating with the Integrated Ocean Observing System, the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, and the Department of Defense, to—

(1) provide grants to expand the deployment of Federal and non-Federal observing and data management systems capable of collecting measurements of underwater sound in high-priority ocean and coastal locations for purposes of monitoring and analyzing baselines and trends in the underwater soundscape to protect and manage marine life;

(2) continue to develop and apply standardized forms of measurements to assess sounds produced by marine animals, physical processes, and anthropogenic activities; and

(3) after coordinating with the Department of Defense, coordinate and make accessible to the public the datasets, modeling and analysis, and user-driven products and tools, resulting from observations of underwater sound funded through grants authorized by this section.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator, to support integrated ocean observations activities carried out under this section, $1,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

SEC. 5404. GRANTS FOR SEAPORTS TO ESTABLISH PROGRAMS TO REDUCE THE IMPACTS OF VESSEL TRAFFIC AND PORT OPERATIONS ON MARINE MAMMALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator and the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall establish a grant program to provide assistance to up to ten seaports to develop and implement mitigation measures that will lead to a quantifiable reduction in threats to marine mammals from shipping activities and port operations.

(b) ELIGIBLE USES.—A grant under this section may be used to develop, assess, and carry out activities that quantifiably reduce threats and enhance the habitats of marine mammals by—

(1) reducing underwater stressors related to marine traffic;

(2) reducing vessel strike mortality and other physical disturbances;

(3) enhancing marine mammal habitat, including the habitat for prey of marine mammals; or

(4) monitoring sound, vessel interactions with marine mammals, or other types of monitoring that are consistent with reducing the threats to and enhancing the habitats of marine mammals.

(c) PRIORITY.—The Administrator and the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall prioritize assistance under this section for projects that—

(1) assist ports with higher relative threat levels to vulnerable marine mammals from vessel traffic;

(2) reduce disturbance from vessel presence or mortality risk from vessel strikes, and are in close proximity to National Marine Sanctuaries, Marine National Monuments, National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, and other federal, state, and local marine protected areas; and

(3) allow eligible entities to conduct risk assessments, and track progress toward threat reduction and habitat enhancement; including protecting coral reefs from encroachment by commerce and shipping lanes.

(d) OUTREACH.—The Administrator and the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall conduct outreach to seaports to provide information on how to apply for assistance under this section, the benefits of the program under this section, and facilitation of best practices and lessons learned.

(e) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—A person shall be eligible for assistance under this section if the person—

(1) is—

(A) a port authority for a seaport;

(B) a State, regional, local, or Tribal agency that has jurisdiction over a maritime port authority or a seaport; or

(C) a private entity or government entity, applying for a grant awarded under this section in collaboration with another entity described in subparagraph (A) or (B), that owns or operates a maritime terminal; and

(2) is cleared by the Department of Defense.

(f) REPORT.—The Administrator and the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall submit annually to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, a report that includes the following:

(1) The name and location of each entity receiving a grant.

(2) Amount of each grant.

(3) The name and location of the seaport in which the activities took place.

(4) A description of the activities carried out with the grant funds.

(5) An estimate of the impact of the project to reduce threats or enhance habitat of marine mammals.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator, for carrying out this section, $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 5405. NEAR REAL-TIME MONITORING AND MITIGATION PROGRAM FOR LARGE WHALES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PROGRAM.—The Administrator, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall design and deploy a Near Real-Time Large Whale Monitoring and Mitigation Program in order to curtail the risk to large whales of vessel collisions, entanglement in commercial fishing gear, and to minimize other impacts, including but not limited to underwater noise from development activities. Such program shall be capable of detecting and alerting ocean users and enforcement agencies of the location of large whales on a near real-time basis, informing sector-specific mitigation protocols that can effectively reduce take of large whales, and continually integrating improved technology. The program shall be informed by the technologies, monitoring methods, and mitigation protocols developed pursuant to the pilot program required in subsection (b).

(b) PILOT PROJECT.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Administrator shall first establish a pilot monitoring and mitigation project for North Atlantic right whales for the purposes of informing a cost-effective, efficient and results-oriented near real-time monitoring and mitigation program for large whales.

(1) PILOT PROJECT REQUIREMENTS.—In designing and deploying the monitoring system, the Administrator, in coordination with the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall, using best available scientific information, identify and ensure coverage of—

(A) core foraging habitats of North Atlantic right whales, including but not limited to—

(i) the ''South of the Islands'' core foraging habitat;

(ii) the ''Cape Cod Bay Area'' core foraging habitat;

(iii) the ''Great South Channel'' core foraging habitat; and

(iv) the Gulf of Maine; and

(B) important feeding, breeding, calving, rearing, or migratory habitats of North Atlantic right whales that co-occur with areas of high risk of mortality, injury, or harassment of such whales from vessel strikes, disturbance from development activities, and entanglement in commercial fishing gear.

(2) PILOT PROJECT MONITORING COMPONENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Within 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with relevant Federal agencies, Tribal governments, and with input from affected stakeholders, shall design and deploy a real-time monitoring system for North Atlantic right whales that includes near real-time monitoring methods, technologies, and protocols that—

(i) comprise sufficient detection power, spatial coverage and survey effort to detect and localize North Atlantic right whales within core foraging habitats;

(ii) are capable of detecting North Atlantic right whales visually, including during periods of poor visibility and darkness, and acoustically;

(iii) take advantage of dynamic habitat suitability models that help to discern the likelihood of North Atlantic right whale occurrence in core foraging habitat at any given time;

(iv) coordinate with the Integrated Ocean Observing System to leverage monitoring assets;

(v) integrate new near real-time monitoring methods and technologies as they become available;

(vi) accurately verify and rapidly communicate detection data; and

(vii) allow for ocean users to contribute data that is verified to be collected using comparable near real-time monitoring methods and technologies.

(B) NATIONAL SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS.—All monitoring methods, technologies, and protocols under subparagraph (A) shall be consistent with national security considerations and interests.

(3) PILOT PROGRAM MITIGATION PROTOCOLS.—The Secretary shall, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, Secretary of Defense, Secretary of Transportation, and Secretary of the Interior, and with input from affected stakeholders, develop and deploy mitigation protocols that make use of the near real-time monitoring system to direct sector-specific mitigation measures that avoid and significantly reduce risk of injury and mortality to North Atlantic right whales.

(4) PILOT PROGRAM ACCESS TO DATA.—The Administrator shall provide access to data generated by the monitoring system for purposes of scientific research and evaluation, and public awareness and education, through

the NOAA Right Whale Sighting Advisory System and WhaleMap or other successive public web portals, subject to review for national security considerations.

(5) PILOT PROGRAM REPORTING.—

(A) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation of the Senate, and make available to the public, an interim report that assesses the benefits and efficacy of the North Atlantic right whale near real-time monitoring and mitigation pilot program. The report shall include—

(i) a description of the monitoring methods and technology in use or planned for deployment;

(ii) analyses of the efficacy of the methods and technology in use or planned for deployment in detecting North Atlantic right whales both individually and in combination;

(iii) how the monitoring system is directly informing and improving species management and mitigation in near real-time across ocean sectors whose activities pose a risk to North Atlantic right whales;

(iv) a prioritized identification of gaps in technology or methods requiring future research and development.

(B) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than three years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation of the Senate, and make available to the public, a final report, addressing the components in subparagraph (A) for the subsequent one year following the publication of the interim report, and including the following—

(i) a strategic plan to expand the pilot program to provide near real-time monitoring and mitigation measures to additional large whale species, including a prioritized plan for acquisition, deployment, and maintenance of monitoring technologies, and the locations or species for which the plan would apply; and

(ii) a budget and description of appropriations necessary to carry out the strategic plan pursuant to the requirements of clause (i).

(c) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY.—In carrying out this section, including, the Administrator may enter into and perform such contracts, leases, grants, or cooperative agreements as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section on such terms as the Administrator considers appropriate, consistent with Federal acquisition regulations.

(d) REPORTING.—Not later than one year after the deployment of the program described in subsection (b) (and after completion of the reporting requirements pursuant to paragraph (5) of such subsection), and annually thereafter through 2029, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation of the Senate, and make available to the public, a report that assess the benefits and efficacy of the near real-time monitoring and mitigation program.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''core foraging habitats'' means areas with biological and physical oceanographic features that aggregate Calanus finmarchicus and where North Atlantic right whales foraging aggregations have been well documented.

(2) The term ''near real-time'' means that visual, acoustic, or other detections of North Atlantic right whales are transmitted and reported as soon as technically feasible, and no longer than 24 hours, after they have occurred.

(3) The term ''large whale'' means all Mysticeti species and species within the genera Physeter and Orcinus.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator, to support development, deployment, application and ongoing maintenance of the monitoring system as required by this section, $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

SEC. 5406. GRANTS TO SUPPORT TECHNOLOGY THAT REDUCES UNDERWATER NOISE FROM VESSELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Maritime Administration shall establish a grant program, to be administered in consultation with the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, to provide assistance for the development and implementation of new or improved technologies that quantifiably reduce underwater noise from marine vessels.

(b) ELIGIBLE USES.—Grants provided under this section may be used to develop, assess and implement new or improved technologies that materially reduce underwater noise from marine vessels.

(c) OUTREACH.—The Administrator of the Maritime Administration shall conduct outreach to eligible persons to provide information on how to apply for assistance under this section, the benefits of the program under this section, and facilitation of best practices and lessons learned.

(d) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—A person shall be eligible for assistance under this section if the person—

(1) is—

(A) a corporation established under the laws of the United States;

(B) an individual, partnership, association, organization or any other combination of individuals, provided, however, that each such individual shall be a citizen of the United States or lawful permanent resident of the United States or a protected individual as such term is defined in section 274B(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (9 U.S.C. 1324b(a)(3)); or

(C) an academic or research organization; and

(2) is cleared through the Department of Defense.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator of the Maritime Administration for carrying out this section, $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 5407. TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT FOR QUIETING UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the United States Maritime Administration, in consultation with the Commandant of the Coast Guard, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress and publish, a report that includes—

(1) an identification of existing unclassified technologies that reduce underwater noise; and

(2) an evaluation of the effectiveness and feasibility of incorporating such technologies in the design, procurement, and construction of non-military vessels of the United States Government.

(b) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Environment and Public Works, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Natural Resources; and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUL OF TEXAS

Add at the end of subtitle C of title XIII of division A the following:

SEC. 13___. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO NORD STREAM 2.

(a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall—

(A) impose sanctions under paragraph (2) with respect to—

(i) any entity responsible for planning, construction, or operation of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline or a successor entity; and

(ii) any other corporate officer of or principal shareholder with a controlling interest in an entity described in clause (i); and

(B) impose sanctions under paragraph (3) with respect to any entity responsible for planning, construction, or operation of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline or a successor entity.

(2) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE OF IDENTIFIED PERSONS AND CORPORATE OFFICERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—

(i) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An alien described in paragraph (1)(A) is—

(I) inadmissible to the United States;

(II) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(III) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(ii) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The visa or other entry documentation of an alien described in paragraph (1)(A) shall be revoked, regardless of when such visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(II) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revocation under subclause (I) shall—

(aa) take effect immediately; and

(bb) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(3) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY OF IDENTIFIED PERSONS.—The President shall exercise all powers granted to the President by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of an entity described in paragraph (1)(B) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(4) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

(A) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided to the President under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this subsection.

(B) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this subsection or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this subsection shall be subject to the

penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(5) EXCEPTIONS.—

(A) EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND NATIONAL SECURITY ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this subsection shall not apply to any authorized intelligence, law enforcement, or national security activities of the United States.

(B) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanctions under this subsection shall not apply with respect to the admission of an alien to the United States if the admission of the alien is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, the Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered into force March 19, 1967, or other applicable international obligations.

(C) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, the authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under this subsection shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(ii) GOOD DEFINED.—In this subparagraph, the term ''good'' means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

(6) SUNSET.—The authority to impose sanctions under this subsection shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(7) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) ADMISSION; ADMITTED; ALIEN.—The terms ''admission'', ''admitted'', and ''alien'' have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(B) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ''United States person'' means—

(i) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States;

(ii) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity; or

(iii) any person within the United States.

(b) REPEAL OF NATIONAL INTEREST WAIVER UNDER PROTECTING EUROPE'S ENERGY SECURITY ACT OF 2019.—Section 7503 of the Protecting Europe's Energy Security Act of 2019 (title LXXV of Public Law 116–92; 22 U.S.C. 9526 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(C), by striking ''subsection (i)'' and inserting ''subsection (h)'';

(2) by striking subsection (f);

(3) by redesignating subsections (g) through (k) as subsections (f) through (j), respectively; and

(4) in subsection (i), as redesignated by paragraph (3), by striking ''subsection (h)'' and inserting ''subsection (g)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. CÁRDENAS OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of subtitle C of title XIII of division A the following:

SEC. 13____. REPORT ON AZERBAIJAN.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON AZERBAIJAN'S ILLEGAL DETENTION OF ARMENIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(A) On September 27, 2020, Azerbaijan, with support from Turkey and foreign militia groups, launched a military assault on Nagorno-Karabakh, also known as Artsakh, resulting in the deaths of thousands and displacing tens of thousands of ethnic Armenian residents.

(B) On November 9, 2020, Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Russia signed a tripartite statement to end the conflict.

(C) In signing the November 9 statement, all parties agreed that the ''exchange of prisoners of war, hostages and other detainees as well as the remains of the fatalities shall be carried out.''.

(D) The Third Geneva Convention, of which Azerbaijan is a signatory, and customary international law require the release of prisoners of war and captured civilians upon the cessation of hostilities and require that all detainees be treated humanely.

(E) Despite Azerbaijan's obligations under the Geneva Conventions and their commitments in signing the November 9 statement, long after the end of the conflict, the Government of Azerbaijan continues to detain an estimated 200 Armenian prisoners of war, hostages, and detained persons, misrepresenting their status in an attempt to justify their continued captivity.

(F) Human Rights Watch reported in December 2020, that Azerbaijani military forces had mistreated ethnic Armenian prisoners of war and subjected them to ''physical abuse and humiliation''.

(G) Columbia University's Institute for the Study of Human Rights issued a report on the conflict that ''document[s] crimes against humanity and other atrocities committed by Azerbaijani armed forces and Turkish-backed Islamist fighters against Armenians'', including beheadings, summary executions, and the desecration of human remains.

(H) There is limited reliable information about the condition or treatment of prisoners of war and captured civilians, and there is significant concern that female detainees in particular could be subject to sexual assaults and other mistreatment.

(I) The continued detainment of prisoners of war and captured civilians by Azerbaijan calls into serious question their commitment to human rights and negotiating an equitable, lasting peace settlement.

(J) Armenia has fulfilled its obligations under the November 9 statement and international law by returning Azerbaijani prisoners of war.

(K) The United States is a co-chair, along with France and Russia, of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Minsk Group, which was created to seek a durable and peaceful solution to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) Azerbaijan must immediately and unconditionally return all Armenian prisoners of war and captured civilians; and

(B) the Biden Administration should engage at all levels with Azerbaijani authorities, including through the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Minsk Group process, to make clear the importance of adhering to their obligations, under the November 9 statement and international law, to immediately release all prisoners of war and captured civilians.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the relevant congressional committees a report on the following:

(1) United States-origin parts and technology discovered in Turkish Bayraktar unmanned aerial vehicles deployed by Azerbaijan against Nagorno Karabakh between September 27, 2020 and November 9, 2020, including an assessment of any potential violations of violations of the Arms Export Control Act or other applicable laws, sanctions policies, or other provisions of United States law related to the discovery of such parts and technology.

(2) Azerbaijan's use of white phosphorous, cluster bombs, and prohibited munitions deployed by Azerbaijan against civilians and civilian infrastructure in Nagorno Karabakh between September 27, 2020, and November 9, 2020, including an assessment of any potential violations of United States or international law related to the use of such munitions.

(3) Turkey's and Azerbaijan's recruitment of foreign terrorist fighters to participate in Azerbaijan's offensive military operations against Nagorno Karabakh between September 27, 2020, and November 9, 2020, including an assessment of any related potential violations of United States law, the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, or other international or multilateral treaties.

(c) RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term ''relevant congressional committees'' means the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(1) Azerbaijan must immediately and unconditionally return all Armenian prisoners of war and captured civilians; and

(2) the Biden Administration should engage at all levels with Azerbaijani authorities, including through the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Minsk Group process, to make clear the importance of adhering to their obligations, under the November 9 statement and international law, to immediately release all prisoners of war and captured civilians.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. CLEAVER OF MISSOURI

In division E, insert after title LIII the following:

TITLE LIV—ALCEE L. HASTINGS LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE FOR INCLUSIVE TRANSATLANTIC ENGAGEMENT

SEC. 5401. ESTABLISHMENT OF ALCEE L. HASTINGS LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE FOR INCLUSIVE TRANSATLANTIC ENGAGEMENT AS PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established as a pilot program in the Library of Congress the Alcee L. Hastings Leadership Institute for Inclusive Transatlantic Engagement.

(b) ADVISORY BOARD.—The Institute shall be subject to the supervision and direction of an Advisory Board which shall be composed of seven members as follows:

(1) Two members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives from among the members of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall be designated by the majority leader of the House of Representatives and one of whom shall be designated by the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(2) Two members appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate from among the members of the Senate, one of whom shall be designated by the majority leader of the Senate and one of whom shall be designated by the minority leader of the Senate.

(3) Two members appointed by the President, one of whom shall be an officer or employee of the Department of State and one of whom shall be an officer or employee of the Department of the Treasury.

(4) The Executive Director of the Institute, who shall serve as an ex officio member of the Board.

(c) TERM.—Each member of the Board appointed under this section shall serve for a term of three years. Any vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment and the individual so appointed shall serve for the remainder of the term. A Member of Congress appointed to the Board may not consecutively serve as a member of the Board for more than a total of six years.

(d) CHAIR AND VICE-CHAIR.—At the first meeting and at its first regular meeting in each calendar year thereafter the Board shall elect a Chair and Vice-Chair from among the members of the Board. The Chair and Vice-Chair may not be members of the same political party.

(e) PAY NOT AUTHORIZED; EXPENSES.—Members of the Board (other than the Executive Director) shall serve without pay, but shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

(f) LOCATION OF INSTITUTE.—The Institute shall be located in Washington, DC.

SEC. 5402. PURPOSES AND AUTHORITY OF ALCEE L. HASTINGS LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE FOR INCLUSIVE TRANSATLANTIC ENGAGEMENT.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Institute shall be to develop a diverse community of transatlantic leaders, including emerging leaders, committed to democratic institutions, processes, and values by—

(1) providing training and professional development opportunities for racially and ethnically diverse leaders on democratic governance and international affairs;

(2) enabling international exchanges between leaders to increase understanding and knowledge of democratic models of governance; and

(3) increasing awareness of the importance of international public service careers in racially and ethnically diverse communities.

(b) AUTHORITY.—The Institute is authorized, consistent with this title, to develop such programs, activities, and services as it considers appropriate to carry out the purposes described in subsection (a).

SEC. 5403. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The Board shall appoint an Executive Director who shall be the chief executive officer and principal executive of the Institute and who shall supervise the affairs of, assist the directions of, and carry out the functions of the Board to administer the Institute. The Executive Director of the Institute shall be compensated at an annual rate specified by the Board.

(b) OTHER DUTIES.—The Executive Director, in consultation with the Board shall appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary to carry out this title.

(c) INSTITUTE PERSONNEL.—

(1) STAFF APPOINTMENTS.—All staff appointments shall be made without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and general schedule pay rates.

(2) TREATMENT AS CONGRESSIONAL EMPLOYEES.—For purposes of pay and other employment benefits, rights, and privileges and for all other purposes, any employee of the Institute shall be considered to be a Congressional employee under section 2107 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) COVERAGE UNDER CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1995.—

(A) TREATMENT OF EMPLOYEES AS COVERED EMPLOYEES.—Section 101(3) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1301(3)) is amended—

(i) by striking ''or'' at the end of subparagraph (J);

(ii) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (K) and inserting ''; or''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(L) the Alcee L. Hastings Leadership Institute for Inclusive Transatlantic Engagement.''.

(B) TREATMENT OF INSTITUTE AS EMPLOYING OFFICE.—Section 101(9)(D) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 1301(9)(D)) is amended by striking ''and the John C. Stennis Center'' and inserting ''the Alcee L. Hastings Leadership Institute for Inclusive Transatlantic Engagement, and the John C. Stennis Center''.

SEC. 5404. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

In order to carry out this title, the Institute may carry out any of the following:

(1) Prescribe such regulations as it considers necessary for governing the manner in which its functions shall be carried out.

(2) Procure temporary and intermittent services of experts and consultants as are necessary to the extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) Request and utilize the assignment of any Federal officer or employee from a department, agency, or Congressional office to the Institute, including on a rotating basis, by entering into an agreement for such assignment.

(4) Enter into contracts, grants, or other arrangements, or modifications thereof, to carry out the provisions of this title, including with any office of the Federal government or of any State or any subdivision thereof.

(5) Make expenditures for any expenses in connection with official training sessions or other authorized programs or activities of the Institute.

(6) Apply for, receive, and use for the purposes of the Institute grants or other assistance from Federal sources.

(7) Establish, receive, and use for the purposes of the Institute fees or other charges for goods or services provided in fulfilling the Institute's purposes.

(8) Respond to the request of offices of Congress and other departments or agencies of the Federal government to examine, study, or report on any issue within the Institute's competence, including the use of classified materials if necessary.

(9) Work with the appropriate security offices of the House of Representatives and Senate to obtain or retain need-based security clearances for Institute personnel.

(10) Assign Institute personnel to temporary duty with offices of the Federal government, international organizations, agencies and other entities to fulfill this title.

(11) Make other necessary expenditures.

SEC. 5405. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) The term ''Institute'' means the ''Alcee L. Hastings Leadership Institute for Inclusive Transatlantic Engagement'' established as a pilot program under section 5401.

(2) The term ''Board'' means the Advisory Board of the Institute.

SEC. 5406. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS; DISBURSEMENTS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2022 and each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years such sums as may be necessary to carry out this title.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.

(b) DISBURSEMENTS.—Amounts made available to the Institute shall be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Board or by a majority vote of the Board.

(c) USE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES.—For purposes of section 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (22 U.S.C. 1754(b)), the Institute shall be deemed to be a standing committee of the Congress and shall be entitled to use funds in accordance with such section.

(d) FOREIGN TRAVEL.—Foreign travel for official purposes by Members of the Institute who are Members of Congress and Institute staff may be authorized by the Chair, Vice-Chair, or Executive Director of the Institute.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MS. OMAR OF MINNESOTA

In section 1080(e)(1), add at the end the following:

(J) The impact of civilian harm and human rights violations, including civilian casualties from airstrikes, arbitrary detention, extrajudicial killings, and the use of torture, on the security situation in Afghanistan, the ability to equip and train the Afghan National Security Force, and popular perceptions of the Afghan National Government and the Taliban, including an examination of the extent to which such events contributed to the resurgence of the Taliban.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. CORREA OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title LX, add the following new section:

SEC. 60____. AFGHANISTAN REFUGE SPECIAL ENVOY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Executive Office of the President an Afghanistan Refuge Special Envoy.

(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Afghanistan Refuge Special Envoy shall—

(1) coordinate with the Secretary of State and the heads of other relevant Executive agencies (as defined under section 105 of title 5, United States Code) to oversee the evacuation of persons from Afghanistan to the United States; and

(2) coordinate with the Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement to connect individuals evacuated from Afghanistan to the United States with organizations that can facilitate the resettlement of such individuals in the United States.

(c) APPOINTMENT.—The President shall appoint the Afghanistan Refuge Special Envoy.

(d) NON-COMPETITIVE SERVICE POSITION.—The position established under this section shall not be a competitive service position.

(e) TERMINATION.—The position established under this section shall terminate on the date that is two years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle C of title XIII add the following:

SEC. 13____. RULE OF LAW AND DEMOCRATIC STABILITY IN CENTRAL AMERICA ACT.

(a) SANCTIONS RELATING TO ACTS OF SIGNIFICANT CORRUPTION AND ANTI-DEMOCRATIC BEHAVIOR.—

(1) EXTENSION OF VISA SANCTIONS AGAINST PERSONS ENGAGING IN ACTS OF SIGNIFICANT CORRUPTION.—Each person listed pursuant to the requirements of section 353(b) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2021 (title III of division FF of Public Law 116–260, relating to targeted sanctions to fight corruption in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras) or pursuant to any other provision of law requiring a report identifying foreign persons who the President, acting through the Secretary of State, determines to have knowingly engaged in actions that undermine democratic processes or institutions, or in significant corruption or obstruction of

investigations, and all immediate family members of such person, shall be deemed to be ineligible for entry into the United States in the same manner and to the same extent as an official ineligible for such entry pursuant to section 7031(c) of division K of such Act.

(2) INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION.— The Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury shall seek to engage international partners and international institutions for information sharing and technical assistance for coordinated action, including economic sanctions, visa restrictions, or additional restrictions on security assistance or cooperation, against undemocratic, corrupt actors.

(b) LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE WITH RESPECT TO EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS, OR GUATEMALA.—

(1) LIMITATION.—Funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 for the Department of Defense or the Department of State may be obligated or expended for assistance, including training and equipment, to a unit or member of the security forces of El Salvador, Honduras, or Guatemala only if such unit—

(A)(i) has had no credible allegation of significant corruption, including in its leadership, within the five years prior to the date of the enactment of this section;

(ii) has had no credible allegation of impeding democratic processes within the five years prior to such date of enactment; and

(iii) has had no credible allegation of threatening personnel of the United States Government or international organizations within the five years prior to such date of enactment; or

(B) the government of such country has taken effective steps to hold accountable any person or unit of a security force credibly alleged to have engaged in an activity described in clauses (i) through (iii) of subparagraph (A).

(2) VETTING REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after providing any assistance described in paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report that—

(A) identifies the unit to which such assistance has been provided;

(B) describes the vetting process used; and

(C) describes how such assistance is impacting United States policy and how the relevant country is taking effective steps to prevent any misuse of such assistance.

(3) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, respectively, may make available amounts withheld from obligation or expenditure pursuant to the limitation under paragraph (1) for programs in El Salvador, Honduras, or Guatemala that do not support the central governments of such countries.

(4) REPORT ON NORTHERN TRIANGLE COUNTRIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, and shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes the following:

(i) A description of any ongoing or planned activities in cooperation with the security forces of the Northern Triangle countries.

(ii) An assessment of the adherence of the security forces of the Northern Triangle countries to human rights norms and the rule of law, and a description of any ongoing or planned activities between the United States and the Northern Triangle countries focused on protection of human rights and adherence to the rule of law, as well as the response by the Department to any serious violations of human rights or anti-democratic actions by the security forces of such countries.

(iii) A list of all United States training and equipment provided to the security forces of the Northern Triangle countries within the 2 years prior to the date of the enactment of this Act, the number of inspections of the use of such equipment that have occurred during that period, and the nature of those inspections.

(iv) An evaluation of the current vetting process used to ensure that any such equipment is not provided to a unit or individual that is ineligible to receive such equipment under paragraph (1).

(v) A list of any such units or individuals that are credibly alleged to have engaged in serious violations of human rights, significant corruption, or anti-democratic activities that have received United States assistance within the two years prior to the date of the enactment of this Act.

(vi) A list of any such units that are known to the Secretary to have used United States equipment for any purpose other than the purpose for which the equipment was provided by the United States.

(B) FORM.—The report required by subparagraph (A) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(C) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph—

(i) the term ''Northern Triangle countries'' means El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala; and

(ii) the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(c) STATE DEPARTMENT FELLOWSHIPS FOR RULE OF LAW ACTIVITIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department of State a fellowship program, to be known as the ''Central American Network for Democracy'', to support a regional corps of civil society, activists, lawyers (including members of the judiciary and prosecutors' offices), journalists, and investigators to leverage lessons learned in order to contribute to regional democracy and rule of law activities in Central America, including electoral and transition support, institutional reform, anti-corruption investigations, and local engagement.

(2) REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT.—The Secretary of State shall take such steps as may be necessary to obtain support for such fellowships from international foundations, regional and United States governmental and nongovernmental organizations, and regional and United States universities.

(3) FOCUS; SAFETY.—Activities carried out under the fellowship—

(A) should focus on coordination and consultation with key bodies to continue their democracy efforts, including the Department of Justice, Department of Treasury, Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Court for Human Rights, and the United Nations; and

(B) may include strengthened protection for the physical safety of individuals who must leave their home country to participate in the program, including assistance for temporary relocation, English language learning, and mental health support.

(d) REPORTS AND BRIEFING REQUIRED.—

(1) ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit to Congress a report entitled ''Rule of Law and Democratic Stability in Central America,'' that includes—

(i) a description of the efforts of the Department of State, working with the United States Agency for International Development, to address whole-of-government approaches to counter democratic deficiencies or backsliding, endemic corruption, efforts to weaken the rule of law, and attacks against independent media and civil society organizations that threaten political instability and prevent equitable development opportunities in the preceding year; and

(ii) a description of all economic sanctions, visa restrictions, or other measures taken by the United States to achieve the goals described in paragraph (1), and the impact of such actions.

(B) FORM; PUBLICATION.—

(i) FORM.—The report required by subparagraph (A) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(ii) PUBLICATION.—The unclassified portion of each report required by subparagraph (A) shall be made publicly available by the committee or committees of Congress receiving such report.

(2) INCLUSION OF CORRUPTION CONCERNS IN OTHER REPORTING.—The Secretary of State shall include consideration of measures against corruption in the context of all required reporting with respect to human rights, including in the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices submitted pursuant to section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151n).

(3) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION FUNDING ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to Congress a review of all United States funding made available to international financial institutions in the previous fiscal year that includes a determination whether any such funding has been provided to any individual or any institution led by an individual credibly alleged to have engaged in acts of corruption or the obstruction of democratic processes or institutions. Such review shall also include a description of the actions taken in the instance that funds are misused, abused, or assessed to be misused, abused, or otherwise used for corrupt or undemocratic actions, and how the public procurement process played a role in the matter.

(4) CENTRAL AMERICA INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence and the heads of other applicable Federal departments and agencies shall conduct and submit to Congress an intelligence assessment examining improper influence or interference by persons comprising corrupt power structures and illicit networks, such as organized crime, over the security sector, judicial sector, legislative bodies, and public finance and procurement processes in Central American countries, in order to prioritize investigations of individuals who play a significant role in enabling high level corruption and obstruction of democratic processes, including—

(A) current or former officials of the security sector or the justice sector, including officials of any sector or ministry involved in the selection of prosecutors or other judicial officers, who have willfully cooperated or colluded with such corrupt structures or illicit networks;

(B) private citizens, entities, and nongovernmental organizations involved in—

(i) the bribery of or threats against, personnel of the justice sector, journalists, or activists; or

(ii) the misuse of disciplinary proceedings and formal and informal sanctions with respect to the justice sector with the intention of harassing, punishing, or otherwise interfering with the legitimate exercise of a judge's professional activities

(C) any other persons directly involved in, financing, or otherwise supporting, the activities described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

(5) QUARTERLY BRIEFINGS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall provide quarterly briefings, including in classified form as appropriate, to the appropriate congressional committees to discuss the strategy of the Department to leverage all United States tools, including nonpublic and public visa restrictions or revocations, economic sanctions, asset forfeitures, or criminal charges, to sanction the foreign persons described in subparagraph (B), any actions taken in the preceding quarter against corrupt and undemocratic foreign persons, and the outcome of such actions to date. Such briefings shall also include a discussion of actions proposed to be taken in the forthcoming quarter with respect to such persons.

(B) TARGETED FOREIGN NATIONALS.—The foreign persons described in this subparagraph are the following:

(i) Foreign persons identified in the intelligence assessment required by paragraph (4), including persons providing material support for acts of significant corruption such as influence peddling, illicit enrichment, abuse of power, or acts that serve to protect and maintain impunity.

(ii) Foreign persons engaging in a pattern or practice of threatening justice sector personnel, witnesses, victims or their representatives in an official proceeding, including through direct communications, public defamation campaigns, or the intentional misuse of legal process to harass such persons with the purpose or effect of intimidating and obstructing the judicial process, except that speech, including through social media, that would be protected in the United States under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution may not be construed to constitute such a pattern or practice.

(iii) Foreign persons providing a thing of value in exchange for an official act, including—

(I) providing campaign funds for the purpose of securing lax enforcement of the law or access to public resources; or

(II) supporting appointment to an official post in exchange for favorable treatment.

(iv) Foreign persons obstructing justice in human rights or corruption investigations or prosecutions, including by filing legal claims for an improper purpose such as to harass, delay or increase the cost of litigation.

(v) Foreign persons repressing free speech, assembly, or organization.

(vi) Foreign persons threatening or committing violence or intimidation against investigators, activists, journalists, or human rights defenders.

(vii) Foreign persons committing actions or policies that undermine democratic processes or institutions.

(viii) Foreign persons attempting to manipulate elections or suppress votes, including through the misuse of administrative resources, corrupt interference in the regulation or administration of elections, intimidation at the polls, or the intentional publication of false information pertaining to elections, candidates, or parties.

(ix) Foreign persons interfering in any election for public office in Central America or in the United States, including official candidate selection processes or campaign finance.

(x) Foreign officials or groups providing financial support or indirect support to any other person engaged in one or more of the activities described in this paragraph.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO SUPPORT RULE OF LAW AND ANTI-CORRUPTION ACTIVITIES.—There is authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 for the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to strengthen the rule of law, combat corruption, consolidate democratic governance, and protect and defend human rights, including for activities carried out with respect to Central American countries.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN OF RHODE ISLAND

Add at the end of subtitle D of title XV of division A the following:

SECTION 15___. AUTHORITY FOR NATIONAL CYBER DIRECTOR TO ACCEPT DETAILS ON NONREIMBURSABLE BASIS.

Section 1752(e) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (8) as subparagraphs (A) through (H), respectively, and indenting such subparagraphs two ems to the right;

(2) in the matter before subparagraph (A), as redesignated by paragraph (1), by striking ''The Director may'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director may'';

(3) in paragraph (1)—

(A) as redesignated by paragraph (2), by redesignating subparagraphs (C) through (H) as subparagraphs (D) through (I), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph (C):

''(C) accept officers or employees of the United States or members of the Armed Forces on a detail from an element of the intelligence community (as such term is defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4))) or from another element of the Federal Government on a nonreimbursable basis, as jointly agreed to by the heads of the receiving and detailing elements, for a period not to exceed three years;''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING DETAILS.—Paragraph (1)(C) shall not be construed to impose any limitation on any other authority for reimbursable or nonreimbursable details. A nonreimbursable detail made under such paragraph shall not be considered an augmentation of the appropriations of the receiving element of the Office of the National Cyber Director.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MR. KAHELE OF HAWAII

At the end of subtitle I of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 585. RESCISSION OF MEDALS OF HONOR AWARDED FOR ACTS AT WOUNDED KNEE CREEK ON DECEMBER 29, 1890.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each Medal of Honor awarded for acts at Wounded Knee Creek, Lakota Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, South Dakota, on December 29, 1890, is rescinded.

(b) MEDAL OF HONOR ROLL.—The Secretary concerned shall remove the name of each individual awarded a Medal of Honor for acts described in subsection (a) from the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard Medal of Honor Roll maintained under section 1134a of title 10, United States Code.

(c) RETURN OF MEDAL NOT REQUIRED.—No person may be required to return to the Federal Government a Medal of Honor rescinded under subsection (a).

(d) NO DENIAL OF BENEFITS.—This Act shall not be construed to deny any individual any benefit from the Federal Government.

AMENDMENT NO. 37 OFFERED BY MS. HOULAHAN OF PENNSYLVANIA

Add after title LIII the following new title:

TITLE LIV—FEDERAL CYBERSECURITY WORKFORCE EXPANSION

SEC. 5401. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the need for qualified cybersecurity personnel is greater than ever, as demonstrated by the recent SolarWinds breach and the growing spate of ransomware attacks on critical infrastructure entities and State and local governments;

(2) the Federal Government is facing a shortage of qualified cybersecurity personnel, as noted in a March 2019 Government Accountability Office report on critical staffing needs in the Federal cybersecurity workforce;

(3) there is a national shortage of qualified cybersecurity personnel, and according to CyberSeek, a project supported by the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education within the National Institute of Standards and Technology, there are approximately 500,000 cybersecurity job openings around the United States;

(4) in May 2021, the Department of Homeland Security announced that the Department was initiating a 60 day sprint to hire 200 cybersecurity personnel across the Department, with 100 of those hires for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, to address a cybersecurity workforce shortage; and

(5) the Federal Government needs to—

(A) expand the cybersecurity workforce pipeline of the Federal Government to sustainably close a Federal cybersecurity workforce shortage; and

(B) work cooperatively with the private sector and State and local government authorities to expand opportunities for new cybersecurity professionals.

SEC. 5402. CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.

Subtitle A of title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 2202A. APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) AREA CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION SCHOOL.—The term 'area career and technical education school' has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302).

''(2) COMMUNITY COLLEGE.—The term 'community college' means a public institution of higher education at which the highest degree that is predominantly awarded to students is an associate's degree, including—

''(A) a 2-year Tribal College or and University, as defined in section 316 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c); and

''(B) a public 2-year State institution of higher education.

''(3) CYBERSECURITY WORK ROLES.—The term 'cybersecurity work roles' means the work roles outlined in the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education Cybersecurity Workforce Framework (NIST Special Publication 800–181), or any successor framework.

''(4) EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROVIDER.—The term 'education and training provider' means—

''(A) an area career and technical education school;

''(B) an early college high school;

''(C) an educational service agency;

''(D) a high school;

''(E) a local educational agency or State educational agency;

''(F) a Tribal educational agency, Tribally controlled college or university, or Tribally controlled postsecondary career and technical institution;

''(G) a postsecondary educational institution;

''(H) a minority-serving institution;

''(I) a provider of adult education and literacy activities under the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (29 U.S.C. 3271 et seq.);

''(J) a local agency administering plans under title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 720 et seq.), other than section 112 or part C of that title (29 U.S.C. 732, 741);

''(K) a related instruction provider, including a qualified intermediary acting as a related instruction provider as approved by a registration agency;

''(L) a Job Corps center, as defined in section 142 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3192); or

''(M) a consortium of entities described in any of subparagraphs (A) through (L).

''(5) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'eligible entity' means—

''(i) a program sponsor;

''(ii) a State workforce development board or State workforce agency, or a local workforce development board or local workforce development agency;

''(iii) an education and training provider;

''(iv) if the applicant is in a State with a State apprenticeship agency, such State apprenticeship agency;

''(v) an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization;

''(vi) an industry or sector partnership, a group of employers, a trade association, or a professional association that sponsors or participates in a program under the national apprenticeship system;

''(vii) a Governor of a State;

''(viii) a labor organization or joint labor-management organization; or

''(ix) a qualified intermediary.

''(B) SPONSOR REQUIREMENT.—Not fewer than 1 entity described in subparagraph (A) shall be the sponsor of a program under the national apprenticeship system.

''(6) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term 'institution of higher education' has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

''(7) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY; SECONDARY SCHOOL.—The terms 'local educational agency' and 'secondary school' have the meanings given those terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

''(8) LOCAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD.—The term 'local workforce development board' has the meaning given the term 'local board' in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

''(9) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—The term 'nonprofit organization' means an organization that is described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

''(10) PROVIDER OF ADULT EDUCATION.—The term 'provider of adult education' has the meaning given the term 'eligible provider' in section 203 of the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (29 U.S.C. 3272).

''(11) RELATED INSTRUCTION.—The term 'related instruction' means an organized and systematic form of instruction designed to provide an individual in an apprenticeship program with the knowledge of the technical subjects related to the intended occupation of the individual after completion of the program.

''(12) SPONSOR.—The term 'sponsor' means any person, association, committee, or organization operating an apprenticeship program and in whose name the program is, or is to be, registered or approved.

''(13) STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCY.—The term 'State apprenticeship agency' has the meaning given the term in section 29.2 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling.

''(14) STATE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD.—The term 'State workforce development board' has the meaning given the term 'State board' in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

''(15) WIOA TERMS.—The terms 'career planning', 'community-based organization', 'economic development agency', 'industry or sector partnership', 'on-the-job training', 'recognized postsecondary credential', and 'workplace learning advisor' have the meanings given those terms in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

''(16) QUALIFIED INTERMEDIARY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified intermediary' means an entity that demonstrates expertise in building, connecting, sustaining, and measuring the performance of partnerships described in subparagraph (B) and serves program participants and employers by—

''(i) connecting employers to programs under the national apprenticeship system;

''(ii) assisting in the design and implementation of such programs, including curriculum development and delivery for related instruction;

''(iii) supporting entities, sponsors, or program administrators in meeting the registration and reporting requirements of this Act;

''(iv) providing professional development activities such as training to mentors;

''(v) supporting the recruitment, retention, and completion of potential program participants, including nontraditional apprenticeship populations and individuals with barriers to employment;

''(vi) developing and providing personalized program participant supports, including by partnering with organizations to provide access to or referrals for supportive services and financial advising;

''(vii) providing services, resources, and supports for development, delivery, expansion, or improvement of programs under the national apprenticeship system; or

''(viii) serving as a program sponsor.

''(B) PARTNERSHIPS.—The term 'partnerships described in subparagraph (B)' means partnerships among entities involved in, or applying to participate in, programs under the national apprenticeship system, including—

''(i) industry or sector partnerships;

''(ii) partnerships among employers, joint labor-management organizations, labor organizations, community-based organizations, industry associations, State or local workforce development boards, education and training providers, social service organizations, economic development organizations, Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations, one-stop operators, one-stop partners, or veterans service organizations in the State workforce development system; or

''(iii) partnerships among 1 or more of the entities described in clauses (i) and (ii).

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Director may establish 1 or more apprenticeship programs as described in subsection (c).

''(c) APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS DESCRIBED.—An apprenticeship program described in this subsection is an apprenticeship program that—

''(1) leads directly to employment in—

''(A) a cybersecurity work role with the Agency; or

''(B) a position with a company or other entity provided that the position is—

''(i) certified by the Director as contributing to the national cybersecurity of the United States; and

''(ii) funded at least in majority part through a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement with the Agency;

''(2) is focused on competencies and related learning necessary, as determined by the Director, to meet the immediate and ongoing needs of cybersecurity work roles at the Agency; and

''(3) is registered with and approved by the Office of Apprenticeship of the Department of Labor or a State apprenticeship agency pursuant to the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly known as the 'National Apprenticeship Act'; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.).

''(d) COORDINATION.—In the development of an apprenticeships program under this section, the Director shall consult with the Secretary of Labor, the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the National Science Foundation, and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to leverage existing resources, research, communities of practice, and frameworks for developing cybersecurity apprenticeship programs.

''(e) OPTIONAL USE OF GRANTS OR COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—An apprenticeship program under this section may include entering into a contract or cooperative agreement with or making a grant to an eligible entity if determined appropriate by the Director based on the eligible entity—

''(1) demonstrating experience in implementing and providing career planning and career pathways toward apprenticeship programs;

''(2) having knowledge of cybersecurity workforce development;

''(3) being eligible to enter into a contract or cooperative agreement with or receive grant funds from the Agency as described in this section;

''(4) providing students who complete the apprenticeship program with a recognized postsecondary credential;

''(5) using related instruction that is specifically aligned with the needs of the Agency and utilizes workplace learning advisors and on-the-job training to the greatest extent possible; and

''(6) demonstrating successful outcomes connecting graduates of the apprenticeship program to careers relevant to the program.

''(f) APPLICATIONS.—If the Director enters into an arrangement as described in subsection (e), an eligible entity seeking a contract, cooperative agreement, or grant under the program shall submit to the Director an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require.

''(g) PRIORITY.—In selecting eligible entities to receive a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement under this section, the Director may prioritize an eligible entity that—

''(1) is a member of an industry or sector partnership;

''(2) provides related instruction for an apprenticeship program through—

''(A) a local educational agency, a secondary school, a provider of adult education, an area career and technical education school, or an institution of higher education; or

''(B) an apprenticeship program that was registered with the Department of Labor or a State apprenticeship agency before the

date on which the eligible entity applies for the grant under subsection (g);

''(3) works with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, or veterans organizations to transition members of the Armed Forces and veterans to apprenticeship programs in a relevant sector; or

''(4) plans to use the grant to carry out the apprenticeship program with an entity that receives State funding or is operated by a State agency.

''(h) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Director shall provide technical assistance to eligible entities to leverage the existing job training and education programs of the Agency and other relevant programs at appropriate Federal agencies.

''(i) EXCEPTED SERVICE.—Participants in the program may be entered into cybersecurity-specific excepted service positions as determined appropriate by the Director and authorized by section 2208.

''(j) REPORT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less than once every 2 years after the establishment of an apprenticeship program under this section, the Director shall submit to Congress a report on the program, including—

''(A) a description of—

''(i) any activity carried out by the Agency under this section;

''(ii) any entity that enters into a contract or agreement with or receives a grant from the Agency under subsection (e);

''(iii) any activity carried out using a contract, agreement, or grant under this section as described in subsection (e); and

''(iv) best practices used to leverage the investment of the Federal Government under this section; and

''(B) an assessment of the results achieved by the program, including the rate of continued employment at the Agency for participants after completing an apprenticeship program carried out under this section.

''(k) PERFORMANCE REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the establishment of an apprenticeship program under this section, and annually thereafter, the Director shall submit to Congress and the Secretary of Labor a report on the effectiveness of the program based on the accountability measures described in clauses (i) and (ii) of section 116(b)(2)(A) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3141(b)(2)(A)).

''(l) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Agency such sums as necessary to carry out this section.''.

SEC. 5403. PILOT PROGRAM ON CYBER TRAINING FOR VETERANS AND MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES TRANSITIONING TO CIVILIAN LIFE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—The term ''eligible individual'' means an individual who is—

(A) a member of the Armed Forces transitioning from service in the Armed Forces to civilian life; or

(B) a veteran.

(2) PORTABLE CREDENTIAL.—The term ''portable credential''—

(A) means a documented award by a responsible and authorized entity that has determined that an individual has achieved specific learning outcomes relative to a given standard; and

(B) includes a degree, diploma, license, certificate, badge, and professional or industry certification that—

(i) has value locally and nationally in labor markets, educational systems, or other contexts;

(ii) is defined publicly in such a way that allows educators, employers, and other individuals and entities to understand and verify the full set of skills represented by the credential; and

(iii) enables a holder of the credential to move vertically and horizontally within and across training and education systems for the attainment of other credentials.

(3) VETERAN.—The term ''veteran'' has the meaning given the term in section 101 of title 31, United States Code.

(4) WORK-BASED LEARNING.—The term ''work-based learning'' has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall establish a pilot program under which the Secretary shall provide cyber-specific training for eligible individuals.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The pilot program established under subsection (b) shall incorporate—

(1) virtual platforms for coursework and training;

(2) hands-on skills labs and assessments;

(3) Federal work-based learning opportunities and programs; and

(4) the provision of portable credentials to eligible individuals who graduate from the pilot program.

(d) ALIGNMENT WITH NICE WORKFORCE FRAMEWORK FOR CYBERSECURITY.—The pilot program established under subsection (b) shall align with the taxonomy, including work roles and associated tasks, knowledge, and skills, from the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education Workforce Framework for Cybersecurity (NIST Special Publication 800–181), or any successor framework.

(e) COORDINATION.—

(1) TRAINING, PLATFORMS, AND FRAMEWORKS.—In developing the pilot program under subsection (b), the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall coordinate with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Labor, and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to evaluate and, where possible, leverage existing training, platforms, and frameworks of the Federal Government for providing cyber education and training to prevent duplication of efforts.

(2) FEDERAL WORK-BASED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES AND PROGRAMS.—In developing the Federal work-based learning opportunities and programs required under subsection (c)(3), the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall coordinate with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Labor, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies to identify or create interagency opportunities that will enable the pilot program established under subsection (b) to—

(A) bridge the gap between knowledge acquisition and skills application for participants; and

(B) give participants the experience necessary to pursue Federal employment.

(f) RESOURCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which the pilot program established under subsection (b)—

(A) uses a program of the Department of Veterans Affairs or platforms and frameworks described in subsection (e)(1), the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that those programs, platforms, and frameworks are expanded and resourced to accommodate usage by eligible individuals participating in the pilot program; or

(B) does not use a program of the Department of Veterans Affairs or platforms and frameworks described in subsection (e)(1), the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall take such actions as may be necessary to develop or procure programs, platforms, and frameworks necessary to carry out the requirements of subsection (c) and accommodate the usage by eligible individuals participating in the pilot program.

(2) ACTIONS.—Actions described in paragraph (1) may include providing additional funding, staff, or other resources to—

(A) provide administrative support for basic functions of the pilot program;

(B) ensure the success and ongoing engagement of eligible individuals participating in the pilot program;

(C) connect graduates of the pilot program to job opportunities within the Federal Government; and

(D) allocate dedicated positions for term employment to enable Federal work-based learning opportunities and programs for participants to gain the experience necessary to pursue permanent Federal employment.

SEC. 5404. FEDERAL WORKFORCE ASSESSMENT EXTENSION.

Section 304(a) of the Federal Cybersecurity Workforce Assessment Act of 2015 (5 U.S.C. 301 note) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''2022'' and inserting ''2025''.

SEC. 5405. TITLE XXII TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002.—Subtitle A of title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in the first section 2215 (6 U.S.C. 665; relating to the duties and authorities relating to .gov internet domain), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2215. DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES RELATING TO .GOV INTERNET DOMAIN.'';

(B) in the second section 2215 (6 U.S.C. 665b; relating to the joint cyber planning office), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2216. JOINT CYBER PLANNING OFFICE.'';

(C) in the third section 2215 (6 U.S.C. 665c; relating to the Cybersecurity State Coordinator), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2217. CYBERSECURITY STATE COORDINATOR.'';

(D) in the fourth section 2215 (6 U.S.C. 665d; relating to Sector Risk Management Agencies), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2218. SECTOR RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCIES.'';

(E) in section 2216 (6 U.S.C. 665e; relating to the Cybersecurity Advisory Committee), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2219. CYBERSECURITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.''; and

(F) in section 2217 (6 U.S.C. 665f; relating to Cybersecurity Education and Training Programs), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2220. CYBERSECURITY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS.''.

(2) CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021.—Paragraph (1) of section 904(b) of division U of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''of 2002'' after ''Homeland Security Act''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by striking the items relating to sections 2214 through 2217 and inserting the following new items:

''Sec. 2214. National Asset Database.
''Sec. 2215. Duties and authorities relating to .gov internet domain.
''Sec. 2216. Joint cyber planning office.
''Sec. 2217. Cybersecurity State Coordinator.

''Sec. 2218. Sector Risk Management Agencies.
''Sec. 2219. Cybersecurity Advisory Committee.
''Sec. 2220. Cybersecurity Education and Training Programs.
''Sec. 2220A. Apprenticeship program.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER OF VIRGINIA

In title LI of division E, after section 5105, insert the following:

SEC. 5106. CHINA FINANCIAL THREAT MITIGATION.

(a) REPORT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall conduct a study and issue a report that includes a description and analysis of any risks to the financial stability of the United States and the global economy emanating from the People's Republic of China, along with any recommendations to the United States representatives at the International Monetary Fund and the Financial Stability Board to strengthen international cooperation to monitor and mitigate such financial stability risks through the work of the International Monetary Fund and the Financial Stability Board.

(b) TRANSMISSION OF REPORT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall transmit the report required under subsection (a) no later than December 31, 2022, to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate, the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund, and any person representing the United States at the Financial Stability Board.

(c) PUBLICATION OF REPORT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall publish the report required under subsection (a) on the website of the Department of the Treasury no later than December 31, 2022.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

In title LI, add at the end the following:

SEC. 5106. BANKING TRANSPARENCY FOR SANCTIONED PERSONS.

(a) REPORT ON FINANCIAL SERVICES BENEFITTING STATE SPONSORS OF TERRORISM, HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSERS, AND CORRUPT OFFICIALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue a report to the Committees on Financial Services and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and Foreign Relations of the Senate that includes—

(A) a copy of any license issued by the Secretary in the preceding 180 days that authorizes a financial institution to provide financial services benefitting a state sponsor of terrorism; and

(B) a list of any foreign financial institutions that, in the preceding 180 days, knowingly conducted a significant transaction or transactions, directly or indirectly, for a sanctioned person included on the Department of the Treasury's Specially Designated Nationals And Blocked Persons List who—

(i) is owned or controlled by, or acts on behalf of, the government of a state sponsor of terrorism; or

(ii) is designated pursuant to any of the following:

(I) Section 404 of the Russia and Moldova Jackson-Vanik Repeal and Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act of 2012 (Public Law 112208).

(II) Subtitle F of title XII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328, the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act).

(III) Executive Order No. 13818.

(2) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary of the Treasury may waive the requirements of subsection (a) with respect to a foreign financial institution described in paragraph (1)(B) of such subsection—

(1) upon receiving credible assurances that the foreign financial institution has ceased, or will imminently cease, to knowingly conduct any significant transaction or transactions, directly or indirectly, for a person described in clause (i) or (ii) of such subparagraph (B); or

(2) upon certifying to the Committees on Financial Services and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and Foreign Relations of the Senate that the waiver is important to the national interest of the United States, with an explanation of the reasons therefor.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(1) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ''financial institution'' means a United States financial institution or a foreign financial institution.

(2) FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ''foreign financial institution'' has the meaning given that term under section 561.308 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) KNOWINGLY.—The term ''knowingly'' with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(4) UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ''United States financial institution'' has the meaning given the term ''U.S. financial institution'' under section 561.309 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations.

(d) SUNSET.—The reporting requirement under this section shall terminate on the date that is the end of the 7-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MS. ADAMS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 389, line 12, insert ''status as a nursing mother,'' after ''pregnancy,''.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MS. ADAMS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 61, line 2, by inserting '', including physical infrastructure,'' after ''capability''.

Page 61, line 7, insert ''(including historically black colleges and universities)'' after ''institutions''.

Page 61, after line 12, insert the following new paragraph and redesignate the succeeding paragraph accordingly:

(3) CONSULTATION.—In developing the plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with the following:

(A) The Secretary of Education.

(B) The Secretary of Agriculture.

(C) The Secretary of Energy.

(D) The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(E) The National Science Foundation.

(F) Such other organizations as the Secretary considers appropriate.

Page 62, line 5, insert ''HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND'' before ''MINORITY INSTITUTIONS''.

Page 63, line 1, insert '', including physical infrastructure,'' after ''capabilities''.

Page 65, after line 4, insert the following new paragraph and redesignate the succeeding paragraphs accordingly:

(3) The term ''historically black college or university'' means a part B institution (as such term is defined in section 322(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061(2))).

Page 65, strike lines 6 through 8 and insert the following:

(A) a historically black college or university; or

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MR. ARRINGTON OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle E of title I, add the following new section:

SEC. 1___. BRIEFING ON MILITARY TYPE CERTIFICATIONS FOR AIRCRAFT.

(a) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—Not later than April 30, 2022, the Secretary of the Air Force, or the Secretary's designee, shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the process for evaluating and granting military type certifications for aircraft.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The briefing under subsection (a) shall include a detailed overview of the process for granting military type certifications for aircraft, including the following:

(1) The evaluation criteria used for determining the suitability of an aircraft to receive a military type certification, including the threshold requirements for obtaining such a certification.

(2) Whether commercially available data is used as part of the evaluation process, and if commercially available data is not used, an explanation of the reasons such data is not used.

(3) The list of aircraft granted military type certifications over the past 10 years.

(4) The national security implications taken into account when determining the suitability of an aircraft for a military type certification.

(c) FORM.—The briefing under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified format but may include a classified annex.

(d) SUBMITTAL OF MATERIALS.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall deliver any materials relevant to the briefing to the congressional defense committees before the date of the briefing.

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MR. ARRINGTON OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle A of title XIII, add the following:

SEC. 1304. REPORT RELATING TO NORDSTREAM 2 PIPELINE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries of Defense and State shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) a descriptions of the hard currency and other financial benefits the Russian Federation will obtain through the operation of the Nordstream 2 Pipeline; and

(2) an analysis of the security risks of a completed pipeline to Ukraine, our European allies and partners, and the NATO alliance.

(b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex. It shall also be publicly available on a website operated by the Federal government.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(3) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(4) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MR. AUCHINCLOSS OF MASSACHUSETTS

In title LI of division E, after section 5105, insert the following:

SEC. 5106. DETERMINATION WITH RESPECT TO PRIMARY MONEY LAUNDERING CONCERN OF AFGHAN ILLICIT FINANCE.

(a) DETERMINATION.—If the Secretary of the Treasury determines that reasonable grounds exist for concluding that one or more financial institutions operating outside of the United States, or 1 or more classes of transactions within, or involving, a jurisdiction outside of the United States, or 1 or more types of accounts within, or involving, a jurisdiction outside of the United States is of primary money laundering concern in connection with Afghan illicit finance, the Secretary of the Treasury may, by order, regulation, or otherwise as permitted by law—

(1) require domestic financial institutions and domestic financial agencies to take 1 or more of the special measures described in section 5318A(b) of title 31, United States Code; or

(2) prohibit, or impose conditions upon, certain transmittals of funds (to be defined by the Secretary) involving any domestic financial institution or domestic financial agency, if such transmittal of funds involves any such institution, class of transaction, or type of account.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committees on Financial Services and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and Foreign Relations of the Senate a report that shall identify any additional regulations, statutory changes, enhanced due diligence, and reporting requirements that are necessary to better identify, prevent, and combat money laundering linked to Afghanistan, including related to—

(A) identifying the beneficial ownership of anonymous companies;

(B) strengthening current, or enacting new, reporting requirements and customer due diligence requirements for sectors and entities that support illicit financial activity related to Afghanistan; and

(C) enhanced know-your-customer procedures and screening for transactions involving Afghan political leaders, Afghan state-owned or -controlled enterprises, and known Afghan transnational organized crime figures.

(2) FORMAT.—The report required under this subsection shall be made available to the public, including on the website of the Department of the Treasury, but may contain a classified annex and be accompanied by a classified briefing.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury and other relevant cabinet members (such as the Secretary of State, Secretary of Homeland Security, and Attorney General) should work jointly with European, E.U., and U.K. financial intelligence units, trade transparency units, and appropriate law enforcement authorities to present, both in the report required under subsection (b) and in future analysis of suspicious transaction reports, cash transaction reports, currency and monetary instrument reports, and other relevant data to identify trends and assess risks in the movement of illicit funds from Afghanistan through the United States, British, and European financial systems.

(d) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—In any judicial review of a finding of the existence of a primary money laundering concern, or of the requirement for 1 or more special measures with respect to a primary money laundering concern made under this section, if the designation or imposition, or both, were based on classified information (as defined in section 1(a) of the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.), such information may be submitted by the Secretary to the reviewing court ex parte and in camera. This subsection does not confer or imply any right to judicial review of any finding made or any requirement imposed under this section.

(e) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The exemptions from, and prohibitions on, search and disclosure provided in section 5319 of title 31, United States Code, shall apply to any report or record of report filed pursuant to a requirement imposed under subsection (a) of this section. For purposes of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, this subsection shall be considered a statute described in subsection (b)(3)(B) of that section.

(f) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in sections 5321 and 5322 of title 31, United States Code, that apply to violations of special measures imposed under section 5318A of title 31,United States Code, shall apply to violations of any order, regulation, special measure, or other requirement imposed under subsection (a) of this section, in the same manner and to the same extent as described in sections 5321 and 5322.

(g) INJUNCTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury may bring a civil action to enjoin a violation of any order, regulation, special measure, or other requirement imposed under subsection (a) of this section in the same manner and to the same extent as described in section 5320 of title 31, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MR. AUCHINCLOSS OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 868, after line 10, insert the following (and redesignate the subsequent subsections accordingly):

(e) OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may secure directly from any Federal department or agency information, including, consistent with the obligation to protect intelligence sources and methods, information in the possession of the intelligence community, that is necessary to enable it to carry out its purposes and functions under this section. Upon request of the chair of the Commission, the chair of any subcommittee created by a majority of the Commission, or any member designated by a majority of the Commission, the head of such department or agency shall furnish such information to the Commission.

(2) RECEIPT, HANDLING, STORAGE, AND DISSEMINATION.—Information shall only be received, handled, stored, and disseminated by members of the Commission and its staff consistent with all applicable statutes, regulations, and Executive orders.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MR. BAIRD OF INDIANA

At the end of subtitle B of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2___. FUNDING FOR HYPERSONICS ADVANCED MANUFACTURING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-wide, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, for advanced technology development for the Defense-wide manufacturing science and technology program, line 050 (PE0603680D8Z), $15,000,000 is authorized to be used in support of hypersonics advanced manufacturing.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance, Space Force, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for contractor logistics and system support, line 080, is hereby reduced by $15,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 52 OFFERED BY MR. BANKS OF INDIANA

Add at the end of title LX the following new section:

SEC. _____. AUTHORITY OF PRESIDENT TO APPOINT SUCCESSORS TO MEMBERS OF BOARD OF VISITORS OF MILITARY ACADEMIES WHOSE TERMS HAVE EXPIRED.

(a) UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.—Section 7455(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''is appointed'' and inserting ''is appointed by the President''.

(b) UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.—Section 8468(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''is appointed'' and inserting ''is appointed by the President''.

(c) UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY.—Section 9455(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''is designated'' and inserting ''is designated by the President''.

(d) UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY.—Section 1903(b)(2)(B) of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking ''is appointed'' and inserting ''is appointed by the President''.

AMENDMENT NO. 53 OFFERED BY MR. BARR OF KENTUCKY

Add at the end of subtitle E of title XII of division A the following:

SEC. 12____. REPORT ON INTELLIGENCE MATTERS REGARDING TAIWAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with section 3(c) of the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96–8; 22 U.S.C. 3302(c)), and consistent with the protection of intelligence sources and methods, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on any—

(1) influence operations conducted by China to interfere in or undermine peace and stability of the Taiwan Strait and the Indo-Pacific region; and

(2) efforts by the United States to work with Taiwan to disrupt such operations.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of any significant efforts by the intelligence community (as such term is defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4))) to coordinate technical and material support for Taiwan to identify, disrupt, and combat influence operations referred to in subsection (a)(1).

(2) A description of any efforts by the United States Government to build the capacity of Taiwan to disrupt external efforts that degrade its free and democratic society.

(3) An assessment to achieve measurable progress in enhancing the intelligence community's cooperation with Taiwan, including through—

(A) development of strategies to engage Taiwan in the discussions of United States-leading intelligence forums or dialogues;

(B) an evaluation of the feasibility of cooperating with Taiwan in the Mandarin language education and training for the United States' intelligence community through the Foreign Language Incentive Program and programs under the Intelligence Language Institute; and

(C) implementing steps to increase exchanges and mutual visits between the intelligence communities of the United States and Taiwan at all levels in accordance with the Taiwan Travel Act (Public Law 115–135)

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

AMENDMENT NO. 54 OFFERED BY MR. BARR OF KENTUCKY

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 7___. PILOT PROGRAM ON SLEEP APNEA AMONG NEW RECRUITS.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Defense Health Agency, shall carry out a pilot program to determine the prevalence of sleep apnea among members of the Armed Forces assigned to initial training.

(b) PARTICIPATION.—

(1) MEMBERS.—The Secretary shall ensure that the number of members who participate in the pilot program under subsection (a) is sufficient to collect statistically significant data for each military department.

(2) SPECIAL RULE.—The Secretary may not disqualify a member from service in the Armed Forces by reason of the member being diagnosed with sleep apnea pursuant to the pilot program under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MS. BARRAGÁN OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. ___. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE SURFACE NAVY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States Surface Navy represents the millions of sailors and thousands of ships that sail on oceans around the world to ensure the safety and freedom of Americans and all people.

(2) The Battleship IOWA is an iconic Surface Navy vessel that—

(A) served as home to hundreds of thousands of sailors from all 50 States; and

(B) is recognized as a transformational feat of engineering and innovation.

(3) In 2012, the Navy donated the Battleship IOWA to the Pacific Battleship Center, a nonprofit organization pursuant to section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, after which the Center established the Battleship IOWA Museum at the Port of Los Angeles in Los Angeles, California.

(4) The Battleship IOWA Museum is a museum and educational institution that—

(A) has welcomed millions of visitors from across the United States and receives support from thousands of Americans throughout the United States to preserve the legacy of those who served on the Battleship IOWA and all Surface Navy ships;

(B) is home to Los Angeles Fleet Week, which has the highest public engagement of any Fleet Week in the United States and raises awareness of the importance of the Navy to defending the United States, maintaining safe sea lanes, and providing humanitarian assistance;

(C) hosts numerous military activities, including enlistments, re-enlistments, commissionings, promotions, and community service days, with participants from throughout the United States;

(D) is a leader in museum engagement with innovative exhibits, diverse programming, and use of technology;

(E) is an on-site training platform for Federal, State, and local law enforcement personnel to use for a variety of training exercises, including urban search and rescue and maritime security exercises;

(F) is a partner with the Navy in carrying out Defense Support of Civil Authorities efforts by supporting training exercises and responses to crises, including the COVID–19 pandemic;

(G) is a science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education platform for thousands of students each year;

(H) is an instrumental partner in the economic development efforts along the Los Angeles waterfront by attracting hundreds of thousands of visitors annually and improving the quality of life for area residents; and

(I) provides a safe place for—

(i) veteran engagement and reintegration into the community through programs and activities that provide a sense of belonging to members of the Armed Forces and veterans; and

(ii) proud Americans to come together in common purpose to highlight the importance of service to community for the future of the United States.

(5) In January 2019, the Pacific Battleship Center received a license for the rights of the National Museum of the Surface Navy from the Navy for the purpose of building such museum aboard the Battleship IOWA at the Port of Los Angeles.

(6) The National Museum of the Surface Navy will—

(A) be the official museum to honor millions of Americans who have proudly served and continue to serve in the Surface Navy since the founding of the Navy on October 13, 1775;

(B) be a community-based and future-oriented museum that will raise awareness and educate the public on the important role of the Surface Navy in ensuring international relations, maintaining safe sea transit for free trade, preventing piracy, providing humanitarian assistance, and enhancing the role of the United States throughout the world;

(C) build on successes of the Battleship IOWA Museum by introducing new exhibits and programs with a focus on education, veterans, and community;

(D) borrow and exhibit artifacts from the Navy and other museums and individuals throughout the United States; and

(E) work with individuals from the Surface Navy community and the public to ensure that the story of the Surface Navy community is accurately interpreted and represented.

(b) DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Battleship IOWA Museum, located in Los Angeles, California, and managed by the Pacific Battleship Center, shall be designated as the ''National Museum of the Surface Navy''.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the National Museum of the Surface Navy shall be to—

(A) provide and support—

(i) a museum dedicated to the United States Surface Navy community; and

(ii) a platform for education, community, and veterans programs;

(B) preserve, maintain, and interpret artifacts, documents, images, stories, and history collected by the museum; and

(C) ensure that the American people understand the importance of the Surface Navy in the continued freedom, safety, and security of the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MS. BARRAGÁN OF CALIFORNIA

Page 429, after line 7, insert the following:

SEC. 559I. NOTICE PROGRAM RELATING TO OPTIONS FOR NATURALIZATION.

(a) UPON ENLISTMENT.—Every military recruiter or officer overseeing an enlistment shall provide to every recruit proper notice of that recruit's options for naturalization under title III of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.), and shall inform the recruit of existing programs or services that may aid in the recruit's naturalization process, including directing the recruit to the Judge Advocate General or other designated point-of-contact for naturalization.

(b) UPON DISCHARGE.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, and in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall provide to every former member of the Armed Forces, upon separation from the Armed Forces, an adequate notice of that former member's options for naturalization under title III of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.), and shall inform the former member of existing programs and services that may aid in the naturalization process. The Secretary shall issue along with this notice a copy of each form required for naturalization. When appropriate, the Secretary of Defense shall provide the former member, at no expense to the former member, with the certification described in section 329(b)(3) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1440(b)(3)).

AMENDMENT NO. 57 OFFERED BY MRS. BEATTY OF OHIO

In title LI of division E, after section 5105, insert the following:

SEC. 5106. STUDY AND REPORT ON HOUSING AND SERVICE NEEDS OF SURVIVORS OF TRAFFICKING AND INDIVIDUALS AT RISK FOR TRAFFICKING.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SURVIVOR OF A SEVERE FORM OF TRAFFICKING.—The term ''survivor of a severe form of trafficking'' has the meaning given the term ''victim of a severe form of trafficking'' in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).

(2) SURVIVOR OF TRAFFICKING.—The term ''survivor of trafficking'' has the meaning given the term ''victim of trafficking'' in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).

(b) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States Interagency Council on Homelessness shall conduct a study assessing the availability and accessibility of housing and services for individuals experiencing homelessness or housing instability who are—

(A) survivors of trafficking, including survivors of severe forms of trafficking; or

(B) at risk of being trafficked.

(2) COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION.—In conducting the study required under paragraph (1), the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness shall—

(A) coordinate with—

(i) the Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking established under section 105 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103);

(ii) the United States Advisory Council on Human Trafficking;

(iii) the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;

(iv) the Secretary of Health and Human Services; and

(v) the Attorney General; and

(B) consult with—

(i) the National Advisory Committee on the Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth in the United States;

(ii) survivors of trafficking;

(iii) direct service providers, including—

(I) organizations serving runaway and homeless youth;

(II) organizations serving survivors of trafficking through community-based programs; and

(III) organizations providing housing services to survivors of trafficking; and

(iv) housing and homelessness assistance providers, including recipients of grants under—

(I) the continuum of care program authorized under subtitle C of title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11381 et seq.); and

(II) the Emergency Solutions Grants Program authorized under subtitle B of title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11371 et seq.).

(3) CONTENTS.—The study conducted under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) with respect to the individuals described in that paragraph—

(i) an evaluation of formal assessments and outreach methods used to identify and assess the housing and service needs of those individuals, including outreach methods to—

(I) ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities; and

(II) reach individuals with limited English proficiency;

(ii) a review of the availability and accessibility of homelessness or housing services for those individuals, including the family members of those individuals who are minors involved in foster care systems, that identifies the disability-related needs of those individuals, including the need for housing with accessibility features;

(iii) the effect of any policies and procedures of mainstream homelessness or housing services that facilitate or limit the availability of those services and accessibility for those individuals, including those individuals who are involved in the legal system, as those services are in effect as of the date on which the study is conducted;

(iv) an identification of best practices in meeting the housing and service needs of those individuals; and

(v) an assessment of barriers to fair housing and housing discrimination against survivors of trafficking who are members of a protected class under the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.);

(B) an assessment of the ability of mainstream homelessness or housing services to meet the specialized needs of survivors of trafficking, including trauma responsive approaches specific to labor and sex trafficking survivors; and

(C) an evaluation of the effectiveness of, and infrastructure considerations for, housing and service-delivery models that are specific to survivors of trafficking, including survivors of severe forms of trafficking, including emergency rental assistance models.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness shall—

(1) submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report containing the information described in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of subsection (b)(3); and

(2) make the report submitted under paragraph (1) publicly available.

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MR. BERA OF CALIFORNIA

At the appropriate place in title LX of division E, insert the following:

SEC. _____. AUTHORIZATION FOR UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THE COALITION FOR EPIDEMIC PREPAREDNESS INNOVATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States is hereby authorized to participate in the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (''Coalition'').

(b) DESIGNATION.—The President is authorized to designate an employee of the relevant Federal department or agency providing the majority of United States contributions to the Coalition, who should demonstrate knowledge and experience in the fields of development and public health, epidemiology, or medicine, to serve—

(1) on the Investors Council of the Coalition; and

(2) if nominated by the President, on the Board of Directors of the Coalition, as a representative of the United States.

(c) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes the following:

(1) The United States planned contributions to the Coalition and the mechanisms for United States participation in such Coalition.

(2) The manner and extent to which the United States shall participate in the governance of the Coalition.

(3) How participation in the Coalition supports relevant United States Government strategies and programs in health security and biodefense, including—

(A) the Global Health Security Strategy required by section 7058(c)(3) of division K of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141);

(B) the applicable revision of the National Biodefense Strategy required by section 1086 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (6 U.S.C. 104); and

(C) any other relevant decision-making process for policy, planning, and spending in global health security, biodefense, or vaccine and medical countermeasures research and development.

(d) UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under chapters 1 and 10 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) are authorized to be made available for United States contributions to the Coalition.

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR. BERA OF CALIFORNIA

At the appropriate place in subtitle E of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. _____. SUPPORTING TAIWAN'S INVESTMENT IN ASYMMETRIC CAPABILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No later than 180 days following enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on options to support Taiwan's defense budgeting and procurement process in a manner that facilitates sustained investment in capabilities aligned with Taiwan's asymmetric defense strategy. The report shall include the following:

(1) A review of technical advisory options for enhancing defense budgeting across Taiwan's military services in Taiwan that is aligned with Taiwan's asymmetric defense strategy.

(2) An evaluation of any administrative, institutional, or personnel barriers in the United States or Taiwan to implementing the options provided in paragraph (1).

(3) An evaluation of the most appropriate entities within the Department of Defense to lead the options provided in paragraph (1).

(4) An evaluation of the appropriate entities in Taiwan's Ministry of National Defense and its National Security Council to participate in options provided in paragraph (1).

(5) A description of additional personnel, resources, and authorities in Taiwan or in the United States that may be required to execute the options provided in paragraph (1).

(b) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be classified, but it may include an unclassified summary, if the Secretary of Defense determines it appropriate.

AMENDMENT NO. 60 OFFERED BY MR. BERA OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of subtitle B of title XII the following:

SEC. 12____. JOINT REPORT ON USING THE SYNCHRONIZED PREDEPLOYMENT AND OPERATIONAL TRACKER (SPOT) DATABASE TO VERIFY AFGHAN SIV APPLICANT INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Sate shall submit to appropriate congressional committees a joint report on the use of the Department of Defense Synchronized Predeployment and Operational Tracker database (in this section referred to as the ''SPOT database'') to verify the existence of Department of Defense contracts and Afghan biographic data for Afghan special immigrant visa applicants.

(b) ELEMENTS OF JOINT REPORT.—The joint report required under subsection (a) shall—

(1) evaluate the improvements in the special immigrant visa process following the use of the SPOT database to verify special immigrant visa applications, including the extent to which use of SPOT expedited special immigrant visa processing, reduced the risk of fraudulent documents, and the extent to which the SPOT database could be used for future special immigrant visa programs;

(2) identify obstacles that persisted in documenting the identity and employment of locally employed staff and contractors after the use of the SPOT database in the special immigrant visa process; and

(3) recommend best practices from the SPOT database that could be used to implement a centralized interagency database of information related to personnel conducting work on executive agency contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements that can be used to adjudicate special immigrant visas.

(c) CONSULTATION.—For the purposes of preparing the joint report required under this section, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall consult with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MR. BIGGS OF ARIZONA

Add at the end of subtitle C of title XII of division A the following:

SEC. 13___. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ISRAEL.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) since 1948, Israel has been one of the strongest friends and allies of the United States;

(2) Israel is a stable, democratic country in a region often marred by turmoil;

(3) it is essential to the strategic interest of the United States to continue to offer full security assistance and related support to Israel; and

(4) such assistance and support is especially vital as Israel confronts a number of potential challenges at the present time, including continuing threats from Iran.

AMENDMENT NO. 62 OFFERED BY MR. BILIRAKIS OF FLORIDA

At the appropriate place in title LX of division E, insert the following:

SEC. ___. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ROLE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN REDUCING VIOLENCE IN NIGERIA.

It is the sense of Congress as follows:

(1) Violence committed by Boko Haram, Islamic State in West Africa Province, and other violent extremist groups is a grave danger to the Nigerian people, to the broader Lake Chad Basin region, and to the continent.

(2) Frequent terrorist attacks on individuals, churches, and communities in Nigeria based on religious identity, ethnicity, or other affiliation is a serious violation of human rights.

(3) The United States Government should cooperate with Nigeria to better support the Nigerian security forces capacity to respond more effectively to terrorist attacks and sectarian violence.

AMENDMENT NO. 63 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER OF OREGON

At the end of subtitle B of title XXXI, add the following new section:

SEC. 31___. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY STUDY ON THE W80–4 NUCLEAR WARHEAD LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAM.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY STUDY.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director for Cost Estimation and Program Evaluation shall conduct a study on the W80–4 nuclear warhead life extension program.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The study under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An explanation of the unexpected increase in cost of the W80–4 nuclear warhead life extension program.

(2) An analysis of—

(A) the future costs of the program; and

(B) schedule requirements.

(3) An analysis of the impacts on other programs as a result of the additional funding for W80–4, including—

(A) life-extension programs;

(B) infrastructure programs; and

(C) research, development, test, and evaluation programs.

(4) An analysis of the impacts that a delay of the program will have on other programs due to—

(A) technical or management challenges; and

(B) changes in requirements for the program.

(c) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the congressional defense committees the study under subsection (a), without change.

(d) FORM.—The study under subsection (a) shall be in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

AMENDMENT NO. 64 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER OF OREGON

At the end of subtitle E of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. REPORT ON WORLD WAR I AND KOREAN WAR ERA SUPERFUND FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on active Superfund facilities where a hazardous substance originated from Department of Defense activities occurring between the beginning of World War I and the end of the Korean War. Such report shall include a description of such Superfund facilities as well as any actions, planned actions, communication with communities, and cooperation with relevant agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency, carried out or planned to be carried out by the Department of Defense.

(b) SUPERFUND FACILITY.—In this section, the term ''Superfund facility'' means a facility included on the National Priorities List pursuant to section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9605).

AMENDMENT NO. 65 OFFERED BY MS. BLUNT ROCHESTER OF DELAWARE

Add at the end of subtitle G of title X the following new section:

SEC. 10___. SENSE OF CONGRESS HONORING THE DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, DELAWARE, HOME TO THE 436TH AIRLIFT WING, THE 512TH AIRLIFT WING, AND THE CHARLES C. CARSON CENTER FOR MORTUARY AFFAIRS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Dover Air Force Base is home to more than 4,000 active-duty military and civilian employees tasked with defending the United States of America.

(2) The Dover Air Force Base supports the mission of the th Airlift Wing, known as ''Eagle Wing'' and the 512th Airlift Wing, known as ''Liberty Wing''.

(3) The ''Eagle Wing'' serves as a unit of the Eighteenth Air Force headquartered with the Air Mobility Command at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois. (4)

(4) The ''Eagle Wing'' flies hundreds of missions throughout the world, provides a quarter of the United States' strategic airlift capability, and boasts a global reach to over 100 countries around the world.

(5) The Dover Air Force Base hosts incredible aircrews and aircraft utilized by the United States Air Force, including the C–5M Super Galaxy and C–17A Globemaster III aircraft.

(6) The recent Afghanistan airlift is testament to the dedication and readiness of the Dover Air Force Base aircrews and their aircraft.

(7) The Dover Air Force Base operates the largest and busiest air freight terminal in the Department of Defense, fulfilling an important role in our Nation's military.

(8) The Air Mobility Command Museum is located on the Dover Air Force base and welcomes thousands of visitors each year to learn more about the United States Air Force.

(9) The Charles C. Carson Center for Mortuary Affairs fulfills our Nation's sacred commitment of ensuring dignity, honor, and respect to the fallen and care service and support to their families.

(10) The recent events in Afghanistan brought to the fore of public awareness the work of the service members and staff of the Center for Mortuary Affairs.

(11) While the recent tragedy that befell our heroes in Afghanistan was the most recent dignified transfer, it is important to not forget that the Center for Mortuary Affairs has conducted over 8,150 dignified transfers since September 11, 2001.

(12) This sacred mission has been entrusted to Dover Air Force Base since 1955 and the Center is currently the only Department of Defense mortuary in the continental United States.

(13) Service members who serve at the Center for Mortuary Affairs are often so moved by their work that they voluntarily elect to serve multiple tours because they feel called to serve our fallen heroes.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the people of the United States should—

(1) honor and express sincerest gratitude to the women and men of the Dover Air Force Base for their distinguished service;

(2) acknowledge the incredible sacrifice and service of the families of active-duty members of the United States military;

(3) keep in their thoughts and their prayers the women and men of the United States Armed Forces; and

(4) recognize the incredibly unique and important work of the Air Force Mortuary Affairs Operations and the role they play in honoring our fallen heroes.

AMENDMENT NO. 66 OFFERED BY MS. BOURDEAUX OF GEORGIA

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. REPORT ON IMPROVEMENTS TO PROCUREMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

Not later than March 1, 2022, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the status of the implementation of the following three recommendations set forth in the report of the Government Accountability Office titled ''Procurement Technical Assistance Program: Opportunities Exist for DOD to Enhance Training and Collaboration'' (GAO-21-287), dated March 31, 2021, to improve procurement technical assistance programs established under chapter 142 of title 10, United States Code:

(1) The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment should require procurement technical assistance centers to use the template developed by the Defense Logistics Agency to help track fulfillment of training requirements.

(2) The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment should reach an agreement with the Association of procurement technical assistance centers to provide the Defense Logistics Agency with the aggregate results of proficiency tests administered to measure the effectiveness of procurement technical assistance centers counselor training.

(3) The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment should work with Administrator of the Small Business Administration to formalize a collaborative agreement for procurement technical assistance centers and small business development centers (as defined under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)) in relation to providing client services on government contracting.

AMENDMENT NO. 67 OFFERED BY MR. BRENDAN F. BOYLE OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle B of title III, add the following new section:

SEC. 3___. REVIEW OF AGREEMENTS WITH NON-DEPARTMENT ENTITIES WITH RESPECT TO PREVENTION AND MITIGATION OF SPILLS OF AQUEOUS FILM-FORMING FOAM.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days of after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall complete a review of mutual support agreements entered into with non-Department of Defense entities (including State and local entities) that involve fire suppression activities in support of missions of the Department.

(b) MATTERS.—The review under subsection (a) shall assess, with respect to the agreements specified in such subsection, the following:

(1) The preventative maintenance guidelines specified in such agreements for fire trucks and fire suppression systems, to mitigate the risk of equipment failure that may result in a spill of aqueous film-forming foam (in this section referred to as ''AFFF'').

(2) Any requirements specified in such agreements for the use of personal protective equipment by personnel when conducting a material transfer or maintenance activity pursuant to the agreement that may result in a spill of AFFF, or when conducting remediation activities for such a spill, including requirements for side-shield safety glasses, latex gloves, and respiratory protection equipment.

(3) The methods by which the Secretary, or the non-Department entity with which the Secretary has entered into the agreement, ensures compliance with guidance specified in the agreement with respect to the use of such personal protective equipment.

(c) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary completes the review under subsection (a), the Secretary shall issue guidance (based on the results of such review) on requirements to include under the agreements specified in such subsection, to ensure the prevention and mitigation of spills of AFFF. Such guidance shall include, at a minimum, best practices and recommended requirements to ensure the following:

(1) The supervision by personnel trained in responding to spills of AFFF of each material transfer or maintenance activity carried out pursuant to such an agreement that may result in such a spill.

(2) The use of containment berms and the covering of storm drains and catch basins by personnel performing maintenance activities pursuant to such an agreement in the vicinity of such drains or basins.

(3) The storage of materials for the cleanup and containment of AFFF in close proximity to fire suppression systems in buildings of the Department and the presence of such materials during any transfer or activity specified in paragraph (1).

(d) BRIEFING.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary issues the guidance under subsection (c), the Secretary shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing that summarizes the results of the review conducted under subsection (a) and the guidance issued under subsection (c).

AMENDMENT NO. 68 OFERRED BY MR. BROWN OF MARYLAND

At the end of title LX, insert the following:

SEC. ___. TREATMENT OF PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM LOAN FORGIVENESS OF PAYROLL COSTS UNDER HIGHWAY AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION PROJECT COST REIMBURSEMENT CONTRACTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 31.201–5 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), for the purposes of any cost-reimbursement contract for architectural and engineering contracts initially awarded in accordance with section 112 of title 23, United States Code, or section 5325(b) of title 49, United States Code, or any subcontract under such a contract, no cost reduction or cash refund shall be due to the Department of Transportation or to a State transportation department, transit agency, or other recipient of assistance under chapter 1 of title 23, United States Code, or chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code, on the basis of forgiveness of the payroll costs of a covered loan, as defined in section 7A of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636m), pursuant to the provisions of such section.

(b) SUNSET.—This section shall expire on June 30, 2025.

AMENDMENT NO. 69 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF MARYLAND

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. REPORT ON COMMERCIAL ITEM DETERMINATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Undersecretary for Acquisitions and Sustainment shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on commercial item determinations containing the following:

(1) An accounting of the training available for the acquisition workforce related to commercial item determinations and price reasonableness determinations under Federal Acquisition Regulations Part 12, including a description of the training, duration, periodicity, whether the training is optional or mandatory, and the date on which the training materials were last substantially revised.

(2) An assessment of the currency of the acquisition workforce in the training described in paragraph (2).

(b) PUBLICATION.—The Undersecretary for Acquisitions and Sustainment shall publish on an appropriate publicly available website of the Department of Defense the report required by subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 70 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF MARYLAND

At the end of subtitle C of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. INTERGOVERNMENTAL SUPPORT AGREEMENTS FOR INSTALLATION-SUPPORT SERVICES.

Section 2679(a)(3) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: ''and the installation-support services to be provided are not included on the procurement list of section 8503 of title 41''.

AMENDMENT NO. 71 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF MARYLAND

At the end of subtitle C of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. REPORT ON DEMOGRAPHICS OF MILITARY POLICE AND SECURITY FORCES CITATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 1 of each year, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with each Secretary of a military department, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the demographics of citations issued by the military police and other security forces of each Armed Force.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include each of the following elements:

(1) The number of security citations issued in each Armed Force in the preceding fiscal year, disaggregated by—

(A) the offense for which the citation was issued;

(B) the race, gender, and ethnicity of the individual who was issued the citation; and

(C) the race, gender, and ethnicity of the individual who issued the citation.

(2) An assessment of any disparities in race, gender, and ethnicity in citations issued to individuals in the preceding fiscal year.

(3) An assessment of any disparities in race, gender, and ethnicity in citations issued by individuals in the preceding fiscal year, including consideration of the race, gender, and ethnicity of the individual to whom the citation was issued.

(4) An assessment of any trends in disparities in race, gender, and ethnicity in citations over the preceding ten fiscal years.

(5) Actions taken in the preceding fiscal by the Secretary of Defense and each Secretary of a military department to address any disparities in race, gender, or ethnicity in citations issued to individuals.

(6) A plan to reduce any disparities in race, gender, or ethnicity in citations issued to individuals during the fiscal year in which the report is submitted.

(c) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) publish on an appropriate publicly available website of the Department of Defense the reports required by subsection (a); and

(2) ensure that any data included with each such report is made available in a machine-readable format that is downloadable, searchable, and sortable.

(d) TERMINATION.—The requirement under this section shall terminate on December 31, 2026.

AMENDMENT NO. 72 OFFERED BY MS. BROWNLEY OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle H of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. REDUCTION OF GENDER-RELATED INEQUITIES IN COSTS OF UNIFORMS TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION OF GAO RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than September 30, 2022, the Secretary of Defense shall implement the four recommendations of the Government Accountability Office in the report titled ''Military Service Uniforms DOD Could Better Identify and Address Out-of-Pocket Cost Inequities'' (GAO–21–120).

(b) REGULATIONS.—Not later than September 30, 2022, each Secretary concerned (as that term is defined in section 101 of title 10, United States Code) shall prescribe regulations that ensure the following:

(1) The out-of-pocket cost to an officer or enlisted member of an Armed Force for a uniform (or part of such uniform) may not exceed such cost to another officer or enlisted member of that Armed Force for such uniform (or part, or equivalent part, of such uniform) solely based on gender.

(2) If a change to a uniform of an Armed Force affects only officers or enlisted members of one gender, an officer or enlisted member of such gender in such Armed Force shall be entitled to an allowance equal to the out-of-pocket cost to the officer or enlisted member relating to such change.

(c) ONE-TIME ALLOWANCE.—Not later than September 30, 2022, each Secretary concerned may provide a one-time allowance to each female officer and female enlisted member under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned. The amount of such an allowance shall be—

(1) based on gender disparities in out-of-pocket costs relating to uniforms (including the costs of changes to uniforms that affected only one gender) during the 10 years preceding the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) proportional to the length of service of the officer or enlisted member in the Armed Forces.

(d) APPLICATION.—The allowances described in subsections (b)(2) and (c) may not apply to an individual who has separated or retired, or been discharged or dismissed, from the Armed Forces.

AMENDMENT NO. 73 OFFERED BY MS. BROWNLEY OF CALIFORNIA

Page 481, after line 2, insert the following new section:

SEC. 576. JUSTICE FOR WOMEN VETERANS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) In June 1948, Congress enacted the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948, which formally authorized the appointment and enlistment of women in the regular components of the Armed Forces.

(2) With the expansion of the Armed Forces to include women, the possibility arose for the first time that members of the regular components of the Armed Forces could become pregnant.

(3) The response to such possibilities and actualities was Executive Order 10240, signed by President Harry S. Truman in 1951, which granted the Armed Forces the authority to involuntarily separate or discharge a woman if she became pregnant, gave birth to a child, or became a parent by adoption or a stepparent.

(4) The Armed Forces responded to the Executive order by systematically discharging any woman in the Armed Forces who became pregnant, regardless of whether the pregnancy was planned, unplanned, or the result of sexual abuse.

(5) Although the Armed Forces were required to offer women who were involuntarily separated or discharged due to pregnancy the opportunity to request retention in the military, many such women were not offered such opportunity.

(6) The Armed Forces did not provide required separation benefits, counseling, or assistance to the members of the Armed Forces who were separated or discharged due to pregnancy.

(7) Thousands of members of the Armed Forces were involuntarily separated or discharged from the Armed Forces as a result of pregnancy.

(8) There are reports that the practice of the Armed Forces to systematically separate or discharge pregnant members caused some such members to seek an unsafe or inaccessible abortion, which was not legal at the time, or to put their children up for adoption, and that, in some cases, some women died by suicide following their involuntary separation or discharge from the Armed Forces.

(9) Such involuntary separation or discharge from the Armed Forces on the basis of pregnancy was challenged in Federal district court by Stephanie Crawford in 1975, whose legal argument stated that this practice violated her constitutional right to due process of law.

(10) The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit ruled in Stephanie Crawford's favor in 1976 and found that Executive Order 10240 and any regulations relating to the Armed Forces that made separation or discharge mandatory due to pregnancy were unconstitutional.

(11) By 1976, all regulations that permitted involuntary separation or discharge of a member of the Armed Forces because of pregnancy or any form of parenthood were rescinded.

(12) Today, women comprise 17 percent of the Armed Forces, and many are parents, including 12 percent of whom are single parents.

(13) While military parents face many hardships, today's Armed Forces provides various lengths of paid family leave for mothers and fathers. for both birth and adoption of children.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—

(1) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that women who served in the Armed Forces before February 23, 1976 should not have been involuntarily separated or discharged due to pregnancy or parenthood.

(2) EXPRESSION OF REMORSE.—Congress hereby expresses deep remorse for the women who patriotically served in the Armed Forces, but were forced, by official United States policy, to endure unnecessary and discriminatory actions, including the violation of their constitutional right to due process of law, simply because they became pregnant or became a parent while a member of the Armed Forces.

(c) GAO STUDY OF WOMEN INVOLUNTARILY SEPARATED OR DISCHARGED DUE TO PREGNANCY OR PARENTHOOD.—

(1) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study regarding women involuntarily separated or discharged from the Armed Forces due to pregnancy or parenthood during the period of 1951 through 1976. The study shall identify—

(A) the number of such women, disaggregated by—

(i) Armed Force;

(ii) grade;

(iii) race; and

(iv) ethnicity;

(B) the characters of such discharges or separations;

(C) discrepancies in uniformity of such discharges or separations;

(D) how such discharges or separations affected access of such women to health care and benefits through the Department of Veterans Affairs; and

(E) recommendations for improving access of such women to resources through the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(2) BRIEFING AND REPORT.—

(A) BRIEFING.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall brief the Committees on Armed Services and the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the study.

(B) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services and the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the results of the study conducted under paragraph (1).

AMENDMENT NO. 74 OFFERED BY MS. BROWNLEY OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title LX, add the following new section:

SEC. 60___. GRANTS TO STATES FOR SEAL OF BILITERACY PROGRAMS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The people of the United States celebrate cultural and linguistic diversity and seek to prepare students with skills to succeed in the 21st century.

(2) It is fitting to commend the dedication of students who have achieved proficiency in multiple languages and to encourage their peers to follow in their footsteps.

(3) The congressionally requested Commission on Language Learning, in its 2017 report ''America's Languages: Investing in Language Education for the 21st Century'', notes the pressing national need for more people of the United States who are proficient in two or more languages for national security, economic growth, and the fulfillment of the potential of all people of the United States.

(4) The Commission on Language Learning also notes the extensive cognitive, educational, and employment benefits deriving from biliteracy.

(5) Biliteracy in general correlates with higher graduation rates, higher grade point averages, higher rates of matriculation into higher education, and higher earnings for all students, regardless of background.

(6) The study of America's languages in elementary and secondary schools should be encouraged because it contributes to a student's cognitive development and to the national economy and security.

(7) Recognition of student achievement in language proficiency will enable institutions of higher education and employers to readily recognize and acknowledge the valuable expertise of bilingual students in academia and the workplace.

(8) States such as Utah, Arizona, Washington, and New Mexico have developed innovative testing methods for languages, including Native American languages, where no formal proficiency test currently exists.

(9) The use of proficiency in a government-recognized official Native American language as the base language for a Seal of Biliteracy, with proficiency in any additional partner language demonstrated through tested proficiency, has been successfully demonstrated in Hawaii.

(10) Students in every State and every school should be able to benefit from a Seal of Biliteracy program.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ESEA DEFINITIONS.—The terms ''English learner'', ''secondary school'', and ''State'' have the meanings given those terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(2) NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES.—The term ''Native American languages'' has the meaning given the term in section 103 of the Native American Languages Act (25 U.S.C. 2902).

(3) SEAL OF BILITERACY PROGRAM.—The term ''Seal of Biliteracy program'' means any program described in section 4(a) that is established or improved, and carried out, with funds received under this section.

(4) SECOND LANGUAGE.—The term ''second language'' means any language other than English (or a Native American language, pursuant to section 4(a)(2)), including Braille, American Sign Language, or a Classical language.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Education.

(c) GRANTS FOR STATE SEAL OF BILITERACY PROGRAMS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—From amounts made available under paragraph (6), the Secretary shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to States to enable the States to establish or improve, and carry out, Seal of Biliteracy programs to recognize student proficiency in speaking, reading, and writing in both English and a second language.

(B) INCLUSION OF NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), each Seal of Biliteracy program shall contain provisions allowing the use of Native American languages, including allowing speakers of any Native American language recognized as official by any American government, including any Tribal government, to use equivalent proficiency in speaking, reading, and writing in the Native American language in lieu of proficiency in speaking, reading, and writing in English.

(C) DURATION.—A grant awarded under this section shall be for a period of 2 years, and may be renewed at the discretion of the Secretary.

(D) RENEWAL.—At the end of a grant term, a State that receives a grant under this section may reapply for a grant under this section.

(E) LIMITATIONS.—A State shall not receive more than 1 grant under this section at any time.

(F) RETURN OF UNSPENT GRANT FUNDS.—Each State that receives a grant under this section shall return any unspent grant funds not later than 6 months after the date on which the term for the grant ends.

(2) GRANT APPLICATION.—A State that desires a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information and assurances as the Secretary may require, including—

(A) a description of the criteria a student must meet to demonstrate the proficiency in speaking, reading, and writing in both languages necessary for the State Seal of Biliteracy program;

(B) a detailed description of the State's plan—

(i) to ensure that English learners and former English learners are included in the State Seal of Biliteracy program;

(ii) to ensure that—

(I) all languages, including Native American languages, can be tested for the State Seal of Biliteracy program; and

(II) Native American language speakers and learners are included in the State Seal of Biliteracy program, including students at tribally controlled schools and at schools funded by the Bureau of Indian Education; and

(iii) to reach students, including eligible students described in paragraph (3)(B) and

English learners, their parents, and schools with information regarding the State Seal of Biliteracy program;

(C) an assurance that a student who meets the requirements under subparagraph (A) and paragraph (3) receives—

(i) a permanent seal or other marker on the student's secondary school diploma or its equivalent; and

(ii) documentation of proficiency on the student's official academic transcript; and

(D) an assurance that a student is not charged a fee for providing information under paragraph (3)(A).

(3) STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN A SEAL OF BILITERACY PROGRAM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To participate in a Seal of Biliteracy program, a student shall provide information to the State that serves the student at such time, in such manner, and including such information and assurances as the State may require, including an assurance that the student has met the criteria established by the State under paragraph (2)(A).

(B) STUDENT ELIGIBILITY FOR PARTICIPATION.—A student who gained proficiency in a second language outside of school may apply under subparagraph (A) to participate in a Seal of Biliteracy program.

(4) USE OF FUNDS.—Grant funds made available under this section shall be used for—

(A) the administrative costs of establishing or improving, and carrying out, a Seal of Biliteracy program that meets the requirements of paragraph (2); and

(B) public outreach and education about the Seal of Biliteracy program.

(5) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after receiving a grant under this section, a State shall issue a report to the Secretary describing the implementation of the Seal of Biliteracy program for which the State received the grant.

(6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

AMENDMENT NO. 75 OFFERED BY MS. BROWNLEY OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title LX, insert the following new section:

SEC. 60___ ANNUAL REPORT FROM THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WOMEN VETERANS.

Subsection (c)(1) of section 542 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''even-numbered year'' and inserting ''year''.

AMENDMENT NO. 76 OFFERED BY MR. BUCHANAN OF FLORIDA

Page 191, after line 6, insert the following:

SEC. 356. IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO MITIGATION AND PREVENTION OF TRAINING ACCIDENTS.

(a) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of the Defense shall take such steps as may be necessary to carry out the following with respect to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force:

(1) To develop more clearly defined roles for vehicle commanders and establish mechanisms and procedures for tactical vehicle risk management to be used by first-line supervisors, including vehicle commanders.

(2) To evaluate the number of personnel within operational units who are responsible for tactical vehicle safety and determine if these units are appropriately staffed, or if any adjustments are needed to workloads or resource levels to implement operational unit ground-safety programs.

(3) To ensure that tactical vehicle driver training programs, including licensing, unit, and follow-on training programs, have a well-defined process with specific performance criteria and measurable standards to identify driver skills and experience under diverse conditions.

(4) To evaluate—

(A) the extent to which ranges and training areas are fulfilling responsibilities to identify and communicate hazards to units; and

(B) to the extent to which such responsibilities are not being carried out, whether existing solutions are adequate or if additional resources should be applied to fulfill such responsibilities.

(b) CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps shall jointly establish a formal collaboration forum among Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps range officials through which such officials shall share methods for identifying and communicating hazards to units.

AMENDMENT NO. 77 OFFERED BY MR. BUCK OF COLORADO

Page 922, line 17, strike ''and'' at the end.

Page 922, line 21, strike the period and insert ''; and''.

Page 922, insert after line 21 the following:

(6) the United States condemns the People's Republic of China's ongoing genocide and violation of fundamental human rights in Xinjiang.

AMENDMENT NO. 78 OFFERED BY MR. BUDD OF NORTH CAROLINA

At the end of subtitle B of title XII of division A, add the following:

SEC. 12__. PROHIBITION ON REMOVAL OF PUBLICLY AVAILABLE ACCOUNTINGS OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO THE AFGHAN SECURITY FORCES.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2022 may be used to remove from the website of the Department of Defense or any other agency publicly available accountings of military assistance provided to the Afghan security forces that was publicly available online as of July 1, 2021.

AMENDMENT NO. 79 OFFERED BY MR. BURCHETT OF TENNESSEE

At the end of subtitle E of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 10___. BRIEFING ON ELECTRIC AUTONOMOUS SHUTTLES ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—Not later than March 1, 2022, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, shall provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a briefing on the current and future plans of the Department of Defense for fielding electric autonomous shuttles on military installations for the purpose of transporting personnel and equipment in a safe, cost-efficient, and sustainable manner.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The briefing under subsection (a) shall include analysis of the following:

(1) The effectiveness of current or past demonstration projects of electric autonomous shuttles on military installations.

(2) The impact that reliable, energy-efficient shuttles could have on quality of life, base operating costs, and traffic patterns.

(3) How best to leverage existing commercially available shuttles to satisfy this function.

(4) How and where the Department would best employ the shuttles to maximize fixed route or on-demand autonomous shuttle service for military installations serving the ''first and last mile'' transportation needs of personnel and logistical missions.

(5) What type of data could be gathered from the shuttles to assist in the expansion of electric autonomous vehicle use in other military contexts.

AMENDMENT NO. 80 OFFERED BY MS. BUSH OF MISSOURI

At the end of title LX, insert the following:

SEC. 60___. STUDY ON CONTAMINATION OF COLDWATER CREEK, MISSOURI.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of Energy, the Administrator of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, and other appropriate Federal agencies, shall—

(1) undertake a review of prior and ongoing efforts to remediate radiological contamination in the vicinity of Coldwater Creek in North St. Louis County, Missouri, associated with historic radiological waste storage near the St. Louis Airport;

(2) consult with State and local agencies, and representatives of the Coldwater Creek community;

(3) take into consideration the Public Health Assessment for the Evaluation of Community Exposure Related to Coldwater Creek, dated April 30, 2019, and prepared by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry; and

(4) within 180 days of the date of enactment of this section, issue a report to Congress on the status of efforts to reduce or eliminate the potential human health impacts from potential exposure to such contamination, including any recommendations for further action.

(b) INSTALLATION OF SIGNAGE TO PREVENT POTENTIAL EXPOSURE RISKS.—In accordance with the recommendations of the Public Health Assessment for the Evaluation of Community Exposure Related to Coldwater Creek, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army, shall install signage to inform residents and visitors of potential exposure risks in areas around Coldwater Creek where remediation efforts have not been undertaken or completed.

AMENDMENT NO. 81 OFFERED BY MRS. BUSTOS OF ILLINOIS

Add at the end of title LX the following:

SEC. 60___. RECOGNITION AND HONORING OF SERVICE OF INDIVIDUALS WHO SERVED IN UNITED STATES CADET NURSE CORPS DURING WORLD WAR II.

Section 106 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g)(1)(A) Service as a member of the United States Cadet Nurse Corps during the period beginning on July 1, 1943, and ending on December 31, 1948, of any individual who was honorably discharged therefrom pursuant to subparagraph (B) shall be considered active duty for purposes of eligibility and entitlement to benefits under chapters 23 and 24 of this title (including with respect to headstones and markers), other than such benefits relating to the interment of the individual in Arlington National Cemetery provided solely by reason of such service.

''(B)(i) Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of Defense shall issue to each individual who served as a member of the United States Cadet Nurse Corps during the period beginning on July 1, 1943, and ending on December 31, 1948, a discharge from such service under honorable conditions if the Secretary determines that the nature and duration of the service of the individual so warrants.

''(ii) A discharge under clause (i) shall designate the date of discharge. The date of discharge shall be the date, as determined by the Secretary, of the termination of service

of the individual concerned as described in that clause.

''(2) An individual who receives a discharge under paragraph (1)(B) for service as a member of the United States Cadet Nurse Corps shall be honored as a veteran but shall not be entitled by reason of such service to any benefit under a law administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, except as provided in paragraph (1)(A).

''(3) The Secretary of Defense may design and produce a service medal or other commendation, or memorial plaque or grave marker, to honor individuals who receive a discharge under paragraph (1)(B).''.

AMENDMENT NO. 82 OFFERED BY MRS. BUSTOS OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. PILOT PROGRAM TO TRANSITION DIGITALLY SECURED MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGIES.

(a) PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering shall carry out a pilot program to ensure the transition of digitally secured manufacturing technologies developed by a manufacturing innovation institute that is funded by the Department of Defense to covered defense contractors to promote the development of digitally secured manufacturing technologies to—

(1) enhance and secure the supply chain for such digitally secured manufacturing technologies for use in weapon systems; and

(2) ensure increased quality and decreased costs of such digitally secured manufacturing technologies.

(b) PARTNERSHIP.—Under the pilot program, the Under Secretary shall reimburse related costs to covered defense contractors to facilitate the transition of digitally secured manufacturing technologies from such manufacturing innovation institutes to such covered defense contractors.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the last day of each fiscal year during which the pilot program is operational, the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a briefing on participation in and the impact of the pilot program.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''covered defense contractor'' means a contractor in the defense industrial base that—

(A) manufactures and delivers aircraft, ships, vehicles, weaponry, or electronic systems; or

(B) provides services, such as logistics or engineering support, to the Department of Defense.

(2) The term ''digitally secured manufacturing technology'' means an existing or experimental manufacturing technology determined by the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to meet the needs of the Department of Defense.

(e) TERMINATION.—The pilot program established under this section shall terminate 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(f) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, for Manufacturing Technology Program, line 051 is hereby increased by $3,000,000.

(g) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for Office of the Secretary of Defense, line 540 is hereby reduced by $3,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 83 OFFERED BY MRS. BUSTOS OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2___. ROADMAP FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF DISRUPTIVE MANUFACTURING CAPABILITIES.

(a) ROADMAP.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in consultation with the Department of Defense Manufacturing Innovation Institutes, shall develop a capabilities integration roadmap for disruptive manufacturing technologies including workforce skills needed to support it and proposed pilot-scale demonstration projects proving concepts, models, technologies, and engineering barriers.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a briefing on the roadmap developed under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 84 OFFERED BY MRS. CAMMACK OF FLORIDA

At the end of title LX, add the following new section:

SEC. 60___. REPORT RELATING TO ESTABLISHMENT OF PRECLEARANCE FACILITY IN TAIWAN.

(a) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes an assessment of establishing a preclearance facility in Taiwan.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment with respect to the feasibility and advisability of establishing a CBP Preclearance facility in Taiwan.

(B) An assessment of the impacts preclearance operations in Taiwan will have with respect to—

(i) trade and travel, including impacts on passengers traveling to the United States; and

(ii) CBP staffing.

(C) Country-specific information relating to—

(i) anticipated benefits to the United States; and

(ii) security vulnerabilities associated with such preclearance operations.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Finance, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Finance, and the Joint Committee on Taxation of the Senate.

(2) The term ''CBP'' means U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

AMENDMENT NO. 85 OFFERED BY MRS. CAMMACK OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 7___. SURVEY ON EFFECTS OF COVID–19 MANDATE ON MATTERS RELATING TO RECRUITMENT AND REINLISTMENT.

(a) SURVEY.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall conduct an anonymous survey to determine the effects that the COVID–19 vaccine mandate issued by the Secretary on August 24, 2021, has had on recruitment to and reenlistment in the Armed Forces.

(b) MATTERS.—The survey under subsection (a) shall include an assessment of the following:

(1) Whether the announcement of the COVID–19 vaccine mandate encouraged the reenlistment, discouraged the reenlistment, or had any effect on the reenlistment, of members of the Armed Forces.

(2) Whether the announcement of the COVID–19 vaccine mandate encouraged individuals to join the Armed Forces, discouraged individuals to join the Armed Forces, or had any other effect on recruitment efforts for the Armed Forces.

(c) PUBLICATION AND SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 240 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress the results of the survey under subsection (a) and publish such results on an internet website of the Department of Defense.

(2) PRIVACY CONSIDERATIONS.—In submitting and publishing the results of the survey under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall ensure that such results do not include any personally identifiable information of Armed Forces recruits, members of the Armed Forces, or any other individual surveyed under this section.

AMENDMENT NO. 86 OFFERED BY MR. CARBAJAL OF CALIFORNIA

Page 1008, line 4, insert ''and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate'' after ''tees''.

Page 1008, line 13, insert ''to support government and commercial launch'' after ''Space Force''.

Page 1008, line 14, insert '', as well as an identification of any impacts the proposed authorities could have on competition in the commercial launch industry'' after ''are needed''.

Page 1008, line 17, insert ''and allow for commercial investment for mutually beneficial projects'' after ''Space Force''.

Page 1008, line 18, insert ''and an identification of any impacts the proposed authorities could have on competition in the commercial launch industry'' after ''such proposals''.

AMENDMENT NO. 87 OFFERED BY MR. CARSON OF INDIANA

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, insert the following new section:

SEC. 748. FUNDING FOR PANCREATIC CANCER RESEARCH.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 1405 for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4501, for R&D Research is hereby increased by $5,000,000 for the purposes of pancreatic cancer research, of which $5,000,000 is for the purposes of a pancreatic cancer early detection initiative (EDI).

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 1405 for Defense Health Program, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4501, for Base Operations/Communications is hereby reduced by $5,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 88 OFFERED BY MR. CASE OF HAWAII

At the appropriate place in title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12__. MODIFICATION OF ANNUAL REPORT ON MILITARY AND SECURITY DEVELOPMENTS INVOLVING THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Section 1202(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (10 U.S.C. 113 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(32)(A) An assessment of China's military expansion into the Pacific Islands region, including an assessment of China's—

''(i) strategic interests in the region;

''(ii) exchanges of senior defense officials;

''(iii) diplomatic and military engagements;

''(iv) offers of military education and training in China;

''(v) development of Chinese language and culture centers;

''(vi) financial assistance for infrastructure development, including through the Belt and Road Initiative;

''(vii) investment in ports or wharfs, including identification of those ports with the capacity to service Chinese naval vessels;

''(viii) military assistance, including financial aid, donations of military equipment, and offers of military training; and

''(ix) military bases in the region or plans to pursue a more formalized military presence in the region.

''(B) In this paragraph, the term 'Pacific Island region' includes the Republic of Fiji, the Republic Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Nauru, the Republic of Palau, the Independent State of Samoa, the Solomon Islands, the Kingdom of Tonga, Tuvalu, and the Republic of Vanuatu.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 89 OFFERED BY MR. CASE OF HAWAII

At the appropriate place in title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12__. UNITED STATES MILITARY PRESENCE IN PALAU.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States and the Republic of Palau have a strong relationship based on strengthening regional security, ensuring a free and open Indo-Pacific, and protecting fisheries from illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing; and

(2) Congress is receptive to the Republic of Palau's request to the United States to establish a regular United States military presence in Palau for purposes of Palau's defense and encourages the Department of Defense to review such request.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall provide a report and briefing to the appropriate congressional committees on the Department of Defense's plans to review the Republic of Palau's request to the United States to establish a regular United States military presence in Palau and any planned military construction associated with such military presence.

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional defense committees; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 90 OFFERED BY MR. CASE OF HAWAII

At the appropriate place in title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12__. REPORT ON ENHANCING SECURITY PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND INDO-PACIFIC COUNTRIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the activities and resources required to enhance security partnerships between the United States and Indo-Pacific countries.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the Department of Defense's approach to conducting security cooperation activities in Indo-Pacific countries, including how the Department identifies and prioritizes its security partnerships in such countries.

(2) A description of how the Department of Defense's security cooperation activities benefit other Federal departments and agencies that are operating in the Indo-Pacific region.

(3) Recommendations to improve the ability of the Department of Defense to achieve sustainable security benefits from its security cooperation activities in the Indo-Pacific region, which may include—

(A) the establishment of contingency locations;

(B) small-scale construction conducted in accordance with existing law; and

(C) the acquisition of additional training and equipment by Indo-Pacific countries to improve their organizational, operational, mobility, and sustainment capabilities.

(4) Recommendations to expand and strengthen the capability of Indo-Pacific countries to conduct security activities, including traditional activities of the combatant commands, train and equip opportunities, State partnerships with the National Guard, and through multilateral activities.

(5) A description of how the following factors may impact the ability of the Department of Defense to strengthen security partnerships in Indo-Pacific countries:

(A) The economic development and stability of such countries within the Indo-Pacific area of operations.

(B) The military, intelligence, diplomatic, developmental, and humanitarian efforts of the People's Republic of China and Russia in Indo-Pacific countries.

(C) The ability of the United States and its allies and partners to combat violent extremist organizations operating in the Indo-Pacific region.

(D) Any other matters the Secretary of Defense determines to be relevant.

(c) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) may be submitted in classified form, but shall include an unclassified summary.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 91 OFFERED BY MR. CASE OF HAWAII

At the end of subtitle H of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. ANNUAL REPORT ON RENEWAL OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EASEMENTS AND LEASES OF LAND IN HAWAI'I.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Lands throughout the State of Hawai'i, which are currently owned and leased by the Department of Defense or in which the Department of Defense otherwise has a real property interest, are critical to maintaining the readiness of the Armed Forces now stationed or to be stationed in Hawai'i and throughout the Indo-Pacific region and elsewhere.

(2) Securing long-term continued utilization of those lands by the Armed Forces is thus critical to the national defense.

(3) As a result of various factors, including complex land ownership and utilization issues and competing actual and potential uses, the interdependency of the various military components, and the necessity of maintaining public support for the presence and operations of the Armed Forces in Hawai'i, the realization of the congressional and Department of Defense goals of ensuring the continuity of critical land and facilities infrastructure requires a sustained, dedicated, funded, top-level effort to coordinate realization of these goals across the Armed Forces, between the Department of Defense and other agencies of the Federal Government, and between the Department of Defense and the State of Hawai'i and its civilian sector.

(4) The end result of this effort must account for military and civilian concerns and for the changing missions and needs of all components of the Armed Forces stationed or otherwise operating out of the State of Hawai'i as the Department of Defense adjusts to meet the objectives outlined in the National Defense Strategy.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than February 1 of each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committee a report describing the progress being made by the Department of Defense to renew each Department of Defense land lease and easement in the State of Hawai'i that—

(A) encompasses one acre or more; and

(B) will expire within 10 years after the date of the submission of the report.

(2) REPORT ELEMENTS.— Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The location, size, and expiration date of each lease and easement.

(B) Major milestones and expected timelines for maintaining access to the land covered by each lease and easement.

(C) Actions completed over the preceding two years for each lease and easement.

(D) Department-wide and service-specific authorities governing each lease and easement extension.

(E) A summary of coordination efforts between the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments.

(F) The status of efforts to develop an inventory of military land in Hawai'i, including current and possible future uses of the land, that would assist in land negotiations with the State of Hawai'i.

(G) The risks and potential solutions to ensure the renewability of required and critical leases and easements.

AMENDMENT NO. 92 OFFERED BY MR. CASE OF HAWAII

At the end of subtitle B of title III, add the following new section:

SEC. 3___. INSPECTION OF PIPING AND SUPPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AT RED HILL BULK FUEL STORAGE FACILITY, HAWAI'I.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The continued availability and use of the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility in Honolulu, Hawai'i is a matter of national security. Persistent fuel availability in quantity, location, and secured siting is a key

component in ensuring resilient logistical support for sustained forward operations in the Indo-Pacific region and the execution of the National Defense Strategy, including the objectives of maintaining a free and open Indo-Pacific.

(2) The Red Hill Bulk Fuel Facility is constructed in basalt rock that overlays a key aquifer serving as one of the major ground water resources for the fresh water needs of the City of Honolulu, including key military installations and associated facilities. Past leaks from the tanks and other infrastructure of the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility, while not resulting in any appreciable effect to the aquifer, raise significant questions whether the facility is being operated and maintained to the highest standard possible and whether the facility presents a material risk to the aquifer and to Honolulu water resources.

(3) Safety inspections of the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility at 10-year intervals, as required by the American Petroleum Institute 570 standards, set the upper boundaries for inspections.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—In order to fully effectuate national security, assure the maximum safe utilization of the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility, and fully address concerns as to potential impacts of the facility on public health, it is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Navy and the Defense Logistics Agency should—

(1) operate and maintain the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility to the highest standard possible; and

(2) require safety inspections to be conducted more frequently based on the corrosion rate of the piping and overall condition of the pipeline system and support equipment at the facility.

(c) INSPECTION REQUIREMENT.—

(1) INSPECTION REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Navy shall direct the Naval Facilities Engineering Command to conduct an inspection of the pipeline system, supporting infrastructure, and appurtenances, including valves and any other corrosion prone equipment, at the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility.

(2) INSPECTION AGENT; STANDARDS.—The inspection required by this subsection shall be performed—

(A) by an independent American Petroleum Institute certified inspector who will present findings of the inspection and options to the Secretary of the Navy for improving the integrity of the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility and its appurtenances; and

(B) in accordance with the Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC-3-460-03) and American Petroleum Institute 570 inspection standards.

(3) EXCEPTION.—The inspection required by this subsection excludes the fuel tanks at the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility.

(d) LIFE-CYCLE SUSTAINMENT PLAN.—In conjunction with the inspection required by subsection (c), the Naval Facilities Engineering Command shall prepare a life-cycle sustainment plan for the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility, which shall consider the current condition and service life of the tanks, pipeline system, and support equipment.

(e) SUBMISSION OF RESULTS AND PLAN.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing—

(1) the results of the inspection conducted under subsection (c);

(2) the life-cycle sustainment plan prepared under subsection (d); and

(3) options on improving the security and maintenance of the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility.

AMENDMENT NO. 93 OFFERED BY MR. CASE OF HAWAII

At the end of subtitle H of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. REPORT ON LONG-TERM INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS TO SUPPORT MARINE CORPS REALIGNMENT IN UNITED STATES INDO-PACIFIC COMMAND AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics, of the Marine Corps shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report listing and describing the infrastructure that will be needed to directly support the Marine Corps realignment in the United States Indo-Pacific Command Area of Responsibility. The report shall include the known or estimated scope, cost, and schedule for each military construction project, repair project, or other infrastructure project included on the infrastructure list.

AMENDMENT NO. 94 OFFERED BY MR. CASE OF HAWAII

At the end of subtitle H of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. FIVE-YEAR UPDATES OF HAWAI'I MILITARY LAND USE MASTER PLAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The continued presence of the Armed Forces and Department of Defense in the State of Hawai'i supports the United State's objective of a free and open Indo-Pacific region.

(2) Given the strategic location of Hawai'i in the central Pacific, the State is home to the United States Indo-Pacific Command and all of its subcomponent commanders.

(3) The Armed Forces and Department of Defense presence in Hawai'i is extensive and significant despite the limited geography of the State.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Given the extent and significance of the Armed Forces and Department of Defense presence in Hawai'i and the limited geography of the State, it is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should—

(1) synchronize all of the Armed Forces' training activities, land holdings, and operations for the most efficient use and stewardship of land in Hawai'i; and

(2) ensure that the partnership between the DoD and State of Hawai'i is mutually advantageous and based on the following principles:

(A) Respect for the land, people, and culture of Hawai'i.

(B) Commitment to building strong, resilient communities.

(C) Maximum joint use of Department of Defense land holdings.

(D) Optimization of existing Armed Forces training, operational, and administrative facilities.

(E) Synchronized communication from United States Indo-Pacific Command across all military components with State government, State agencies, county governments, communities, and Federal agencies on critical land and environmental topics.

(c) REQUIRED UPDATE OF MASTER PLAN.—

(1) PLAN UPDATE REQUIRED.—Not later than December 31, 2025, and every five years thereafter through December 31, 2045, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Real Property shall update the Hawai'i Military Land Use Master Plan, which was first produced by the Department of Defense in 1995 and updated in 2002 and 2021.

(2) ELEMENTS.—In updating the Hawai'i Military Land Use Master Plan, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Real Property shall consider, address, and include the following:

(A) The priorities of each individual Armed Force and joint priorities within the State of Hawai'i.

(B) The historical background of Armed Forces and Department of Defense use of lands in Hawai'i and the cultural significance of the historical land holdings.

(C) A summary of all leases and easements held by the Department.

(D) An overview of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Space Force, Coast Guard, Hawai'i National Guard, and Hawai'i Air National Guard assets in the State, including the following for each asset:

(i) The location and size of facilities.

(ii) Any tenet commands.

(iii) Training lands.

(iv) Purpose of the asset.

(v) Priorities for the asset for the next five years, including any planned divestitures and expansions.

(E) A summary of encroachment planning efforts.

(F) A summary of efforts to synchronize the inter-service use of training lands and ranges.

(3) COOPERATION.—The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Real Property shall carry out this subsection in conjunction with the Commander of United States Indo-Pacific Command.

(d) SUBMISSION OF UPDATED PLAN.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the completion of an update to the Hawai'i Military Land Use Master Plan under subsection (c), the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Real Property shall submit the updated master plan to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 95 OFFERED BY MR. CASE OF HAWAII

At the end of subtitle F of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3___. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESPONSE TO MILITARY LAZING INCIDENTS.

(a) INVESTIGATION INTO LAZING OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT.—

(1) INVESTIGATION REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a formal investigation into incidents of military aircraft being lazed by the general population in Hawaii. The Secretary shall carry out such investigation in coordination and collaboration with appropriate non-Department of Defense entities.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than March 31, 2022, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the findings of the investigation conducted pursuant to paragraph (1).

(b) INFORMATION SHARING.— The Secretary shall seek to increase information sharing between the Department of Defense and the States with respect to incidents of lazing of military aircraft, including by entering into memoranda of understanding with State law enforcement agencies on information sharing in connection with such incidents to provide for procedures for closer cooperation with local law enforcement in responding to such incidents as soon as they are reported.

(c) DATA COLLECTION AND TRACKING.—The Secretary shall collect such data as may be necessary to track the correlation between noise complaints and incidents of military aircraft lazing.

(d) OPERATING PROCEDURES.—The Secretary shall give consideration to adapting local operating procedures in areas with high incidence of military aircraft lazing incidents to reduce potential injury to aircrew.

(e) EYE PROTECTION.—The Secretary shall examine the availability of commercial off-the-shelf laser eye protection equipment that protects against the most commonly

available green light lasers that are available to the public. If the Secretary determines that no such laser eye protection equipment is available, the Secretary shall conduct research and develop such equipment.

AMENDMENT NO. 96 OFFERED BY MR. CASE OF HAWAII

At the end of subtitle J of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 5___. REPORT REGARDING BEST PRACTICES FOR COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments shall jointly submit to Congress a report on best practices for coordinating relations with State and local governmental entities in the State of Hawaii.

(b) BEST PRACTICES.—The best practices referred to in subsection (a) shall address each of the following issues:

(1) Identify comparable locations with joint base military installations or of other densely populated metropolitan areas with multiple military installations and summarize lessons learns from any similar efforts to engage with the community and public officials.

(2) Identify all the major community engagement efforts by the services, commands, installations and other military organizations in the State of Hawaii.

(3) Evaluate the current community outreach efforts to identify any outreach gaps or coordination challenges that undermine the military engagement with the local community and elected official in the State of Hawaii.

(4) Propose options available to create an enhanced, coordinated community engagement effort in the State of Hawaii based on the department's evaluation.

(5) Resources to support the coordination described in this subsection, including the creation of joint liaison offices that are easily accessible to public officials to facilitate coordinating relations with State and local governmental agencies.

AMENDMENT NO. 97 OFFERED BY MR. CASTRO OF TEXAS

Add at the end of subtitle C of title XIII the following:

SEC. 13___. DEPARTMENT OF STATE EFFORTS REGARDING FIREARMS TRAFFICKING TO MEXICO.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall report to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the Department of State's actions to disrupt firearms trafficking to Mexico that includes—

(1) the results of the Department's efforts in Mexico on combating firearms trafficking from the United States; and

(2) the Department's actions to implement the recommendations, including targets with baselines and timeframes for the Department's efforts in Mexico on combating firearms trafficking, contained in the report of the Government Accountability Office entitled ''Firearms Trafficking: U.S. Efforts to Disrupt Gun Smuggling into Mexico Would Benefit from Additional Data and Analysis'', dated February 22, 2021 (GAO-21-322).

AMENDMENT NO. 98 OFFERED BY MR. CASTRO OF TEXAS

At the appropriate place in title LX of division E, insert the following:

SEC. ___. DOCUMENTING AND RESPONDING TO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST MIGRANTS ABROAD.

(a) INFORMATION TO INCLUDE IN ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES.—The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 116(d) (22 U.S.C. 2151n(d))—

(A) in paragraph (11)(C), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (12)(C)(ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(13) wherever applicable, violence or discrimination that affects the fundamental freedoms or human rights of migrants located in a foreign country.''; and

(2) in section 502B(b) (22 U.S.C. 2304(b)), by inserting after the ninth sentence the following: ''Wherever applicable, such report shall also include information regarding violence or discrimination that affects the fundamental freedoms or human rights of migrants permanently or temporarily located in a foreign country.''.

(b) REVIEW AT DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR POSTS.—In preparing the annual country reports on human rights practices required under section 116 or 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151n and 2304), as amended by subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall obtain information from each diplomatic and consular post with respect to—

(1) incidents of violence against migrants located in the country in which such post is located;

(2) an analysis of the factors enabling or aggravating such incidents, such as government policy, societal pressure, or the actions of external actors; and

(3) the response, whether public or private, of the personnel of such post with respect to such incidents.

(c) MIGRANT.—For the purposes of this section and the amendments made by this section, the term ''migrant'' includes economic migrants, guest workers, refugees, asylum-seekers, stateless persons, trafficked persons, undocumented migrants, and unaccompanied children, in addition to other individuals who change their country of usual residence temporarily or permanently.

AMENDMENT NO. 99 OFFERED BY MR. CHABOT OF OHIO

At the appropriate place in subtitle C of title XIII, insert the following:

SEC. 13___. GRAY ZONE REVIEW ACT.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a study on the capabilities of the United States to conduct and respond to gray zone campaigns.

(b) ELEMENTS WITH RESPECT TO THE NATURE OF GRAY ZONE OPERATIONS.—

(1) An evaluation of the adequacy and utility of the definitions set forth in subsection (h) for understanding gray zone activity and for operationalizing gray zone campaigns.

(2) Agencies, offices, and units of the Federal Government that are suited to gray zone operations or are at particular risk from gray zone operations that are not covered agencies for purposes of this section.

(c) ELEMENTS WITH RESPECT TO COVERED AGENCIES.—The study shall examine the following with respect to each covered agency:

(1) The capabilities, offices, and units that are especially suited to gray zone operations and a description of the roles each can play.

(2) Recommendations for addressing gaps within covered agencies for effectively conducting gray zone operations including proposed necessary investments to significantly increase these capabilities to mitigate gray zone threats, the rationale for each, and expected cost.

(d) SUBDIVISIONS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN COVERED AGENCIES.—In addition to the elements described in paragraph (2) with respect to the agency as a whole, the report required under paragraph (1) shall also include specifically disaggregated information on the following:

(1) With respect to the section of the report relating to the Department of Defense, the information described in subsection (c) with respect to each military service and regional combatant command, as appropriate.

(2) With respect to the section of the study relating to the Department of State—

(A) an identification of 25 priority countries at the front lines of adversary gray zone aggression; and

(B) the adequacy of the Department of State's public affairs elements, including the Global Engagement Center, for conducting and responding to information operations conducted as part of a gray zone campaign.

(e) ELEMENTS WITH RESPECT TO INTERAGENCY.—The study shall examine the following with respect to interagency coordination of and capacity to conduct and respond to gray zone campaigns:

(1) The capacity of the interagency to marshal disparate elements of national power to effectively respond in a coordinated manner to adversary gray zone campaigns against the United States or partner nations.

(2) The capacity to recognize adversary campaigns from weak signals, including rivals' intent, capability, impact, interactive effects, and impact on United States interests.

(3) A description of the process for determining the tolerance for adversary gray zone activity, including the methods and mechanisms for—

(A) determining which adversary gray zone activities are unacceptable;

(B) communicating these positions to adversaries;

(C) developing theories of deterrence; and

(D) establishing and regularly reviewing protocols with allies and partners to respond to such activities.

(4) Recommendations for addressing gaps between covered agencies as well as inadequacies and inefficiencies in the interagency coordination of covered agencies and their elements including a discussion of how such recommendations will be sufficient to achieve United States gray zone objectives and to counter adversary gray zone campaigns.

(f) FORM.—The report described in this subsection shall be submitted in an unclassified format insofar as possible and shall include a classified annex.

(g) COVERED AGENCIES DEFINED.—For purposes of the review and report described in paragraph (1), the term ''covered agencies'' means the following:

(1) The Department of State.

(2) The Department of Defense.

(3) The Department of Justice.

(4) The Department of Commerce.

(5) The Department of Homeland Security.

(6) The Department of the Treasury.

(7) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(8) The Central Intelligence Agency.

(9) The National Security Agency.

(10) The United States International Development Finance Corporation.

(11) The United States Agency for Global Media.

(12) The United States Trade Representative.

(h) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section:

(1) The term ''gray zone operations'' is defined as state-directed operations against another state that are not associated with routine statecraft and are meant to advance a country's foreign objectives without crossing a threshold that results in a conventional military response or open hostilities. Such activities include the following:

(A) Information warfare, including the spreading of disinformation or propaganda.

(B) Encouraging internal strife within target countries.

(C) Coordinated efforts to unduly influence democratic elections or related political activities.

(D) Economic coercion.

(E) Cyber operations, below the threshold of conflict, aimed at coercion, espionage, or otherwise undermining a target.

(F) Support of domestic or foreign proxy forces.

(G) Coercive investment and bribery for political aims.

(H) Industrial policy designed to monopolize a strategic industry or to destroy such an industry in other nations, especially when coordinated with other gray zone operations.

(I) Military, paramilitary, or similar provocations and operations short of war.

(J) Government financing or sponsorship of activities described in subparagraphs (A) through (I).

(2) The term ''gray zone campaigns'' is the use of gray zone operations, including the coordination of gray zone operations against multiple domains, with the goal of achieving a political or military objective.

AMENDMENT NO. 100 OFFERED BY MS. CHENEY OF WYOMING

Add at the end of subtitle A of title XVI the following new section:

SEC. 16___. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR PROTOTYPE PROGRAM FOR MULTIGLOBAL NAVIGATION SATELLITE SYSTEM RECEIVER DEVELOPMENT.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 for the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, not more than 80 percent may be obligated or expended until the date on which the Secretary of Defense—

(1) certifies to the congressional defense committees that the Secretary of the Air Force is carrying out the program required under section 1607 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 133 Stat. 1724); and

(2) provides to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a briefing on how the Secretary is implementing such program, including with respect to addressing each element specified in subsection (b) of such section.

AMENDMENT NO. 101 OFFERED BY MS. CHENEY OF WYOMING

At the end of subtitle C of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. ENSURING CONSIDERATION OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY IMPACTS OF URANIUM AS A CRITICAL MINERAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Commerce, shall conduct an assessment of the effect on national security that would result from uranium ceasing to be designated as a critical mineral by the Secretary of the Interior under section 7002(c) of the Energy Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-260; 30 U.S.C. 1606(c)).

(b) REPORT.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the findings of the assessment conducted under subsection (a), including—

(1) the effects of the loss of domestic uranium production on—

(A) Federal national security programs, including any existing and potential future uses of unobligated uranium originating from domestic sources; and

(B) the energy security of the United States;

(2) a description of the extent of the reliance of the United States on imports of uranium from foreign sources, including from state-owned entities, to supply fuel for commercial reactors; and

(3) the effects of such reliance and other factors on the domestic production, conversion, fabrication, and enrichment of uranium.

(c) URANIUM CRITICAL MINERAL DESIGNATION CHANGE RESTRICTED.—Notwithstanding section 7002(c) of the Energy Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-260; 30 U.S.C. 1606(c)), until the submission of the report required under subsection (b), the designation of uranium as a critical mineral pursuant to such section may not be altered or eliminated.

AMENDMENT NO. 102 OFFERED BY MS. CHU OF CALIFORNIA

At the appropriate place in title V, insert the following:

SEC. 5___. IMPROVED DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PREVENTION OF AND RESPONSE TO BULLYING IN THE ARMED FORCES.

Section 549 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 10 U.S.C. 113 note) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting ''**AND BULLYING**'' after ''**HAZING**'';

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the heading, by inserting ''and anti-bullying'' after ''Anti-hazing'';

(B) by inserting ''(including formal, informal, and anonymous reports)'' after ''collection of reports''; and

(C) by inserting ''or bullying'' after ''hazing'' both places it appears;

(3) in subsection (b), by inserting ''and bullying'' after ''hazing''; and

(4) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the heading, by inserting ''and bullying'' after ''hazing'';

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking ''January 31, 2021'' and inserting ''January 31, 2027''; and

(II) by striking ''each Secretary of a military department, in consultation with the Chief of Staff of each Armed Force under the jurisdiction of such Secretary,'' and inserting ''the Secretary of Defense'';

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''or bullying'' after ''hazing'';

(iii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting ''formally, informally, and'' before ''anonymously''; and

(iv) in subparagraph (C), by inserting ''and anti-bullying'' after ''anti-hazing''; and

(C) in amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

''(2) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS.—Each report required by this subsection shall include the following:

''(A) A description of comprehensive data-collection systems of each Armed Force described in subsection (b) and the Office of the Secretary of Defense for collecting hazing or bullying reports involving a member of the Armed Forces, including formal, informal, and anonymous reports.

''(B) A description of processes of each Armed Force described in subsection (b) to identify, document, and report alleged instances of hazing or bullying. Such description shall include the methodology each such Armed Force uses to categorize and count potential instances of hazing or bullying.

''(C) An assessment by each Secretary of a military department of the quality and need for training on recognizing and preventing hazing and bullying provided to members under the jurisdiction of such Secretary.

''(D) An assessment by the Office of the Secretary of Defense of—

''(i) the effectiveness of each Armed Force described in subsection (b) in tracking and reporting instances of hazing or bullying;

''(ii) whether the performance of each such Armed Force was satisfactory or unsatisfactory in the preceding fiscal year.

''(E) Recommendations of the Secretary to improve—

''(i) elements described in subparagraphs (A) through (D).

''(ii) the Uniform Code of Military Justice or the Manual for Courts-Martial to improve the prosecution of persons alleged to have committed hazing or bullying in the Armed Forces.

''(F) The status of efforts of the Secretary to evaluate the prevalence of hazing and bullying in the Armed Forces.

''(G) Data on allegations of hazing and bullying in the Armed Forces, including—

''(i) number of formal, informal, and anonymous reports; and

''(ii) final disposition of investigations.

''(H) Plans of the Secretary to improve hazing and bullying prevention and response during the next reporting year.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 103 OFFERED BY MS. CHU OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of subtitle B of title XII of division A the following:

SEC. 12___. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO KABUL AIR STRIKE.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) an investigation by the Commander of United States Central Command, General Kenneth F. McKenzie, found that an August air strike in Kabul resulted in the deaths of as many as ten civilians, including up to seven children;

(2) Secretary of Defense, Lloyd J. Austin III, expressed condolences to the surviving family members on behalf of the Department of Defense;

(3) senior defense officials must ensure that there is full accountability for this tragic mistake;

(4) the Department of Defense must conduct a timely, comprehensive, and transparent investigation into the events that led to the deaths of innocent civilians, including accountability measures to be taken and consideration of the degree to which strike authorities, procedures, and processes need to be altered in the future; and

(5) while no amount of recompense can make up for the loss or grief of the affected families, the United States must provide appropriate compensation for those families through the form of ex gratia payments or other means of remuneration.

AMENDMENT NO. 104 OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE OF RHODE ISLAND

At the end of subtitle B of title XIV of division A, insert the following:

SEC. _____. ESTABLISHMENT OF SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL COMMISSION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Section 15301(a) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(4) The Southern New England Regional Commission.''.

(b) DESIGNATION OF REGION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 157 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 15734. Southern New England Regional Commission

''The region of the Southern New England Regional Commission shall include the following counties:

''(1) RHODE ISLAND.—Each county in the State of Rhode Island.

''(2) CONNECTICUT.—The counties of Hartford, New Haven, Windham, Tolland, Middlesex, and New London in the State of Connecticut.

''(3) MASSACHUSETTS.—The counties of Hampden, Plymouth, Barnstable, Essex, Worcester, and Bristol in the State of Massachusetts.''.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The analysis for Subchapter II of chapter 157 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

''15734. Southern New England Regional Commission.''.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—The authorization of appropriations in section 15751 of title 40, United States Code, shall apply with respect to the Southern New England Regional Commission beginning with fiscal year 2022.

AMENDMENT NO. 106 OFFERED BY MS. CLARK OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of title LX, add the following new section:

SEC. ___. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON RECOGNIZING WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THEIR SERVICE IN WORLD WAR II AND RECOGNIZING THE ROLE OF REPRESENTATIVE EDITH NOURSE ROGERS IN ESTABLISHING THE WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS AND THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS.

It is the sense of Congress that, on the 79th anniversary of the establishment of the Women's Auxiliary Corps by Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers, the United States—

(1) honors the women who served the United States in military capacities during World War II;

(2) commends those women who, through a sense of duty and willingness to defy stereotypes and social pressures, performed military assignments to aid the war effort, allowing for more combat capacity;

(3) recognizes that those women, by serving with diligence and merit, not only opened up opportunities for women that had previously been reserved for men, but also contributed vitally to the victory of the United States and the Allies in World War II; and

(4) honors the contributions of Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers and her fellow Members of Congress who supported the establishment of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and the Women's Army Corps.

AMENDMENT NO. 107 OFFERED BY MS. CLARKE OF NEW YORK

Add at the end of subtitle D of title XV of division A the following:

SEC. 15___. CYBERSENTRY PROGRAM OF THE CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 2220A. CYBERSENTRY PROGRAM.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director shall establish and maintain in the Agency a program, to be known as 'CyberSentry', to provide continuous monitoring and detection of cybersecurity risks to critical infrastructure entities that own or operate industrial control systems that support national critical functions, upon request and subject to the consent of such owner or operator.

''(b) ACTIVITIES.—The Director, through CyberSentry, shall—

''(1) enter into strategic partnerships with critical infrastructure owners and operators that, in the determination of the Director and subject to the availability of resources, own or operate regionally or nationally significant industrial control systems that support national critical functions, in order to provide technical assistance in the form of continuous monitoring of industrial control systems and the information systems that support such systems and detection of cybersecurity risks to such industrial control systems and other cybersecurity services, as appropriate, based on and subject to the agreement and consent of such owner or operator;

''(2) leverage sensitive or classified intelligence about cybersecurity risks regarding particular sectors, particular adversaries, and trends in tactics, techniques, and procedures to advise critical infrastructure owners and operators regarding mitigation measures and share information as appropriate;

''(3) identify cybersecurity risks in the information technology and information systems that support industrial control systems which could be exploited by adversaries attempting to gain access to such industrial control systems, and work with owners and operators to remediate such vulnerabilities;

''(4) produce aggregated, anonymized analytic products, based on threat hunting and continuous monitoring and detection activities and partnerships, with findings and recommendations that can be disseminated to critical infrastructure owners and operators; and

''(5) support activities authorized in accordance with section 1501 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022.

''(c) PRIVACY REVIEW.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Privacy Officer of the Agency under section 2202(h) shall—

''(1) review the policies, guidelines, and activities of CyberSentry for compliance with all applicable privacy laws, including such laws governing the acquisition, interception, retention, use, and disclosure of communities; and

''(2) submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report certifying compliance with all applicable privacy laws as referred to in paragraph (1), or identifying any instances of noncompliance with such privacy laws.

''(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall provide to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a briefing and written report on implementation of this section.

''(e) SAVINGS.—Nothing in this section may be construed to permit the Federal Government to gain access to information of a remote computing service provider to the public or an electronic service provider to the public, the disclosure of which is not permitted under section 2702 of title 18, United States Code.

''(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) CYBERSECURITY RISK.—The term 'cybersecurity risk' has the meaning given such term in section 2209(a).

''(2) INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEM.—The term 'industrial control system' means an information system used to monitor and/or control industrial processes such as manufacturing, product handling, production, and distribution, including supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems used to monitor and/or control geographically dispersed assets, distributed control systems (DCSs), Human-Machine Interfaces (HMIs), and programmable logic controllers that control localized processes.

''(3) INFORMATION SYSTEM.—The term 'information system' has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (enacted as division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113; 6 U.S.C. 1501(9)).''.

(b) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CISA DIRECTOR RELATING TO INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS THAT SUPPORT NATIONAL CRITICAL FUNCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (c) of section 2202 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 652) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (11), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(B) in the first paragraph (12) (relating to appointment of a Cybersecurity State Coordinator) by striking ''as described in section 2215; and'' and inserting ''as described in section 2217;'';

(C) by redesignating the second paragraph (12) (relating to the .gov internet domain) as paragraph (13);

(D) in such redesignated paragraph (13), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(E) by inserting after such redesignated paragraph (13) the following new paragraph:

''(14) maintain voluntary partnerships with critical infrastructure entities that own or operate industrial control systems that support national critical functions, which may include, upon request and subject to the consent of the owner or operator, providing technical assistance in the form of continuous monitoring and detection of cybersecurity risks (as such term is defined in section 2209(a)) in furtherance of section 2220A; and''; and

(F) by redesignating the third paragraph (12) (relating to carrying out such other duties and responsibilities) as paragraph (15).

(2) CONTINUOUS MONITORING AND DETECTION.—Section 2209(c)(6) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 659) is amended by inserting '', which may take the form of continuous monitoring and detection of cybersecurity risks to critical infrastructure entities that own or operate industrial control systems that support national critical functions'' after ''mitigation, and remediation''.

(c) TITLE XXII TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002.—Subtitle A of title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) is amended—

(i) in the first section 2215 (6 U.S.C. 665; relating to the duties and authorities relating to .gov internet domain), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2215. DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES RELATING TO .GOV INTERNET DOMAIN.'';

(ii) in the second section 2215 (6 U.S.C. 665b; relating to the joint cyber planning office), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2216. JOINT CYBER PLANNING OFFICE.'';

(iii) in the third section 2215 (6 U.S.C. 665c; relating to the Cybersecurity State Coordinator), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2217. CYBERSECURITY STATE COORDINATOR.'';

(iv) in the fourth section 2215 (6 U.S.C. 665d; relating to Sector Risk Management Agencies), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2218. SECTOR RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCIES.'';

(v) in section 2216 (6 U.S.C. 665e; relating to the Cybersecurity Advisory Committee), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2219. CYBERSECURITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.''; and

(vi) in section 2217 (6 U.S.C. 665f; relating to Cybersecurity Education and Training Programs), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2220. CYBERSECURITY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS.''.

(B) CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021.—Paragraph (1) of section 904(b) of division U of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''of 2002'' after ''Homeland Security Act''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by striking the items relating to sections 2214 through 2217 and inserting the following new items:

''Sec. 2214. National Asset Database.
''Sec. 2215. Duties and authorities relating to .gov internet domain.
''Sec. 2216. Joint cyber planning office.
''Sec. 2217. Cybersecurity State Coordinator.
''Sec. 2218. Sector Risk Management Agencies.
''Sec. 2219. Cybersecurity Advisory Committee.
''Sec. 2220. Cybersecurity Education and Training Programs.
''Sec. 2220A. CyberSentry program.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 108 OFFERED BY MS. CLARKE OF NEW YORK

Add at the end of subtitle D of title XV of division A the following:

SEC. 15___. CYBER INCIDENT REVIEW OFFICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 2220A. CYBER INCIDENT REVIEW OFFICE.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) CLOUD SERVICE PROVIDER.—The term 'cloud service provider' means an entity offering products or services related to cloud computing, as defined by the National Institutes of Standards and Technology in NIST Special Publication 800–145 and any amendatory or superseding document relating thereto.

''(2) COVERED ENTITY.—The term 'covered entity' means an entity that owns or operates critical infrastructure that satisfies the definition established by the Director in the reporting requirements and procedures issued pursuant to subsection (d).

''(3) COVERED CYBSECURITY INCIDENT.—The term 'covered cybersecurity incident' means a cybersecurity incident experienced by a covered entity that satisfies the definition and criteria established by the Director in the reporting requirements and procedures issued pursuant to subsection (d).

''(4) CYBER THREAT INDICATOR.—The term 'cyber threat indicator' has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (enacted as division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113; 6 U.S.C. 1501)).

''(5) CYBERSECURITY PURPOSE.—The term 'cybersecurity purpose' has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (enacted as division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114-113; 6 U.S.C. 1501).

''(6) CYBERSECURITY THREAT.—The term 'cybersecurity threat' has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (enacted as division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113; 6 U.S.C. 1501)).

''(7) DEFENSIVE MEASURE.—The term 'defensive measure' has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (enacted as division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113; 6 U.S.C. 1501)).

''(8) INFORMATION SHARING AND ANALYSIS ORGANIZATION.—The term 'Information Sharing and Analysis Organization' has the meaning given such term in section 2222(5).

''(9) INFORMATION SYSTEM.—The term 'information system' has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (enacted as division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113; 6 U.S.C. 1501(9)).

''(10) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term 'intelligence community' has the meaning given the term in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)).

''(11) MANAGED SERVICE PROVIDER.—The term 'managed service provider' means an entity that delivers services, such as network, application, infrastructure, or security services, via ongoing and regular support and active administration on customers' premises, in the managed service provider's data center (such as hosting), or in a third-party data center.

''(12) SECURITY CONTROL.—The term 'security control' has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (enacted as division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113; 6 U.S.C. 1501)).

''(13) SECURITY VULNERABILITY.—The term 'security vulnerability' has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (enacted as division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113; 6 U.S.C. 1501)).

''(14) SIGNIFICANT CYBER INCIDENT.—The term 'significant cyber incident' means a cyber incident, or a group of related cyber incidents, that the Director determines is likely to result in demonstrable harm to the national security interests, foreign relations, or economy of the United States or to the public confidence, civil liberties, or public health and safety of the American people.

''(15) SUPPLY CHAIN ATTACK.—The term 'supply chain attack' means an attack that allows an adversary to utilize implants or other vulnerabilities inserted into information technology hardware, software, operating systems, peripherals (such as information technology products), or services at any point during the life cycle in order to infiltrate the networks of third parties where such products, services, or technologies are deployed.

''(b) CYBER INCIDENT REVIEW OFFICE.—There is established in the Agency a Cyber Incident Review Office (in this section referred to as the 'Office') to receive, aggregate, and analyze reports related to covered cybersecurity incidents submitted by covered entities in furtherance of the activities specified in subsection (c) of this section and sections 2202(e), 2209(c), and 2203 to enhance the situational awareness of cybersecurity threats across critical infrastructure sectors.

''(c) ACTIVITIES.—The Office shall, in furtherance of the activities specified in sections 2202(e), 2209(c), and 2203—

''(1) receive, aggregate, analyze, and secure reports from covered entities related to a covered cybersecurity incident to assess the effectiveness of security controls and identify tactics, techniques, and procedures adversaries use to overcome such controls;

''(2) facilitate the timely sharing between relevant critical infrastructure owners and operators and, as appropriate, the intelligence community of information relating to covered cybersecurity incidents, particularly with respect to an ongoing cybersecurity threat or security vulnerability;

''(3) for a covered cybersecurity incident that also satisfies the definition of a significant cyber incident, or are part of a group of related cyber incidents that together satisfy such definition, conduct a review of the details surrounding such covered cybersecurity incident or group of such incidents and identify ways to prevent or mitigate similar incidents in the future;

''(4) with respect to covered cybersecurity incident reports under subsection (d) involving an ongoing cybersecurity threat or security vulnerability, immediately review such reports for cyber threat indicators that can be anonymized and disseminated, with defensive measures, to appropriate stakeholders, in coordination with other Divisions within the Agency, as appropriate;

''(5) publish quarterly unclassified, public reports that describe aggregated, anonymized observations, findings, and recommendations based on covered cybersecurity incident reports under subsection (d);

''(6) leverage information gathered regarding cybersecurity incidents to enhance the quality and effectiveness of bi-directional information sharing and coordination efforts with appropriate stakeholders, including sector coordinating councils, information sharing and analysis organizations, technology providers, cybersecurity and incident response firms, and security researchers, including by establishing mechanisms to receive feedback from such stakeholders regarding how the Agency can most effectively support private sector cybersecurity; and

''(6) proactively identify opportunities, in accordance with the protections specified in subsections (e) and (f), to leverage and utilize data on cybersecurity incidents in a manner that enables and strengthens cybersecurity research carried out by academic institutions and other private sector organizations, to the greatest extent practicable.

''(d) COVERED CYBERSECURITY INCIDENT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Director, in consultation with Sector Risk Management Agencies and the heads of other Federal departments and agencies, as appropriate, shall, after a 60 day consultative period, followed by a 90 day comment period with appropriate stakeholders, including sector coordinating councils, publish in the Federal Register an interim final rule implementing this section. Notwithstanding section 553 of title 5, United States Code, such rule shall be effective, on an interim basis, immediately upon publication, but may be subject to change and revision after public notice and opportunity for comment. The Director shall issue a final rule not later than one year after publication of such interim final rule. Such interim final rule shall—

''(A) require covered entities to submit to the Office reports containing information relating to covered cybersecurity incidents; and

''(B) establish procedures that clearly describe—

''(i) the types of critical infrastructure entities determined to be covered entities;

''(ii) the types of cybersecurity incidents determined to be covered cybersecurity incidents;

''(iii) the mechanisms by which covered cybersecurity incident reports under subparagraph (A) are to be submitted, including—

''(I) the contents, described in paragraph (4), to be included in each such report, including any supplemental reporting requirements;

''(II) the timing relating to when each such report should be submitted; and

''(III) the format of each such report;

''(iv) describe the manner in which the Office will carry out enforcement actions under subsection (g), including with respect to the issuance of subpoenas, conducting examinations, and other aspects relating to noncompliance; and

''(v) any other responsibilities to be carried out by covered entities, or other procedures necessary to implement this section.

''(2) COVERED ENTITIES.—In determining which types of critical infrastructure entities are covered entities for purposes of this section, the Secretary, acting through the Director, in consultation with Sector Risk Management Agencies and the heads of other Federal departments and agencies, as appropriate, shall consider—

''(A) the consequences that disruption to or compromise of such an entity could cause to national security, economic security, or public health and safety;

''(B) the likelihood that such an entity may be targeted by a malicious cyber actor, including a foreign country;

''(C) the extent to which damage, disruption, or unauthorized access to such and entity will disrupt the reliable operation of other critical infrastructure assets; and

''(D) the extent to which an entity or sector is subject to existing regulatory requirements to report cybersecurity incidents, and the possibility of coordination and sharing of reports between the Office and the regulatory authority to which such entity submits such other reports.

''(3) OUTREACH TO COVERED ENTITIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall conduct an outreach and education campaign to inform covered entities of the requirements of this section.

''(B) ELEMENTS.—The outreach and education campaign under subparagraph (A) shall include the following:

''(i) Overview of the interim final rule and final rule issued pursuant to this section.

''(ii) Overview of reporting requirements and procedures issued pursuant to paragraph (1).

''(iii) Overview of mechanisms to submit to the Office covered cybersecurity incident reports and information relating to the disclosure, retention, and use of incident reports under this section.

''(iv) Overview of the protections afforded to covered entities for complying with requirements under subsection (f).

''(v) Overview of the steps taken under subsection (g) when a covered entity is not in compliance with the reporting requirements under paragraph (1).

''(C) COORDINATION.—The Director may conduct the outreach and education campaign under subparagraph (A) through coordination with the following:

''(i) The Critical Infrastructure Partnership Advisory Council established pursuant to section 871.

''(ii) Information Sharing and Analysis Organizations.

''(iii) Any other means the Director determines to be effective to conduct such campaign.

''(4) COVERED CYBERSECURITY INCIDENTS.—

''(A) CONSIDERATIONS.—In accordance with subparagraph (B), in determining which types of incidents are covered cybersecurity incidents for purposes of this section, the Director shall consider—

''(i) the sophistication or novelty of the tactics used to perpetrate such an incident, as well as the type, volume, and sensitivity of the data at issue;

''(ii) the number of individuals directly or indirectly affected or potentially affected by such an incident; and

''(iii) potential impacts on industrial control systems, such as supervisory control and data acquisition systems, distributed control systems, and programmable logic controllers.

''(B) MINIMUM THRESHOLDS.—For a cybersecurity incident to be considered a covered cybersecurity incident a cybersecurity incident shall, at a minimum, include at least one of the following:

''(i) Unauthorized access to an information system or network that leads to loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability of such information system or network, or has a serious impact on the safety and resiliency of operational systems and processes.

''(ii) Disruption of business or industrial operations due to a denial of service attack, a ransomware attack, or exploitation of a zero-day vulnerability, against—

''(I) an information system or network; or

''(II) an operational technology system or process.

''(iii) Unauthorized access or disruption of business or industrial operations due to loss of service facilitated through, or caused by a compromise of, a cloud service provider, managed service provider, other third-party data hosting provider, or supply chain attack.

''(5) REPORTS.—

''(A) TIMING.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Director, in consultation with Sector Risk Management Agencies and the heads of other Federal departments and agencies, as appropriate, shall establish reporting timelines for covered entities to submit promptly to the Office covered cybersecurity incident reports, as the Director determines reasonable and appropriate based on relevant factors, such as the nature, severity, and complexity of the covered cybersecurity incident at issue and the time required for investigation, but in no case may the Director require reporting by a covered entity earlier than 72 hours after confirmation that a covered cybersecurity incident has occurred.

''(ii) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining reporting timelines under clause (i), the Director shall—

''(I) consider any existing regulatory reporting requirements, similar in scope purpose, and timing to the reporting requirements under this section, to which a covered entity may also be subject, and make efforts to harmonize the timing and contents of any such reports to the maximum extent practicable; and

''(II) balance the Agency's need for situational awareness with a covered entity's ability to conduct incident response and investigations.

''(B) THIRD PARTY REPORTING.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—A covered entity may submit a covered cybersecurity incident report through a third party entity or Information Sharing and Analysis Organization.

''(ii) DUTY TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE.—Third party reporting under this subparagraph does not relieve a covered entity of the duty to ensure compliance with the requirements of this paragraph.

''(C) SUPPLEMENTAL REPORTING.—A covered entity shall submit promptly to the Office, until such date that such covered entity notifies the Office that the cybersecurity incident investigation at issue has concluded and the associated covered cybersecurity incident has been fully mitigated and resolved, periodic updates or supplements to a previously submitted covered cybersecurity incident report if new or different information becomes available that would otherwise have been required to have been included in such previously submitted report. In determining reporting timelines, the Director may choose to establish a flexible, phased reporting timeline for covered entities to report information in a manner that aligns with investigative timelines and allows covered entities to prioritize incident response efforts over compliance.

''(D) CONTENTS.—Covered cybersecurity incident reports submitted pursuant to this section shall contain such information as the Director prescribes, including the following information, to the extent applicable and available, with respect to a covered cybersecurity incident:

''(i) A description of the covered cybersecurity incident, including identification of the affected information systems, networks, or devices that were, or are reasonably believed to have been, affected by such incident, and the estimated date range of such incident.

''(ii) Where applicable, a description of the vulnerabilities exploited and the security defenses that were in place, as well as the tactics, techniques, and procedures relevant to such incident.

''(iii) Where applicable, any identifying information related to the actor reasonably believed to be responsible for such incident.

''(iv) Where applicable, identification of the category or categories of information that was, or is reasonably believed to have been, accessed or acquired by an unauthorized person.

''(v) Contact information, such as telephone number or electronic mail address, that the Office may use to contact the covered entity or, where applicable, an authorized agent of such covered entity, or, where applicable, the service provider, acting with the express permission, and at the direction, of such covered entity, to assist with compliance with the requirements of this section.

''(6) RESPONSIBILITIES OF COVERED ENTITIES.—Covered entities that experience a covered cybersecurity incident shall coordinate with the Office to the extent necessary to comply with this section, and, to the extent practicable, cooperate with the Office in a manner that supports enhancing the Agency's situational awareness of cybersecurity threats across critical infrastructure sectors.

''(7) HARMONIZING REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—In establishing the reporting requirements and procedures under paragraph (1), the Director shall, to the maximum extent practicable—

''(A) review existing regulatory requirements, including the information required in such reports, to report cybersecurity incidents that may apply to covered entities, and ensure that any such reporting requirements and procedures avoid conflicting, duplicative, or burdensome requirements; and

''(B) coordinate with other regulatory authorities that receive reports relating to cybersecurity incidents to identify opportunities to streamline reporting processes, and where feasible, enter into agreements with such authorities to permit the sharing of such reports with the Office, consistent with applicable law and policy, without impacting the Office's ability to gain timely situational awareness of a covered cybersecurity incident or significant cyber incident.

''(e) DISCLOSURE, RETENTION, AND USE OF INCIDENT REPORTS.—

''(1) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—No information provided to the Office in accordance with subsections (d) or (h) may be disclosed to, retained by, or used by any Federal department or agency, or any component, officer, employee, or agent of the Federal Government, except if the Director determines such disclosure, retention, or use is necessary for—

''(A) a cybersecurity purpose;

''(B) the purpose of identifying—

''(i) a cybersecurity threat, including the source of such threat; or

''(ii) a security vulnerability;

''(C) the purpose of responding to, or otherwise preventing, or mitigating a specific threat of—

''(i) death;

''(ii) serious bodily harm; or

''(iii) serious economic harm, including a terrorist act or a use of a weapon of mass destruction;

''(D) the purpose of responding to, investigating, prosecuting, or otherwise preventing or mitigating a serious threat to a minor, including sexual exploitation or threats to physical safety; or

''(E) the purpose of preventing, investigating, disrupting, or prosecuting an offense related to a threat—

''(i) described in subparagraphs (B) through (D); or

''(ii) specified in section 105(d)(5)(A)(v) of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (enacted as division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113; 6 U.S.C. 1504(d)(5)(A)(v))).

''(2) EXCEPTIONS.—

''(A) RAPID, CONFIDENTIAL, BI-DIRECTIONAL SHARING OF CYBER THREAT INDICATORS.—Upon receiving a covered cybersecurity incident report submitted pursuant to this section, the Office shall immediately review such report to determine whether the incident that is the subject of such report is connected to an ongoing cybersecurity threat or security vulnerability and where applicable, use such report to identify, develop, and rapidly disseminate to appropriate stakeholders actionable, anonymized cyber threat indicators and defensive measures.

''(B) PRINCIPLES FOR SHARING SECURITY VULNERABILITIES.—With respect to information in a covered cybersecurity incident report regarding a security vulnerability referred to in paragraph (1)(B)(ii), the Director shall develop principles that govern the timing and manner in which information relating to security vulnerabilities may be shared, consistent with common industry best practices and United States and international standards.

''(3) PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES.—Information contained in reports submitted to the Office pursuant to subsections (d) and (h) shall be retained, used, and disseminated, where permissible and appropriate, by the Federal Government in a manner consistent with processes for the protection of personal information adopted pursuant to section 105 of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (enacted as division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113; 6 U.S.C. 1504)).

''(4) PROHIBITION ON USE OF INFORMATION IN REGULATORY ACTIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Information contained in reports submitted to the Office pursuant to subsections (d) and (h) may not be used by any Federal, State, Tribal, or local government to regulate, including through an enforcement action, the lawful activities of any non-Federal entity.

''(B) EXCEPTION.—A report submitted to the Agency pursuant to subsection (d) or (h) may, consistent with Federal or State regulatory authority specifically relating to the prevention and mitigation of cybersecurity threats to information systems, inform the development or implementation of regulations relating to such systems.

''(f) PROTECTIONS FOR REPORTING ENTITIES AND INFORMATION.—Reports describing covered cybersecurity incidents submitted to the Office by covered entities in accordance with subsection (d), as well as voluntarily-submitted cybersecurity incident reports submitted to the Office pursuant to subsection (h), shall be—

''(1) entitled to the protections against liability described in section 106 of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (enacted as division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113; 6 U.S.C. 1505));

''(2) exempt from disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code, as well as any provision of State, Tribal, or local freedom of information law, open government law, open meetings law, open records law, sunshine law, or similar law requiring disclosure of information or records; and

''(3) considered the commercial, financial, and proprietary information of the covered entity when so designated by the covered entity.

''(g) NONCOMPLIANCE WITH REQUIRED REPORTING.—

''(1) PURPOSE.—In the event a covered entity experiences a cybersecurity incident but does not comply with the reporting requirements under this section, the Director may obtain information about such incident by engaging directly such covered entity in accordance with paragraph (2) to request information about such incident, or, if the Director is unable to obtain such information through such engagement, by issuing a subpoena to such covered entity, subject to paragraph (3), to gather information sufficient to determine whether such incident is a covered cybersecurity incident, and if so, whether additional action is warranted pursuant to paragraph (4).

''(2) INITIAL REQUEST FOR INFORMATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Director has reason to believe, whether through public reporting, intelligence gathering, or other information in the Federal Government's possession, that a covered entity has experienced a cybersecurity incident that may be a covered cybersecurity incident but did not submit pursuant to subsection (d) to the Office a covered cybersecurity incident report relating thereto, the Director may request information from such covered entity to confirm whether the cybersecurity incident at issue is a covered cybersecurity incident, and determine whether further examination into the details surrounding such incident are warranted pursuant to paragraph (4).

''(B) TREATMENT.—Information provided to the Office in response to a request under subparagraph (A) shall be treated as if such information was submitted pursuant to the reporting procedures established in accordance with subsection (d).

''(3) AUTHORITY TO ISSUE SUBPOENAS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—If, after the date that is seven days from the date on which the Director made a request for information in paragraph (2), the Director has received no response from the entity from which such information was requested, or received an inadequate response, the Director may issue to such entity a subpoena to compel disclosure of information the Director considers necessary to determine whether a covered cybersecurity incident has occurred and assess potential impacts to national security, economic security, or public health and safety, determine whether further examination into the details surrounding such incident are warranted pursuant to paragraph (4), and if so, compel disclosure of such information as is necessary to carry out activities described in subsection (c).

''(B) CIVIL ACTION.—If a covered entity does not comply with a subpoena, the Director may bring a civil action in a district court of the United States to enforce such subpoena. An action under this paragraph may be brought in the judicial district in which the entity against which the action is brought resides, is found, or does business. The court may punish a failure to obey an order of the court to comply with the subpoena as a contempt of court.

''(C) NON-APPLICABILITY OF PROTECTIONS.—The protections described in subsection (f) do not apply to a covered entity that is the recipient of a subpoena under this paragraph (3).

''(4) ADDITIONAL ACTIONS.—

''(A) EXAMINATION.—If, based on the information provided in response to a subpoena issued pursuant to paragraph (3), the Director determines that the cybersecurity incident at issue is a significant cyber incident, or is part of a group of related cybersecurity incidents that together satisfy the definition of a significant cyber incident, and a more thorough examination of the details surrounding such incident is warranted in order to carry out activities described in subsection (c), the Director may direct the Office to conduct an examination of such incident in order to enhance the Agency's situational awareness of cybersecurity threats across critical infrastructure sectors, in a manner consistent with privacy and civil liberties protections under applicable law.

''(B) PROVISION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION TO ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (e)(4) and paragraph (2)(B), if the Director determines, based on the information provided in response to a subpoena issued pursuant to paragraph (3) or identified in the course of an examination under subparagraph (A), that the facts relating to the cybersecurity incident at issue may constitute grounds for a regulatory enforcement action or criminal prosecution, the Director may provide such information to the Attorney General or the appropriate regulator, who may use such information for a regulatory enforcement action or criminal prosecution.

''(h) VOLUNTARY REPORTING OF CYBER INCIDENTS.—The Agency shall receive cybersecurity incident reports submitted voluntarily by entities that are not covered entities, or concerning cybersecurity incidents that do not satisfy the definition of covered cybersecurity incidents but may nevertheless enhance the Agency's situational awareness of cybersecurity threats across critical infrastructure sectors. The protections under this section applicable to covered cybersecurity incident reports shall apply in the same manner and to the same extent to voluntarily-submitted cybersecurity incident reports under this subsection.

''(i) NOTIFICATION TO IMPACTED COVERED ENTITIES.—If the Director receives information regarding a cybersecurity incident impacting a Federal agency relating to unauthorized access to data provided to such Federal agency by a covered entity, and with respect to which such incident is likely to undermine the security of such covered entity or cause operational or reputational damage to such covered entity, the Director shall, to the extent practicable, notify such covered entity and provide to such covered entity such information regarding such incident as is necessary to enable such covered entity to address any such security risk or operational or reputational damage arising from such incident.

''(j) EXEMPTION.—Subchapter I of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, does not apply to any action to carry out this section.

''(k) SAVING PROVISION.—Nothing in this section may be construed as modifying, superseding, or otherwise affecting in any manner any regulatory authority held by a Federal department or agency, including Sector Risk Management Agencies, existing on the day before the date of the enactment of this section, or any existing regulatory requirements or obligations that apply to covered entities.''.

(b) REPORTS.—

(1) ON STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT.—Not later than 30 days before the date on which that the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security intends to issue an interim final rule under subsection (d)(1) of section 2220A of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (as added by subsection (a)), the Director shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report that describes how the Director engaged stakeholders in the development of such interim final rules.

(2) ON OPPORTUNITIES TO STRENGTHEN CYBERSECURITY RESEARCH.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report describing how the Cyber Incident Review Office of the Department of Homeland Security (established pursuant to section 2220A of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by

subsection (a)) has carried out activities under subsection (c)(6) of such section 2220A by proactively identifying opportunities to use cybersecurity incident data to inform and enable cybersecurity research carried out by academic institutions and other private sector organizations.

(c) TITLE XXII TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002.—Subtitle A of title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) is amended—

(i) in section 2202 (6 U.S.C. 652)—

(I) in paragraph (11), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(II) in the first paragraph (12) (relating to appointment of a Cybersecurity State Coordinator) by striking ''as described in section 2215; and'' and inserting ''as described in section 2217;'';

(III) by redesignating the second paragraph (12) (relating to the .gov internet domain) as paragraph (13); and

(IV) by redesignating the third paragraph (12) (relating to carrying out such other duties and responsibilities) as paragraph (14);

(ii) in the first section 2215 (6 U.S.C. 665; relating to the duties and authorities relating to .gov internet domain), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2215. DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES RELATING TO .GOV INTERNET DOMAIN.'';

(iii) in the second section 2215 (6 U.S.C. 665b; relating to the joint cyber planning office), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2216. JOINT CYBER PLANNING OFFICE.'';

(iv) in the third section 2215 (6 U.S.C. 665c; relating to the Cybersecurity State Coordinator), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2217. CYBERSECURITY STATE COORDINATOR.'';

(v) in the fourth section 2215 (6 U.S.C. 665d; relating to Sector Risk Management Agencies), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2218. SECTOR RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCIES.'';

(vi) in section 2216 (6 U.S.C. 665e; relating to the Cybersecurity Advisory Committee), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2219. CYBERSECURITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.''; and

(vii) in section 2217 (6 U.S.C. 665f; relating to Cybersecurity Education and Training Programs), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2220. CYBERSECURITY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS.''.

(B) CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021.—Paragraph (1) of section 904(b) of division U of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''of 2002'' after ''Homeland Security Act''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by striking the items relating to sections 2214 through 2217 and inserting the following new items:

''Sec. 2214. National Asset Database.
''Sec. 2215. Duties and authorities relating to .gov internet domain.
''Sec. 2216. Joint cyber planning office.
''Sec. 2217. Cybersecurity State Coordinator.
''Sec. 2218. Sector Risk Management Agencies.
''Sec. 2219. Cybersecurity Advisory Committee.
''Sec. 2220. Cybersecurity Education and Training Programs.
''Sec. 2220A. Cyber Incident Review Office.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 109 OFFERED BY MR. CLEAVER OF MISSOURI

In title LI of division E, after section 5105, insert the following:

SEC. 5106. AML EXAMINATION AUTHORITY DELEGATION STUDY.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall carry out a study, in consultation with State bank supervisors (as defined under section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813)), and other relevant stakeholders, on the Secretary's delegation of examination authority under the Bank Secrecy Act, including—

(1) an evaluation of the efficacy of the delegation, especially with respect to the mission of the Bank Secrecy Act;

(2) whether the delegated agencies have appropriate resources to perform their delegated responsibilities; and

(3) whether the examiners in delegated agencies have sufficient training and support to perform their responsibilities.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate a report containing—

(1) all findings and determinations made in carrying out the study required under subsection (a); and

(2) recommendations to improve the efficacy of delegation authority, including the potential for de-delegation of any or all such authority where it may be appropriate.

(c) BANK SECRECY ACT DEFINED.—The term ''Bank Secrecy Act'' has the meaning given that term under section 5312 of title 31, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 110 OFFERED BY MR. COHEN OF TENNESSEE

Add at the end of subtitle C of title XIII of division A the following:

SEC. _____. TRANSNATIONAL REPRESSION ACCOUNTABILITY AND PREVENTION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) works to prevent and fight crime through enhanced cooperation and innovation on police and security matters, including kleptocracy, counterterrorism, cybercrime, counternarcotics, and transnational organized crime.

(2) United States membership and participation in INTERPOL advances the national security and law enforcement interests of the United States related to combating kleptocracy, terrorism, cybercrime, narcotics, and transnational organized crime.

(3) Article 2 of INTERPOL's Constitution states that the organization aims ''[to] ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities . . . in the spirit of the 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights' ''.

(4) Article 3 of INTERPOL's Constitution states that ''[i]t is strictly forbidden for the Organization to undertake any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character''.

(5) These principles provide INTERPOL with a foundation based on respect for human rights and avoidance of politically motivated actions by the organization and its members.

(6) According to the Justice Manual of the United States Department of Justice, ''[i]n the United States, national law prohibits the arrest of the subject of a Red Notice issued by another INTERPOL member country, based upon the notice alone''.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that some INTERPOL member countries have repeatedly misused INTERPOL's databases and processes, including Notice and Diffusion mechanisms, for activities of an overtly political or other unlawful character and in violation of international human rights standards, including making requests to harass or persecute political opponents, human rights defenders, or journalists.

(c) SUPPORT FOR INTERPOL INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.—The Attorney General and the Secretary of State shall—

(1) use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States, as appropriate, within INTERPOL's General Assembly and Executive Committee to promote reforms aimed at improving the transparency of INTERPOL and ensuring its operation consistent with its Constitution, particularly articles 2 and 3, and Rules on the Processing of Data, including—

(A) supporting INTERPOL's reforms enhancing the screening process for Notices, Diffusions, and other INTERPOL communications to ensure they comply with INTERPOL's Constitution and Rules on the Processing of Data (RPD);

(B) supporting and strengthening INTERPOL's coordination with the Commission for Control of INTERPOL's Files (CCF) in cases in which INTERPOL or the CCF has determined that a member country issued a Notice, Diffusion, or other INTERPOL communication against an individual in violation of articles 2 or 3 of the INTERPOL Constitution, or the RPD, to prohibit such member country from seeking the publication or issuance of any subsequent Notices, Diffusions, or other INTERPOL communication against the same individual based on the same set of claims or facts;

(C) increasing, to the extent practicable, dedicated funding to the CCF and the Notices and Diffusions Task Force in order to further expand operations related to the review of requests for red notices and red diffusions;

(D) supporting candidates for positions within INTERPOL's structures, including the Presidency, Executive Committee, General Secretariat, and CCF who have demonstrated experience relating to and respect for the rule of law;

(E) seeking to require INTERPOL in its annual report to provide a detailed account, disaggregated by member country or entity of—

(i) the number of Notice requests, disaggregated by color, that it received;

(ii) the number of Notice requests, disaggregated by color, that it rejected;

(iii) the category of violation identified in each instance of a rejected Notice;

(iv) the number of Diffusions that it cancelled without reference to decisions by the CCF; and

(v) the sources of all INTERPOL income during the reporting period; and

(F) supporting greater transparency by the CCF in its annual report by providing a detailed account, disaggregated by country, of—

(i) the number of admissible requests for correction or deletion of data received by the CCF regarding issued Notices, Diffusions, and other INTERPOL communications; and

(ii) the category of violation alleged in each such complaint;

(2) inform the INTERPOL General Secretariat about incidents in which member countries abuse INTERPOL communications for politically motivated or other unlawful purposes so that, as appropriate, action can be taken by INTERPOL; and

(3) request to censure member countries that repeatedly abuse and misuse INTERPOL's red notice and red diffusion mechanisms, including restricting the access

of those countries to INTERPOL's data and information systems.

(d) REPORT ON INTERPOL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and biannually thereafter for a period of 4 years, the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other relevant United States Government departments or agencies, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report containing an assessment of how INTERPOL member countries abuse INTERPOL Red Notices, Diffusions, and other INTERPOL communications for political motives and other unlawful purposes within the past three years.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) A list of countries that the Attorney General and the Secretary determine have repeatedly abused and misused the red notice and red diffusion mechanisms for political purposes.

(B) A description of the most common tactics employed by member countries in conducting such abuse, including the crimes most commonly alleged and the INTERPOL communications most commonly exploited.

(C) An assessment of the adequacy of INTERPOL mechanisms for challenging abusive requests, including the Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files (CCF), an assessment of the CCF's March 2017 Operating Rules, and any shortcoming the United States believes should be addressed.

(D) A description of how INTERPOL's General Secretariat identifies requests for red notice or red diffusions that are politically motivated or are otherwise in violation of INTERPOL's rules and how INTERPOL reviews and addresses cases in which a member country has abused or misused the red notice and red diffusion mechanisms for overtly political purposes.

(E) A description of any incidents in which the Department of Justice assesses that United States courts and executive departments or agencies have relied on INTERPOL communications in contravention of existing law or policy to seek the detention of individuals or render judgments concerning their immigration status or requests for asylum, with holding of removal, or convention against torture claims and any measures the Department of Justice or other executive departments or agencies took in response to these incidents.

(F) A description of how the United States monitors and responds to likely instances of abuse of INTERPOL communications by member countries that could affect the interests of the United States, including citizens and nationals of the United States, employees of the United States Government, aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States, aliens who are lawfully present in the United States, or aliens with pending asylum, withholding of removal, or convention against torture claims, though they may be unlawfully present in the United States.

(G) A description of what actions the United States takes in response to credible information it receives concerning likely abuse of INTERPOL communications targeting employees of the United States Government for activities they undertook in an official capacity.

(H) A description of United States advocacy for reform and good governance within INTERPOL.

(I) A strategy for improving interagency coordination to identify and address instances of INTERPOL abuse that affect the interests of the United States, including international respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, citizens and nationals of the United States, employees of the United States Government, aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States, aliens who are lawfully present in the United States, or aliens with pending asylum, withholding of removal, or convention against torture claims, though they may be unlawfully present in the United States.

(3) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required under this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex, as appropriate. The unclassified portion of the report shall be posted on a publicly available website of the Department of State and of the Department of Justice.

(4) BRIEFING.—Not later than 30 days after the submission of each report under paragraph (1), the Department of Justice and the Department of State, in coordination with other relevant United States Government departments and agencies, shall brief the appropriate committees of Congress on the content of the reports and recent instances of INTERPOL abuse by member countries and United States efforts to identify and challenge such abuse, including efforts to promote reform and good governance within INTERPOL.

(e) PROHIBITION REGARDING BASIS FOR EXTRADITION.—No United States Government department or agency may extradite an individual based solely on an INTERPOL Red Notice or Diffusion issued by another INTERPOL member country for such individual.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(2) INTERPOL COMMUNICATIONS.—The term ''INTERPOL communications'' means any INTERPOL Notice or Diffusion or any entry into any INTERPOL database or other communications system maintained by INTERPOL.

(g) INTERPOL RED NOTICES.—Chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 5337 INTERPOL RED NOTICES.

''(b) TERMINATION.—A financial institution may not terminate any service such financial institution offers to a person with respect to whom the International Criminal Police Organization has issued a Red Notice solely on the basis of the issuance of such Red Notice.

''(c) EXCLUSION.—A financial institution may not exclude from any service offered by such financial institution a person with respect to whom the International Criminal Police Organization issued a Red Notice solely on the basis of the issuance of such Red Notice.''.

SEC. _____. COMBATING GLOBAL CORRUPTION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CORRUPT ACTOR.—The term ''corrupt actor'' means—

(A) any foreign person or entity that is a government official or government entity responsible for, or complicit in, an act of corruption; and

(B) any company, in which a person or entity described in subparagraph (A) has a significant stake, which is responsible for, or complicit in, an act of corruption.

(2) CORRUPTION.—The term ''corruption'' means the unlawful exercise of entrusted public power for private gain, including by bribery, nepotism, fraud, or embezzlement.

(3) SIGNIFICANT CORRUPTION.—The term ''significant corruption'' means corruption committed at a high level of government that has some or all of the following characteristics:

(A) Illegitimately distorts major decisionmaking, such as policy or resource determinations, or other fundamental functions of governance.

(B) Involves economically or socially large-scale government activities.

(b) PUBLICATION OF TIERED RANKING LIST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall annually publish, on a publicly accessible website, a tiered ranking of all foreign countries.

(2) TIER 1 COUNTRIES.—A country shall be ranked as a tier 1 country in the ranking published under paragraph (1) if the government of such country is complying with the minimum standards set forth in section 4.

(3) TIER 2 COUNTRIES.—A country shall be ranked as a tier 2 country in the ranking published under paragraph (1) if the government of such country is making efforts to comply with the minimum standards set forth in section 4, but is not achieving the requisite level of compliance to be ranked as a tier 1 country.

(4) TIER 3 COUNTRIES.—A country shall be ranked as a tier 3 country in the ranking published under paragraph (1) if the government of such country is making de minimis or no efforts to comply with the minimum standards set forth in subsection (c).

(c) MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF CORRUPTION AND ASSESSMENT OF EFFORTS TO COMBAT CORRUPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The government of a country is complying with the minimum standards for the elimination of corruption if the government—

(A) has enacted and implemented laws and established government structures, policies, and practices that prohibit corruption, including significant corruption;

(B) enforces the laws described in subparagraph (A) by punishing any person who is found, through a fair judicial process, to have violated such laws;

(C) prescribes punishment for significant corruption that is commensurate with the punishment prescribed for serious crimes; and

(D) is making serious and sustained efforts to address corruption, including through prevention.

(2) FACTORS FOR ASSESSING GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO COMBAT CORRUPTION.—In determining whether a government is making serious and sustained efforts to address corruption, the Secretary of State shall consider, to the extent relevant or appropriate, factors such as—

(A) whether the government of the country has criminalized corruption, investigates and prosecutes acts of corruption, and convicts and sentences persons responsible for such acts over which it has jurisdiction, including, as appropriate, incarcerating individuals convicted of such acts;

(B) whether the government of the country vigorously investigates, prosecutes, convicts, and sentences public officials who participate in or facilitate corruption, including nationals of the country who are deployed in foreign military assignments, trade delegations abroad, or other similar missions, who engage in or facilitate significant corruption;

(C) whether the government of the country has adopted measures to prevent corruption, such as measures to inform and educate the public, including potential victims, about the causes and consequences of corruption;

(D) what steps the government of the country has taken to prohibit government officials from participating in, facilitating, or

condoning corruption, including the investigation, prosecution, and conviction of such officials;

(E) the extent to which the country provides access, or, as appropriate, makes adequate resources available, to civil society organizations and other institutions to combat corruption, including reporting, investigating, and monitoring;

(F) whether an independent judiciary or judicial body in the country is responsible for, and effectively capable of, deciding corruption cases impartially, on the basis of facts and in accordance with the law, without any improper restrictions, influences, inducements, pressures, threats, or interferences (direct or indirect);

(G) whether the government of the country is assisting in international investigations of transnational corruption networks and in other cooperative efforts to combat significant corruption, including, as appropriate, cooperating with the governments of other countries to extradite corrupt actors;

(H) whether the government of the country recognizes the rights of victims of corruption, ensures their access to justice, and takes steps to prevent victims from being further victimized or persecuted by corrupt actors, government officials, or others;

(I) whether the government of the country protects victims of corruption or whistleblowers from reprisal due to such persons having assisted in exposing corruption, and refrains from other discriminatory treatment of such persons;

(J) whether the government of the country is willing and able to recover and, as appropriate, return the proceeds of corruption;

(K) whether the government of the country is taking steps to implement financial transparency measures in line with the Financial Action Task Force recommendations, including due diligence and beneficial ownership transparency requirements;

(L) whether the government of the country is facilitating corruption in other countries in connection with state-directed investment, loans or grants for major infrastructure, or other initiatives; and

(M) such other information relating to corruption as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.

(3) ASSESSING GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO COMBAT CORRUPTION IN RELATION TO RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS.—In determining whether a government is making serious and sustained efforts to address corruption, the Secretary of State shall consider the government of a country's compliance with the following, as relevant:

(A) The Inter-American Convention against Corruption of the Organization of American States, done at Caracas March 29, 1996.

(B) The Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions of the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development, done at Paris December 21, 1997 (commonly referred to as the ''Anti-Bribery Convention'').

(C) The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, done at New York November 15, 2000.

(D) The United Nations Convention against Corruption, done at New York October 31, 2003.

(E) Such other treaties, agreements, and international standards as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.

(d) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS UNDER GLOBAL MAGNITSKY HUMAN RIGHTS ACCOUNTABILITY ACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury, should evaluate whether there are foreign persons engaged in significant corruption for the purposes of potential imposition of sanctions under the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note)—

(A) in all countries identified as tier 3 countries under subsection (b); or

(B) in relation to the planning or construction or any operation of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline.

(2) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after publishing the list required by subsection (b)(1) and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit to the committees specified in paragraph (6) a report that includes—

(A) a list of foreign persons with respect to which the President imposed sanctions pursuant to the evaluation under paragraph (1);

(B) the dates on which such sanctions were imposed;

(C) the reasons for imposing such sanctions; and

(D) a list of all foreign persons found to have been engaged in significant corruption in relation to the planning, construction, or operation of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline.

(3) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required by paragraph (2) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(4) BRIEFING IN LIEU OF REPORT.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury, may (except with respect to the list required by paragraph (2)(D)) provide a briefing to the committees specified in paragraph (6) instead of submitting a written report required under paragraph (2), if doing so would better serve existing United States anti-corruption efforts or the national interests of the United States.

(5) TERMINATION OF REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO NORD STREAM 2.—The requirements under paragraphs (1)(B) and (2)(D) shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(6) COMMITTEES SPECIFIED.—The committees specified in this subsection are—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(e) DESIGNATION OF EMBASSY ANTI-CORRUPTION POINTS OF CONTACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall annually designate an anti-corruption point of contact at the United States diplomatic post to each country identified as tier 2 or tier 3 under section 3, or which the Secretary otherwise determines is in need of such a point of contact. The point of contact shall be the chief of mission or the chief of mission's designee.

(2) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Each anti-corruption point of contact designated under subsection (a) shall be responsible for enhancing coordination and promoting the implementation of a whole-of-government approach among the relevant Federal departments and agencies undertaking efforts to—

(A) promote good governance in foreign countries; and

(B) enhance the ability of such countries—

(i) to combat public corruption; and

(ii) to develop and implement corruption risk assessment tools and mitigation strategies.

(3) TRAINING.—The Secretary of State shall implement appropriate training for anti-corruption points of contact designated under paragraph (1).

AMENDMENT NO. 111 OFFERED BY MR. COHEN OF TENNESSEE

At the appropriate place in subtitle B of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12____. REQUIREMENT TO ATTEMPT RECOVERY OF AIRCRAFT.

The Secretary of Defense shall use amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization under section 1212 to attempt to recover any aircraft that were provided by the United States to the Afghan security forces that have been relocated to other countries, including the 46 aircraft flown to Uzbekistan, during the collapse of the Afghan government.

AMENDMENT NO. 112 OFFERED BY MR. COMER OF KENTUCKY

Add at the end of subtitle B of title XII the following:

SEC. 1214. ADDITIONAL REPORTS REQUIRED OF THE OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR AFGHANISTAN RECONSTRUCTION.

The Office of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction shall conduct investigations, submit progress reports on such investigations to the appropriate congressional committees through the quarterly reports required to be submitted to such committees under law, and submit to such committees a final report containing summary of all such investigations with respect to the withdrawal of United States and allied forces from Afghanistan, which shall, at a minimum, include the following:

(1) The types of military equipment provided by the United States to the Afghanistan military or security forces that was left in Afghanistan after withdrawal of United States forces, including equipment provided to the Afghan Air Force, whether the Taliban have control over such equipment, and whether it is being moved or sold to any third parties.

(2) Whether Afghan government officials fled Afghanistan with United States taxpayer dollars.

(3) Whether funds made available from the Afghan Security Force Fund were stolen by Afghan government officials or were diverted from their originally intended purposes.

(4) Whether equipment provided to Afghanistan military or security forces was used to assist Afghan government officials to flee Afghanistan.

AMENDMENT NO. 113 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

At the appropriate place in title LX of division E, insert the following:

SEC. ____. PROTECTION OF SAUDI DISSIDENTS ACT OF 2021.

(a) RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERS OF DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICES, AND MAJOR DEFENSE EQUIPMENT TO SAUDI ARABIA.—

(1) INITIAL PERIOD.—During the 120-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the President may not sell, authorize a license for the export of, or otherwise transfer any defense articles or defense services, design and construction services, or major defense equipment under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) to an intelligence, internal security, or law enforcement agency or instrumentality of the Government of Saudi Arabia, or to any person acting as an agent of or on behalf of such agency or instrumentality.

(2) SUBSEQUENT PERIODS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—During the 120-day period beginning after the end of the 120-day period described in paragraph (1), and each 120-day period thereafter, the President may not sell, authorize a license for the export of, or otherwise transfer any defense articles or services, design and construction services, or

major defense equipment under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), regardless of the amount of such articles, services, or equipment, to an intelligence, internal security, or law enforcement agency or instrumentality of the Government of Saudi Arabia, or to any person acting as an agent of or on behalf of such agency or instrumentality, unless the President has submitted to the chairman and ranking member of the appropriate congressional committees a certification described in subparagraph (B).

(B) CERTIFICATION.—A certification described in this subparagraph is a certification that contains a determination of the President that, during the 120-day period preceding the date of submission of the certification, the United States Government has not determined that the Government of Saudi Arabia has conducted any of the following activities:

(i) Forced repatriation, intimidation, or killing of dissidents in other countries.

(ii) The unjust imprisonment in Saudi Arabia of United States citizens or aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence or the prohibition on these individuals and their family members from exiting Saudi Arabia.

(iii) Torture of detainees in the custody of the Government of Saudi Arabia.

(3) EXCEPTION.—The restrictions in this section shall not apply with respect to the sale, authorization of a license for export, or transfer of any defense articles or services, design and construction services, or major defense equipment under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) for use in—

(A) the defense of the territory of Saudi Arabia from external threats; or

(B) the defense of United States military or diplomatic personnel or United States facilities located in Saudi Arabia.

(4) WAIVER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive the restrictions in this section if the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report not later than 15 days before the granting of such waiver that contains—

(i) a determination of the President that such a waiver is in the vital national security interests of the United States; and

(ii) a detailed justification for the use of such waiver and the reasons why the restrictions in this section cannot be met.

(B) FORM.—The report required by this paragraph shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(5) SUNSET.—This subsection shall terminate on the date that is 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(6) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(b) REPORT ON CONSISTENT PATTERN OF ACTS OF INTIMIDATION OR HARASSMENT DIRECTED AGAINST INDIVIDUALS IN THE UNITED STATES.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(A) Section 6 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2756) states that ''no transfers or letters of offer may be issued, no credits or guarantees may be extended, and no export licenses may be issued under this Act with respect to any country determined by the President to be engaged in a consistent pattern of acts of intimidation or harassment directed against individuals in the United States''.

(B) Section 6 of the Arms Export Control Act further requires the President to report any such determination promptly to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on—

(A) whether any official of the Government of Saudi Arabia engaged in a consistent pattern of acts of intimidation or harassment directed against Jamal Khashoggi or any individual in the United States; and

(B) whether any United States-origin defense articles were used in the activities described in subparagraph (A).

(3) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (2) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(4) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(c) REPORT AND CERTIFICATION WITH RESPECT TO SAUDI DIPLOMATS AND DIPLOMATIC FACILITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report covering the three-year period preceding such date of enactment regarding whether and to what extent covered persons used diplomatic credentials, visas, or covered facilities to facilitate monitoring, tracking, surveillance, or harassment of, or harm to, other nationals of Saudi Arabia living in the United States.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and each 120-day period thereafter, the President shall, if the President determines that such is the case, submit to the appropriate congressional committees a certification that the United States Government has not determined covered persons to be using diplomatic credentials, visas, or covered facilities to facilitate serious harassment of, or harm to, other nationals of Saudi Arabia living in the United States during the time period covered by each such certification.

(B) FAILURE TO SUBMIT CERTIFICATION.—If the President does not submit a certification under subparagraph (A), the President shall—

(i) close one or more covered facilities for such period of time until the President does submit such a certification; and

(ii) submit to the appropriate congressional committee a report that contains—

(I) a detailed explanation of why the President is unable to make such a certification;

(II) a list and summary of engagements of the United States Government with the Government of Saudi Arabia regarding the use of diplomatic credentials, visas, or covered facilities described in subparagraph (A); and

(III) a description of actions the United States Government has taken or intends to take in response to the use of diplomatic credentials, visas, or covered facilities described in subparagraph (A).

(3) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (1) and the certification and report required by paragraph (2) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(4) WAIVER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive the restrictions in this section if the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report not later than 15 days before the granting of such waiver that contains—

(i) a determination of the President that such a waiver is in the vital national security interests of the United States; and

(ii) a detailed justification for the use of such waiver and the reasons why the restrictions in this section cannot be met.

(B) FORM.—The report required by this paragraph shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(5) SUNSET.—This subsection shall terminate on the date that is 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(6) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(i) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(B) COVERED FACILITY.—The term ''covered facility'' means a diplomatic or consular facility of Saudi Arabia in the United States.

(C) COVERED PERSON.—The term ''covered person'' means a national of Saudi Arabia credentialed to a covered facility.

(d) REPORT ON THE DUTY TO WARN OBLIGATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that Intelligence Community Directive 191 provides that—

(A) when an element of the intelligence community of the United States collects or acquires credible and specific information indicating an impending threat of intentional killing, serious bodily injury, or kidnapping directed at a person, the agency must ''warn the intended victim or those responsible for protecting the intended victim, as appropriate'' unless an applicable waiver of the duty is granted by the appropriate official within the element; and

(B) when issues arise with respect to whether the threat information rises to the threshold of ''duty to warn'', the directive calls for resolution in favor of warning the intended victim.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the heads of other relevant United States intelligence agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report with respect to—

(A) whether and how the intelligence community fulfilled its duty to warn Jamal Khashoggi of threats to his life and liberty pursuant to Intelligence Community Directive 191; and

(B) in the case of the intelligence community not fulfilling its duty to warn as described in paragraph (1), why the intelligence community did not fulfill this duty.

(3) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (2) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(i) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(B) DUTY TO WARN.—The term ''duty to warn'' has the meaning given that term in Intelligence Community Directive 191, as in effect on July 21, 2015.

(C) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term ''intelligence community'' has the meaning given such term in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)).

(D) RELEVANT UNITED STATES INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.—The term ''relevant United States intelligence agency'' means any element of the intelligence community that may have possessed intelligence reporting regarding threats to Jamal Khashoggi.

AMENDMENT NO. 114 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

At the appropriate place in title LX of division E, insert the following:

SEC. ___. GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY ACT OF 2021.

(a) GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AGENDA INTERAGENCY REVIEW COUNCIL.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The President shall establish a Global Health Security Agenda Interagency Review Council (in this section referred to as the ''Council'') to perform the general responsibilities described in paragraph (3) and the specific roles and responsibilities described in paragraph (5).

(2) MEETINGS.—The Council shall meet not less than four times per year to advance its mission and fulfill its responsibilities.

(3) GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Council shall be responsible for the following activities:

(A) Provide policy-level recommendations to participating agencies on Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) goals, objectives, and implementation, and other international efforts to strengthen pandemic preparedness and response.

(B) Facilitate interagency, multi-sectoral engagement to carry out GHSA implementation.

(C) Provide a forum for raising and working to resolve interagency disagreements concerning the GHSA, and other international efforts to strengthen pandemic preparedness and response.

(D)(i) Review the progress toward and work to resolve challenges in achieving United States commitments under the GHSA, including commitments to assist other countries in achieving the GHSA targets.

(ii) The Council shall consider, among other issues, the following:

(I) The status of United States financial commitments to the GHSA in the context of commitments by other donors, and the contributions of partner countries to achieve the GHSA targets.

(II) The progress toward the milestones outlined in GHSA national plans for those countries where the United States Government has committed to assist in implementing the GHSA and in annual work-plans outlining agency priorities for implementing the GHSA.

(III) The external evaluations of United States and partner country capabilities to address infectious disease threats, including the ability to achieve the targets outlined within the WHO Joint External Evaluation tool, as well as gaps identified by such external evaluations.

(4) PARTICIPATION.—The Council shall be headed by the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, in coordination with the heads of relevant Federal agencies. The Council shall consist of representatives from the following agencies:

(A) The Department of State.

(B) The Department of Defense.

(C) The Department of Justice.

(D) The Department of Agriculture.

(E) The Department of Health and Human Services.

(F) The Department of the Treasury.

(G) The Department of Labor.

(H) The Department of Homeland Security.

(I) The Office of Management and Budget.

(J) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(K) The United States Agency for International Development.

(L) The Environmental Protection Agency.

(M) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(N) The Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(O) The National Institutes of Health.

(P) The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

(Q) Such other agencies as the Council determines to be appropriate.

(5) SPECIFIC ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The heads of agencies described in paragraph (4) shall—

(i) make the GHSA and its implementation and global pandemic preparedness a high priority within their respective agencies, and include GHSA- and global pandemic preparedness-related activities within their respective agencies' strategic planning and budget processes;

(ii) designate a senior-level official to be responsible for the implementation of this Act;

(iii) designate, in accordance with paragraph (4), an appropriate representative at the Assistant Secretary level or higher to participate on the Council;

(iv) keep the Council apprised of GHSA-related activities undertaken within their respective agencies;

(v) maintain responsibility for agency-related programmatic functions in coordination with host governments, country teams, and GHSA in-country teams, and in conjunction with other relevant agencies;

(vi) coordinate with other agencies that are identified in this section to satisfy programmatic goals, and further facilitate coordination of country teams, implementers, and donors in host countries; and

(vii) coordinate across national health security action plans and with GHSA and other partners, as appropriate, to which the United States is providing assistance.

(B) ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—In addition to the roles and responsibilities described in subparagraph (A), the heads of agencies described in paragraph (4) shall carry out their respective roles and responsibilities described in subsections (b) through (i) of section 3 of Executive Order 13747 (81 Fed. Reg. 78701; relating to Advancing the Global Health Security Agenda to Achieve a World Safe and Secure from Infectious Disease Threats), as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) UNITED STATES COORDINATOR FOR GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint an individual to the position of United States Coordinator for Global Health Security, who shall be responsible for the coordination of the interagency process for responding to global health security emergencies. As appropriate, the designee shall coordinate with the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—Not less frequently than twice each year, the employee designated under this section shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the responsibilities and activities of the individual under this section.

(c) STRATEGY AND REPORTS.—

(1) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to—

(A) promote and invest in global health security and pandemic preparedness as a core national security interest;

(B) advance the aims of the Global Health Security Agenda;

(C) collaborate with other countries to detect and mitigate outbreaks early to prevent the spread of disease;

(D) encourage and support other countries to advance pandemic preparedness by investing in basic resilient and sustainable health care systems; and

(E) strengthen global health security across the intersection of human and animal health to prepare for and prevent infectious disease outbreaks and combat the growing threat of antimicrobial resistance.

(2) STRATEGY.—The President shall coordinate the development and implementation of a strategy to implement the policy aims described in paragraph (1), which shall—

(A) seek to strengthen United States diplomatic leadership and improve the effectiveness of United States foreign assistance for global health security to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats, including through advancement of the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA), the International Health Regulations (2005), and other relevant frameworks that contribute to global health security and pandemic preparedness;

(B) establish specific and measurable goals, benchmarks, timetables, performance metrics, and monitoring and evaluation plans for United States foreign assistance for global health security that promote learning and reflect international best practices relating to global health security, transparency, and accountability;

(C) establish mechanisms to improve coordination and avoid duplication of effort between the United States Government and partner countries, donor countries, the private sector, multilateral organizations, and other key stakeholders;

(D) prioritize working with partner countries with demonstrated—

(i) need, as identified through the Joint External Evaluation process, the Global Health Security Index classification of health systems, national action plans for health security, GHSA Action Packages, and other complementary or successor indicators of global health security and pandemic preparedness; and

(ii) commitment to transparency, including budget and global health data transparency, complying with the International Health Regulations (2005), investing in domestic health systems, and achieving measurable results;

(E) reduce long-term reliance upon United States foreign assistance for global health security by promoting partner country ownership, improved domestic resource mobilization, co-financing, and appropriate national budget allocations for global health security and pandemic preparedness and response;

(F) assist partner countries in building the technical capacity of relevant ministries, systems, and networks to prepare, execute, monitor, and evaluate effective national action plans for health security, including mechanisms to enhance budget and global health data transparency, as necessary and appropriate;

(G) support and be aligned with country-owned global health security policy and investment plans developed with input from key stakeholders, as appropriate;

(H) facilitate communication and collaboration, as appropriate, among local stakeholders in support of a multi-sectoral approach to global health security;

(I) support the long-term success of programs by building the capacity of local organizations and institutions in target countries and communities;

(J) develop community resilience to infectious disease threats and emergencies;

(K) support global health budget and workforce planning in partner countries, including training in financial management and budget and global health data transparency;

(L) align United States foreign assistance for global health security with national action plans for health security in partner countries, developed with input from key stakeholders, including the private sector, to the greatest extent practicable and appropriate;

(M) strengthen linkages between complementary bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance programs, including efforts of the World Bank, the World Health Organization, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, that contribute to the development of more resilient health systems and supply chains in partner countries with the capacity, resources, and personnel required to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats;

(N) support innovation and public-private partnerships to improve pandemic preparedness and response, including for the development and deployment of effective, accessible, and affordable infectious disease tracking tools, diagnostics, therapeutics, and vaccines;

(O) support collaboration with and among relevant public and private research entities engaged in global health security; and

(P) support collaboration between United States universities and public and private institutions in partner countries that promote global health security and innovation.

(3) STRATEGY SUBMISSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, in consultation with the head of each relevant Federal department and agency, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees the strategy required under paragraph (2) that provides a detailed description of how the United States intends to advance the policy set forth in paragraph (1) and the agency-specific plans described in subparagraph (B).

(B) AGENCY-SPECIFIC PLANS.—The strategy required under subsection (a) shall include specific implementation plans from each relevant Federal department and agency that describe—

(i) the anticipated contributions of the department or agency, including technical, financial, and in-kind contributions, to implement the strategy; and

(ii) the efforts of the department or agency to ensure that the activities and programs carried out pursuant to the strategy are designed to achieve maximum impact and long-term sustainability.

(4) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the strategy required under paragraph (2) is submitted to the appropriate congressional committees under paragraph (3), and not later than October 1 of each year thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the status of the implementation of the strategy.

(B) CONTENTS.—The report required under subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) identify any substantial changes made in the strategy during the preceding calendar year;

(ii) describe the progress made in implementing the strategy;

(iii) identify the indicators used to establish benchmarks and measure results over time, as well as the mechanisms for reporting such results in an open and transparent manner;

(iv) contain a transparent, open, and detailed accounting of expenditures by relevant Federal departments and agencies to implement the strategy, including, to the extent practicable, for each Federal department and agency, the statutory source of expenditures, amounts expended, partners, targeted populations, and types of activities supported;

(v) describe how the strategy leverages other United States global health and development assistance programs and bilateral and multilateral institutions;

(vi) assess efforts to coordinate United States global health security programs, activities, and initiatives with key stakeholders;

(vii) incorporate a plan for regularly reviewing and updating strategies, partnerships, and programs and sharing lessons learned with a wide range of stakeholders, including key stakeholders, in an open, transparent manner; and

(viii) describe the progress achieved and challenges concerning the United States Government's ability to advance GHSA and pandemic preparedness, including data disaggregated by priority country using indicators that are consistent on a year-to-year basis and recommendations to resolve, mitigate, or otherwise address the challenges identified therein.

(5) FORM.—The strategy required under paragraph (2) and the report required under paragraph (4) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(d) ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND FOR GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AND PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS.—

(1) NEGOTIATIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A FUND FOR GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AND PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies as necessary and appropriate, should seek to enter into negotiations with donors, relevant United Nations agencies, including the World Health Organization, and other key multilateral stakeholders, for the establishment of—

(A) a multilateral, catalytic financing mechanism for global health security and pandemic preparedness, which may be known as the Fund for Global Health Security and Pandemic Preparedness (in this title referred to as ''the Fund''), in accordance with the provisions of this section; and

(B) an Advisory Board to the Fund in accordance with subsection (g).

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Fund should be to close critical gaps in global health security and pandemic preparedness and build capacity in eligible partner countries in the areas of global health security, infectious disease control, and pandemic preparedness, such that it—

(A) prioritizes capacity building and financing availability in eligible partner countries;

(B) incentivizes countries to prioritize the use of domestic resources for global health security and pandemic preparedness;

(C) leverages government, nongovernment, and private sector investments;

(D) regularly responds to and evaluates progress based on clear metrics and benchmarks, such as the Joint External Evaluation and Global Health Security Index;

(E) aligns with and complements ongoing bilateral and multilateral efforts and financing, including through the World Bank, the World Health Organization, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance; and

(F) accelerates country compliance with the International Health Regulations (2005) and fulfillment of the Global Health Security Agenda 2024 Framework, in coordination with the ongoing Joint External Evaluation national action planning process.

(3) EXECUTIVE BOARD.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Fund should be governed by an Executive Board, which should be composed of not more than 20 representatives of donor governments, foundations, academic institutions, civil society, and the private sector that meet a minimum threshold in annual contributions and agree to uphold transparency measures.

(B) DUTIES.—The Executive Board should be charged with approving strategies, operations, and grant-making authorities, such that it is able to conduct effective fiduciary, monitoring, and evaluation efforts, and other oversight functions. In addition, the Executive Board should—

(i) be comprised only of contributors to the Fund at not less than the minimum threshold to be established pursuant to subparagraph (A);

(ii) determine operational procedures such that the Fund is able to effectively fulfill its mission; and

(iii) provide oversight and accountability for the Fund in collaboration with the Inspector General to be established pursuant to subsection (f)(5)(A).

(C) COMPOSITION.—The Executive Board should include—

(i) representatives of the governments of founding permanent member countries who, in addition to the requirements in subparagraph (A), qualify based upon meeting an established initial contribution threshold, which should be not less than 10 percent of total initial contributions, and a demonstrated commitment to supporting the International Health Regulations (2005);

(ii) term members, who are from academic institutions, civil society, and the private sector and are selected by the permanent members on the basis of their experience and commitment to innovation, best practices, and the advancement of global health security objectives; and

(iii) representatives of the World Health Organization, and the chair of the Global Health Security Steering Group.

(D) QUALIFICATIONS.—Individuals appointed to the Executive Board should have demonstrated knowledge and experience across a variety of sectors, including human and animal health, agriculture, development, defense, finance, research, and academia.

(E) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—

(i) TECHNICAL EXPERTS.—The Executive Board may include independent technical experts, provided they are not affiliated with or employed by a recipient country or organization.

(ii) MULTILATERAL BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS.—Executive Board members appointed under subparagraph (C)(iii) should recuse themselves from matters presenting conflicts of interest, including financing decisions relating to such bodies and institutions.

(F) UNITED STATES REPRESENTATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—

(I) FOUNDING PERMANENT MEMBER.—The Secretary of State shall seek to establish the United States as a founding permanent member of the Fund.

(II) UNITED STATES REPRESENTATION.—The United States shall be represented on the Executive Board by an officer or employee of the United States appointed by the President.

(ii) EFFECTIVE AND TERMINATION DATES.—

(I) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This paragraph shall take effect upon the date the Secretary of State certifies and transmits to Congress an agreement establishing the Fund.

(II) TERMINATION DATE.—The membership established pursuant to clause (i) shall terminate upon the date of termination of the Fund.

(G) REMOVAL PROCEDURES.—The Fund should establish procedures for the removal of members of the Executive Board who engage in a consistent pattern of human rights abuses, fail to uphold global health data transparency requirements, or otherwise violate the established standards of the Fund, including in relation to corruption.

(H) ENFORCEABILITY.—Any agreement concluded under the authorities provided by this section shall be legally effective and binding upon the United States, as may be provided in the agreement, upon—

(i) the enactment of appropriate implementing legislation which provides for the approval of the specific agreement or agreements, including attachments, annexes, and supporting documentation, as appropriate; or

(ii) if concluded and submitted as a treaty, receiving the necessary consent of the Senate.

(I) ELIGIBLE PARTNER COUNTRY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''eligible partner country'' means a country with demonstrated—

(i) need, as identified through the Joint External Evaluation process, the Global Health Security Index classification of health systems, national action plans for health security, and other complementary or successor indicators of global health security and pandemic preparedness; and

(ii) commitment to transparency, including budget and global health data transparency, complying with the International Health Regulations (2005), investing in domestic health systems, and achieving measurable results, and in which the Fund for Global Health Security and Pandemic Preparedness established under this section may finance global health security and pandemic preparedness assistance programs under this Act.

(e) FUND AUTHORITIES.—

(1) PROGRAM OBJECTIVES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the purpose set forth in subsection (d), the Fund, acting through the Executive Board, should provide grants, including challenge grants, technical assistance, concessional lending, catalytic investment funds, and other innovative funding mechanisms, as appropriate, to—

(i) help eligible partner countries close critical gaps in health security, as identified through the Joint External Evaluation process, the Global Health Security Index classification of health systems, and national action plans for health security and other complementary or successor indicators of global health security and pandemic preparedness; and

(ii) support measures that enable such countries, at both national and sub-national levels, and in partnership with civil society and the private sector, to strengthen and sustain resilient health systems and supply chains with the resources, capacity, and personnel required to prevent, detect, mitigate, and respond to infectious disease threats before they become pandemics.

(B) ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.—The activities to be supported by the Fund should include efforts to—

(i) enable eligible partner countries to formulate and implement national health security and pandemic preparedness action plans, advance action packages under the Global Health Security Agenda, and adopt and uphold commitments under the International Health Regulations (2005) and other related international health agreements, as appropriate;

(ii) support global health security budget planning in eligible partner countries, including training in financial management and budget and global health data transparency;

(iii) strengthen the health security workforce, including hiring, training, and deploying experts to improve frontline preparedness for emerging epidemic and pandemic threats;

(iv) improve infection control and the protection of healthcare workers within healthcare settings;

(v) combat the threat of antimicrobial resistance;

(vi) strengthen laboratory capacity and promote biosafety and biosecurity through the provision of material and technical assistance;

(vii) reduce the risk of bioterrorism, zoonotic disease spillover, and accidental biological release;

(viii) build technical capacity to manage global health security related supply chains, including for personal protective equipment, oxygen, testing reagents, and other lifesaving supplies, through effective forecasting, procurement, warehousing, and delivery from central warehouses to points of service in both the public and private sectors;

(ix) enable bilateral, regional, and international partnerships and cooperation, including through pandemic early warning systems and emergency operations centers, to identify and address transnational infectious disease threats exacerbated by natural and man-made disasters, human displacement, and zoonotic infection;

(x) establish partnerships for the sharing of best practices and enabling eligible countries to meet targets and indicators under the Joint External Evaluation process, the Global Health Security Index classification of health systems, and national action plans for health security relating to the detection, treatment, and prevention of neglected tropical diseases;

(xi) build the technical capacity of eligible partner countries to prepare for and respond to second order development impacts of infectious disease outbreaks, while accounting for the differentiated needs and vulnerabilities of marginalized populations;

(xii) develop and utilize metrics to monitor and evaluate programmatic performance and identify best practices, including in accordance with Joint External Evaluation benchmarks, Global Health Security Agenda targets, and Global Health Security Index indicators;

(xiii) develop and deploy mechanisms to enhance the transparency and accountability of global health security and pandemic preparedness programs and data, in compliance with the International Health Regulations (2005), including through the sharing of trends, risks, and lessons learned; and

(xiv) develop and implement simulation exercises, produce and release after action reports, and address related gaps.

(C) IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAM OBJECTIVES.—In carrying out the objectives of this paragraph, the Fund should work to eliminate duplication and waste by upholding strict transparency and accountability standards and coordinating its programs and activities with key partners working to advance global health security and pandemic preparedness, including—

(i) governments, civil society, faith-based, and nongovernmental organizations, research and academic institutions, and private sector entities in eligible partner countries;

(ii) the pandemic early warning systems and emergency operations centers to be established under subparagraph (B)(ix);

(iii) the World Health Organization;

(iv) the Global Health Security Agenda;

(v) the Global Health Security Initiative;

(vi) the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria;

(vii) the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNICEF, and other relevant funds, programs, and specialized agencies of the United Nations;

(viii) Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance;

(ix) the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations;

(x) the Global Polio Eradication Initiative; and

(xi) the United States Coordinator for Global Health Security and Diplomacy established under subsection (b).

(2) PRIORITY.—In providing assistance under this section, the Fund should give priority to low-and lower-middle income countries with—

(A) low scores on the Global Health Security Index classification of health systems;

(B) measurable gaps in global health security and pandemic preparedness identified under Joint External Evaluations and national action plans for health security;

(C) demonstrated political and financial commitment to pandemic preparedness; and

(D) demonstrated commitment to upholding global health budget and data transparency and accountability standards, complying with the International Health Regulations (2005), investing in domestic health systems, and achieving measurable results.

(3) ELIGIBLE GRANT RECIPIENTS.—Governments and nongovernmental organizations should be eligible to receive grants as described in this section.

(f) FUND ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) APPOINTMENT OF AN ADMINISTRATOR.—The Executive Board of the Fund should appoint an Administrator who should be responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the Fund.

(2) AUTHORITY TO SOLICIT AND ACCEPT CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Fund should be authorized to solicit and accept contributions from governments, the private sector, foundations, individuals, and nongovernmental entities of all kinds.

(3) ACCOUNTABILITY OF FUNDS AND CRITERIA FOR PROGRAMS.—As part of the negotiations described in subsection (d)(1), the Secretary of the State, shall, consistent with paragraph (4)—

(A) take such actions as are necessary to ensure that the Fund will have in effect adequate procedures and standards to account for and monitor the use of funds contributed to the Fund, including the cost of administering the Fund; and

(B) seek agreement on the criteria that should be used to determine the programs and activities that should be assisted by the Fund.

(4) SELECTION OF PARTNER COUNTRIES, PROJECTS, AND RECIPIENTS.—The Executive Board should establish—

(A) eligible partner country selection criteria, to include transparent metrics to measure and assess global health security and pandemic preparedness strengths and vulnerabilities in countries seeking assistance;

(B) minimum standards for ensuring eligible partner country ownership and commitment to long-term results, including requirements for domestic budgeting, resource mobilization, and co-investment;

(C) criteria for the selection of projects to receive support from the Fund;

(D) standards and criteria regarding qualifications of recipients of such support;

(E) such rules and procedures as may be necessary for cost-effective management of the Fund; and

(F) such rules and procedures as may be necessary to ensure transparency and accountability in the grant-making process.

(5) ADDITIONAL TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) INSPECTOR GENERAL.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall seek to ensure that the Fund maintains an independent Office of the Inspector General and ensure that the office has the requisite resources and capacity to regularly conduct and publish, on a publicly accessible website, rigorous financial, programmatic, and reporting audits and investigations of the Fund and its grantees.

(ii) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CORRUPTION.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(I) corruption within global health programs contribute directly to the loss of human life and cannot be tolerated; and

(II) in making financial recoveries relating to a corrupt act or criminal conduct under a grant, as determined by the Inspector General, the responsible grant recipient should be assessed at a recovery rate of up to 150 percent of such loss.

(B) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—The Secretary of State shall seek to ensure the Fund establishes, maintains, and makes publicly available a system to track the administrative and management costs of the Fund on a quarterly basis.

(C) FINANCIAL TRACKING SYSTEMS.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that the Fund establishes, maintains, and makes publicly available a system to track the amount of funds disbursed to each grant recipient and sub-recipient during a grant's fiscal cycle.

(g) FUND ADVISORY BOARD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There should be an Advisory Board to the Fund.

(2) APPOINTMENTS.—The members of the Advisory Board should be composed of—

(A) individuals with experience and leadership in the fields of development, global health, epidemiology, medicine, biomedical research, and social sciences; and

(B) representatives of relevant United Nations agencies, including the World Health Organization, and nongovernmental organizations with on-the-ground experience in implementing global health programs in low and lower-middle income countries.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Advisory Board should provide advice and guidance to the Executive Board of the Fund on the development and implementation of programs and projects to be assisted by the Fund and on leveraging donations to the Fund.

(4) PROHIBITION ON PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except for travel expenses (including per diem in lieu of subsistence), no member of the Advisory Board should receive compensation for services performed as a member of the Board.

(B) UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including an international agreement), a representative of the United States on the Advisory Board may not accept compensation for services performed as a member of the Board, except that such representative may accept travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, while away from the representative's home or regular place of business in the performance of services for the Board.

(5) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—Members of the Advisory Board should be required to disclose any potential conflicts of interest prior to serving on the Advisory Board.

(h) REPORTS TO CONGRESS ON THE FUND.—

(1) STATUS REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing the progress of international negotiations to establish the Fund.

(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the establishment of the Fund, and annually thereafter for the duration of the Fund, the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the Fund.

(B) REPORT ELEMENTS.—The report shall include a description of—

(i) the goals of the Fund;

(ii) the programs, projects, and activities supported by the Fund;

(iii) private and governmental contributions to the Fund; and

(iv) the criteria utilized to determine the programs and activities that should be assisted by the Fund.

(3) GAO REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS.—Not later than 2 years after the date that the Fund comes into effect, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report evaluating the effectiveness of the Fund, including—

(A) the effectiveness of the programs, projects, and activities supported by the Fund; and

(B) an assessment of the merits of continued United States participation in the Fund.

(i) UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to submission of the certification under this section, the President is authorized to make available for United States contributions to the Fund such funds as may be authorized to be made available for such purpose.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary of State shall notify the appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days in advance of making a contribution to the Fund, including—

(A) the amount of the proposed contribution;

(B) the total of funds contributed by other donors; and

(C) the national interests served by United States participation in the Fund.

(3) LIMITATION.—At no point during the 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act shall a United States contribution to the Fund cause the cumulative total of United States contributions to the Fund to exceed 33 percent of the total contributions to the Fund from all sources.

(4) WITHHOLDINGS.—

(A) SUPPORT FOR ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—If at any time the Secretary of State determines that the Fund has provided assistance to a country, the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371) has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, the United States shall withhold from its contribution to the Fund for the next fiscal year an amount equal to the amount expended by the Fund to the government of such country.

(B) EXCESSIVE SALARIES.—If at any time during the five years after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State determines that the salary of any individual employed by the Fund exceeds the salary of the Vice President of the United States for that fiscal year, then the United States should withhold from its contribution for the next fiscal year an amount equal to the aggregate amount by which the salary of each such individual exceeds the salary of the Vice President of the United States.

(C) ACCOUNTABILITY CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of State may withhold not more than 20 percent of planned United States contributions to the Fund until the Secretary certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Fund has established procedures to provide access by the Office of Inspector General of the Department of State, as cognizant Inspector General, the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development, and the Comptroller General of the United States to the Fund's financial data and other information relevant to United States contributions to the Fund (as determined by the Inspector General of the Department of State, in consultation with the Secretary of State).

(j) COMPLIANCE WITH THE FOREIGN AID TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2016.—Section 2(3) of the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–191; 22 U.S.C. 2394c note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(E) section [____] of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022.''.

(k) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional Committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY.—The term ''global health security'' means activities supporting epidemic and pandemic preparedness and capabilities at the country and global levels in order to minimize vulnerability to acute public health events that can endanger the health of populations across geographical regions and international boundaries.

(l) SUNSET.—This section, and the amendments made by this section, shall cease to have force or effect on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 115 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

At the end of subtitle C of title XIII, add the following:

SEC. 13___. REPORT ON PARTICIPANTS IN SECURITY COOPERATION TRAINING PROGRAMS AND RECIPIENTS OF SECURITY ASSISTANCE TRAINING THAT HAVE BEEN DESIGNATED FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES, TERRORIST ACTIVITIES OR PARTICIPATION IN A MILITARY COUP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on individuals and units of security forces of foreign countries that—

(1) have participated in security cooperation training programs or received security assistance training authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) or title 10, United States Code; and

(2) at any time during the period beginning on January 1, 2010, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act—

(A) have been subject to United States sanctions relating to violations of human

rights under any provision of law, including under—

(i) the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656 note);

(ii) section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378d); or

(iii) section 362 of title 10, United States Code;

(B) have been subject to United States sanctions relating to terrorist activities under authorities provided in—

(i) section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189);

(ii) the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.);

(iii) the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), other than sanctions on the importation of goods provided for under such Act; or

(iv) any other provision of law; or

(C) have been subject to United States sanctions relating to involvement in a military coup under any provision of law.

(b) UPDATE.—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an annual update of the report required by subsection (a) on individuals and units of security forces of foreign countries that—

(1) have participated in security cooperation training programs or received security assistance training authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) or title 10, United States Code; and

(2) at any time during the preceding year, any of the provisions of subparagraph (A),(B), or (C) of subsection (a)(2) have applied with respect to such individuals or units.

(c) REQUESTS BY CHAIRPERSON AND RANKING MEMBER OF APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Not later than 30 days after receiving a written request from the chairperson and ranking member of the one of the appropriate congressional committees with respect to whether an individual or unit of security forces of foreign countries has received training described in subsection (a)(1), the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate agencies, shall—

(1) determine if that individual or unit has received such training; and

(2) submit a report to the chairperson and ranking member of that committee with respect to that determination that includes a detailed description of the training the individual received.

(d) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) GOOD.—The term ''good'' means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

AMENDMENT NO. 116 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

Page 1390, after line 19, add the following new section (and update the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 6013. CODIFICATION OF THE FEDRAMP PROGRAM.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Chapter 36 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sections:

''§ 3607. Federal risk and authorization management program

''There is established within the General Services Administration the Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP). The Administrator of General Services, subject to section 3612, shall establish a governmentwide program that provides a standardized, reusable approach to security assessment and authorization for cloud computing products and services that process unclassified information used by agencies.

''§ 3608. Roles and responsibilities of the general services administration

''(a) ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Administrator of General Services shall—

''(1) develop, coordinate, and implement a process to support agency review, reuse, and standardization, where appropriate, of security assessments of cloud computing products and services, including appropriate oversight of continuous monitoring of cloud computing products and services, pursuant to guidance issued by the Director pursuant to section 3612;

''(2) establish processes and identify criteria, consistent with guidance issued by the Director in section 3612, which would make a cloud computing product or service eligible for a FedRAMP authorization and validate whether a cloud computing product or service has a FedRAMP authorization;

''(3) develop and publish templates, best practices, technical assistance, and other materials to support the authorization of cloud computing products and services and increase the speed, effectiveness, and transparency of the authorization process, consistent with standards defined by the National Institute of Standards and Technology and relevant statutes;

''(4) grant FedRAMP authorizations to cloud computing products and services, consistent with the guidance and direction of the FedRAMP board established in section 3609;

''(5) establish and maintain a public comment process for proposed guidance and other program directives that may have a direct impact on cloud service providers and agencies before the issuance of such guidance or other programmatic directives;

''(6) coordinate with the FedRAMP board, the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, and other entities identified by the Administrator, with the concurrence of the Director, to establish and regularly update a framework for continuous monitoring under section 3553;

''(7) provide a secure mechanism for storing and sharing necessary data, including FedRAMP authorization packages, to enable better reuse of such packages across agencies, including making available any information and data necessary for agencies to fulfill the requirements of subsection 3611;

''(8) provide regular updates to applicant cloud service providers on the status of any cloud computing product or service during an assessment process;

''(9) regularly review, in consultation with the FedRAMP Board, the costs associated with the independent assessment services of third-party organizations referenced in section 3610;

''(10) support the Federal Secure Cloud Advisory Committee, established pursuant to subsection 3615; and

''(11) such other actions as the Administrator may determine necessary to improve the program.

''(b) WEBSITE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall maintain a public website to serve as the authoritative repository for the program, including the timely publication and updates for all relevant information, guidance, determinations, and other materials required under subsection (a).

''(2) CRITERIA AND PROCESS FOR FEDRAMP AUTHORIZATION PRIORITIES.—The Administrator shall develop and make publicly available on the website described in paragraph (1) the criteria and process for prioritizing and selecting cloud computing products and services that will receive a FedRAMP authorization, in consultation with the FedRAMP Board and the Chief Information Officers Council established in section 3603.

''(c) EVALUATION OF AUTOMATION PROCEDURES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall assess and evaluate available automation capabilities and procedures to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the issuance of FedRAMP authorizations, including continuous monitoring of cloud computing products and services.

''(2) MEANS FOR AUTOMATION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section, and updated regularly thereafter, the Administrator shall establish a means for the automation of security assessments and reviews.

''(d) METRICS FOR AUTHORIZATION.—The Administrator shall establish annual metrics regarding the time and quality of the assessments necessary for completion of a FedRAMP authorization process in a manner that can be consistently tracked over time in conjunction with the periodic testing and evaluation process pursuant to section 3554 in a manner that minimizes the agency reporting burden.

''§ 3609. FedRAMP board

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a FedRAMP board to provide input and recommendations to the Administrator regarding the requirements and guidelines for security assessments of cloud computing products and services developed under subsection (d) of this section.

''(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The board shall consist of not more than seven senior officials or experts from agencies , appointed by the Director, in consultation with the Administrator, from each of the following:

''(1) The Department of Defense.

''(2) The Department of Homeland Security.

''(3) The General Services Administration.

''(4) Such other agencies as determined by the Director, in consultation with the Administrator.

''(c) QUALIFICATIONS.—Members of the FedRAMP board appointed under subsection (b) shall have technical expertise in domains relevant to the program, such as—

''(1) cloud computing;

''(2) cybersecurity;

''(3) privacy;

''(4) risk management; and

''(5) other competencies identified by the Director to support the secure authorization of cloud services and products.

''(d) DUTIES.—The FedRAMP board shall—

''(1) in consultation with the Administrator, serve as a resource for best practices to accelerate the process for obtaining a FedRAMP authorization;

''(2) review and approve requirements and guidelines for security authorizations of cloud computing products and services, consistent with standards defined by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, to be used in the determination of FedRAMP authorizations;

''(3) monitor and oversee, to the greatest extent practicable, the processes and procedures by which agencies determine and validate requirements for a FedRAMP authorization, including periodic review of the agency determinations described in section 3611(b),

and ensure consistency and transparency between agencies and cloud service providers in a manner that minimizes confusion and engenders trust; and

''(4) perform such other roles and responsibilities as the Director may assign, with concurrence from the Administrator.

''(e) DETERMINATIONS OF DEMAND FOR CLOUD COMPUTING PRODUCTS AND SERVICES.—The FedRAMP Board may consult with the Chief Information Officers Council established in section 3603 to establish a process, that may be made available the website referenced in section 3608, for prioritizing and accepting the cloud computing products and services to be granted a FedRAMP authorization.

''§ 3610. Independent assessment organizations

''(a) REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCREDITATION.—The Administrator may, consistent with guidance issued by the Director, determine the requirements for accreditation of a third-party organization to perform independent assessments and other activities that will improve the overall performance of the program and reduce the cost of FedRAMP authorizations for cloud service providers. Such requirements may include developing or requiring certification programs for individuals employed by the third-party organization seeking accreditation.

''(b) CERTIFICATION.—The Administrator or their designee may accredit any third-party organization that meets the requirements for accreditation. If accredited pursuant to the requirements defined pursuant to subsection (a), a certified independent assessment organization may assess, validate, and attest to the quality and compliance of security assessment materials provided by cloud service providers.

''§ 3611. Roles and responsibilities of agencies

''(a) IN GENERAL.—In implementing the requirements of the program, the head of each agency shall, consistent with guidance issued by the Director pursuant to section 3612—

''(1) promote the use of cloud computing products and services which meet FedRAMP security requirements and other risk-based performance requirements as defined by the Director;

''(2) confirm whether there is a FedRAMP authorization in the secure mechanism established under section 3608(b)(10) before beginning the process to grant a FedRAMP authorization for a cloud computing product or service;

''(3) to the extent practicable, for any cloud computing product or service the agency seeks to authorize that has received a FedRAMP authorization, use the existing assessments of security controls and materials within the FedRAMP authorization package; and

''(4) provide data and information required to the Director pursuant to section 3612 to determine how agencies are meeting metrics as defined by the Administrator.

''(b) ATTESTATION.—To the extent an agency determines that the information and data they have reviewed pursuant to subsection (a)(2) is wholly or substantially deficient for the purposes of performing an authorization of cloud computing products or services, the head of the agency shall document as part of the resulting FedRAMP authorization package the reasons for this determination upon completion of any assessment or authorization activities for that particular cloud computing product or service.

''(c) SUBMISSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS TO OPERATE REQUIRED.—Upon issuance of an agency authorization to operate based on a FedRAMP authorization, the head of the agency shall provide a copy of its authorization to operate letter and any supplementary information required pursuant to section 3608(a) to the Administrator.

''(d) SUBMISSION OF POLICIES REQUIRED.—Not later than 6 months after the date on which the Director issues guidance in accordance with section 3612, the head of each agency, acting through the agency Chief Information Officer, shall submit to the Director all agency policies created related to the authorization of cloud computing products and services.

''(e) PRESUMPTION OF ADEQUACY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The assessment of security controls and materials within the authorization package for a FedRAMP authorization shall be presumed adequate for use in an agency authorization to operate cloud computing products and services.

''(2) INFORMATION SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.—The presumption under paragraph (1) does not modify or alter the responsibility of any agency to ensure compliance with subchapter II of chapter 35 for any cloud computing products or services used by the agency.

''§ 3612. Roles and responsibilities of the office of management and budget

''(a) ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Director shall:

''(1) Issue guidance to specify the categories or characteristics of cloud computing products and services, in consultation with the Administrator, for which agencies must obtain or use a FedRAMP authorization before operating such a product or service as a Federal information system. Such guidance shall encompass, to the greatest extent practicable, all necessary and appropriate cloud computing products and services.

''(2) Issue guidance describing additional responsibilities of the FedRAMP program and board to accelerate the adoption of secure cloud computing services in the Federal Government.

''(3) Oversee the effectiveness of the FedRAMP program and board, including compliance by the FedRAMP board with its duties as described in section 3609.

''(4) To the greatest extent practicable, encourage and promote consistency of guidance on the adoption, security, and use of cloud computing products and services used within agencies.

''§ 3613. Authorization of appropriations for FedRAMP

''There is authorized to be appropriated $20,000,000 each year for the FedRAMP Program and Board.

''§ 3614. Reports to congress; GAO report

''(a) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this section, and annually thereafter, the Director shall submit to the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report that includes the following:

''(1) The status, efficiency, and effectiveness of the General Services Administration, pursuant to section 3608, and agencies, pursuant to section 3611, during the preceding year in supporting the speed, effectiveness, sharing, reuse, and security of authorizations to operate for cloud computing products and services.

''(2) Progress towards meeting the metrics required pursuant to section 3608(d).

''(3) Data on FedRAMP authorizations.

''(4) The average length of time to issue FedRAMP authorizations.

''(5) The number of FedRAMP authorizations submitted, issued, and denied for the previous year.

''(6) A review of progress made during the preceding year in advancing automation techniques to securely automate FedRAMP processes and to accelerate reporting as described in this section.

''(7) The number and characteristics of authorized cloud computing products and services in use at each agency consistent with guidance provided by the Director in section 3612.

''(b) GAO REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Comptroller General of the United States shall publish a report that includes an assessment of the cost incurred by agencies and cloud service providers related to the issuance of FedRAMP authorizations.

''§ 3615. Federal secure cloud advisory committee

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT, PURPOSES, AND DUTIES.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Federal Secure Cloud Advisory Committee (referred to in this section as the 'Committee') to ensure effective and ongoing coordination of agency adoption, use, authorization, monitoring, acquisition, and security of cloud computing products and services to enable agency mission and administrative priorities.

''(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Committee are the following:

''(A) To examine the operations of FedRAMP and determine ways that authorization processes can continuously be improved, including the following:

''(i) Measures to increase agency re-use of FedRAMP authorizations.

''(ii) Proposed actions that can be adopted to reduce the burden, confusion, and cost associated with FedRAMP authorizations for cloud service providers.

''(iii) Measures to increase the number of FedRAMP authorizations for cloud computing services offered by small businesses (as defined by section 3(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(a)).

''(iv) Proposed actions that can be adopted to reduce the burden and cost of FedRAMP authorizations for agencies.

''(B) Collect information and feedback on agency compliance with and implementation of FedRAMP requirements.

''(C) Serve as a forum that facilitates communication and collaboration among the FedRAMP stakeholder community.

''(3) DUTIES.—The duties of the Committee are, at a minimum, to provide advice and recommendations to the Administrator, the FedRAMP Board, and to agencies on technical, financial, programmatic, and operational matters regarding secure adoption of cloud computing products and services.

''(b) MEMBERS.—

''(1) COMPOSITION.—The Committee shall be comprised of not more than 15 members who are qualified representatives from the public and private sectors, appointed by the Administrator, in consultation with the Director, as follows:

''(A) The Administrator or the Administrator's designee, who shall be the Chair of the Committee.

''(B) At least one representative each from the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency and the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

''(C) At least two officials who serve as the Chief Information Security Officer within an agency, who shall be required to maintain such a position throughout the duration of their service on the Committee.

''(D) At least one official serving as Chief Procurement Officer (or equivalent) in an agency, who shall be required to maintain such a position throughout the duration of their service on the Committee.

''(E) At least one individual representing an independent assessment organization.

''(F) No fewer than five representatives from unique businesses that primarily provide cloud computing services or products, including at least two representatives from a small business (as defined by section 3(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(a))).

''(G) At least two other Government representatives as the Administrator determines to be necessary to provide sufficient balance, insights, or expertise to the Committee.

''(2) DEADLINE FOR APPOINTMENT.—Each member of the Committee shall be appointed not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this section.

''(3) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each non-Federal member of the Committee shall be appointed for a term of 3 years, except that the initial terms for members may be staggered 1-, 2-, or 3-year terms to establish a rotation in which one-third of the members are selected each year. Any such member may be appointed for not more than 2 consecutive terms.

''(B) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Committee shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term. A member may serve after the expiration of that member's term until a successor has taken office.

''(c) MEETINGS AND RULES OF PROCEDURES.—

''(1) MEETINGS.—The Committee shall hold not fewer than three meetings in a calendar year, at such time and place as determined by the Chair.

''(2) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Committee shall meet and begin the operations of the Committee.

''(3) RULES OF PROCEDURE.—The Committee may establish rules for the conduct of the business of the Committee, if such rules are not inconsistent with this section or other applicable law.

''(d) EMPLOYEE STATUS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A member of the Committee (other than a member who is appointed to the Committee in connection with another Federal appointment) shall not be considered an employee of the Federal Government by reason of any service as such a member, except for the purposes of section 5703 of title 5, relating to travel expenses.

''(2) PAY NOT PERMITTED.—A member of the Committee covered by paragraph (1) may not receive pay by reason of service on the Committee.

''(e) APPLICABILITY TO THE FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Committee.

''(f) DETAIL OF EMPLOYEES.—Any Federal Government employee may be detailed to the Committee without reimbursement from the Committee, and such detailee shall retain the rights, status, and privileges of his or her regular employment without interruption.

''(g) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Committee may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as agencies.

''(h) REPORTS.—

''(1) INTERIM REPORTS.—The Committee may submit to the Administrator and Congress interim reports containing such findings, conclusions, and recommendations as have been agreed to by the Committee.

''(2) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this section, and annually thereafter, the Committee shall submit to the Administrator and Congress a final report containing such findings, conclusions, and recommendations as have been agreed to by the Committee.

''§ 3616. Definitions

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under subsection (b), the definitions under sections 3502 and 3552 apply to sections 3607 through this section.

''(b) ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS.—In sections 3607 through this section:

''(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of General Services.

''(2) CLOUD COMPUTING.—The term 'cloud computing' shall have the meaning given by the National Institutes of Standards and Technology Special Publication 800–145.

''(3) CLOUD SERVICE PROVIDER.—The term 'cloud service provider' means an entity offering cloud computing products or services to agencies.

''(4) DIRECTOR.—The term 'Director' means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

''(5) FEDRAMP.—The term 'FedRAMP' means the Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program established under section 3607(a).

''(6) FEDRAMP AUTHORIZATION.—The term 'FedRAMP authorization' means a certification that a cloud computing product or service has completed a FedRAMP authorization process, as determined by the Administrator or received a FedRAMP provisional authorization to operate as determined by the FedRAMP Board.

''(7) FEDRAMP AUTHORIZATION PACKAGE.—The term 'FedRAMP authorization package' means the essential information that can be used by an agency to determine whether to authorize the operation of an information system or the use of a designated set of common controls for all cloud computing products and services authorized by the FedRAMP program.

''(8) INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT ORGANIZATION.—The term 'independent assessment organization' means a third-party organization accredited by the Administrator to undertake conformity assessments of cloud service providers and their products or services.

''(9) FEDRAMP BOARD.—The term 'FedRAMP board' means the board established under section 3609.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 36 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new items:

''3607. Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program
''3608. Roles and Responsibilities of the General Services Administration
''3609. FedRAMP board
''3610. Independent assessment organizations
''3611. Roles and responsibilities of agencies
''3612. Roles and responsibilities of the Office of Management and Budget
''3613. Authorization of appropriations for FedRAMP
''3614. Reports to Congress
''3615. Federal Secure Cloud Advisory Committee
''3616. Definitions''.

(c) SUNSET.—This section and any amendment made by this section shall be repealed on the date that is 10 years after the date of the enactment of this section.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section or any amendment made by this section shall be construed as altering or impairing the authorities of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget or the Secretary of Homeland Security under subchapter II of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 117 OFFERED BY MR. CORREA OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title LX, insert the following:

SEC. 60___. ANNUAL REPORT ON VETERAN ACCESS TO GENDER SPECIFIC SERVICES UNDER DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMUNITY CARE CONTRACTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter III of chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 1730D. Annual report on veteran access to gender specific services under community care contracts

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives an annual report on the access of women veterans to gender specific services under contracts, agreements, or other arrangements with non-Department medical providers entered into by the Secretary for the provision of hospital care or medical services to veterans. Such report shall include data and performance measures for the availability of gender specific services, including—

''(1) the average wait time between the veteran's preferred appointment date and the date on which the appointment is completed;

''(2) the average driving time required for veterans to attend appointments; and

''(3) reasons why appointments could not be scheduled with non-Department medical providers.

''(b) GENDER SPECIFIC SERVICES.—In this section, the term 'gender specific services' means mammography, obstetric care, gynecological care, and such other services as the Secretary determines appropriate.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1730C the following new item:

''1730D. Annual report on veteran access to gender specific services under community care contracts.''.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF ENVIRONMENT OF CARE STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS AT DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL CENTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall establish a policy under which—

(1) the environment of care standards and inspections at Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers include—

(A) an alignment of the requirements for such standards and inspections with the women's health handbook of the Veterans Health Administration;

(B) a requirement for the frequency of such inspections;

(C) delineation of the roles and responsibilities of staff at the medical center who are responsible for compliance; and

(D) the requirement that each medical center submit to the Secretary a report on the compliance of the medical center with the standards; and

(2) for the purposes of the End of Year Hospital Star Rating, no medical center is eligible for a five star rating as reported under the Strategic Analytics for Improvement and Learning Value Model unless it meets the environment of care standards.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives certification in writing that the policy required by subsection (a) has been finalized and disseminated to Department all medical centers.

AMENDMENT NO. 118 OFFERED BY MS. CRAIG OF MINNESOTA

At the end of subtitle A of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3___. FUNDING FOR ARMY COMMUNITY SERVICES.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance for Army base operations support, line 100, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for Army Community Services, line 110, is hereby increased by $30,000,000.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance, Army, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for Army Administration, line 440, is hereby reduced by $15,000,000.

(c) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance, Army, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for Army Other Service Support, line 480, is hereby reduced by $15,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 119 OFFERED BY MR. CRAWFORD OF ARKANSAS

At the end of subtitle B of title IX, add the following new section:

SEC. 9___. EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL COMMAND.

(a) TRANSFER OF COMMAND AND REDESIGNATION.—The 20th Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and high-yield Explosives Command of the Army is hereby—

(1) transferred to the Army Special Operations Command within the United States Special Operations Command; and

(2) redesignated as the 1st Explosive Ordnance Disposal Command (referred to in this section as the ''EOD Command'').

(b) COMMANDER.—There is a Commander of the EOD Command. The Commander shall be selected by the Secretary of the Army from among the general officers of the Army who—

(1) hold a rank of major general or higher; and

(2) have professional qualifications relating to explosive ordnance disposal.

(c) DUTIES.—The duties of the EOD Command shall be to carry out explosive ordnance disposal activities in support of the Commander of the United States Special Operations Command, combatant commanders, and the heads of such other Federal departments and agencies as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

(d) HEADQUARTERS.—The headquarters of the EOD Command shall be located at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

(e) ADDITIONAL TRANSFERS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall transfer from the Army Forces Command to the EOD Command—

(1) five Explosive Ordnance Disposal Groups; and

(2) one Sustainment Brigade.

(f) TIMELINE FOR OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY.—The Secretary of the Army shall ensure that the EOD Command—

(1) achieves early operational capability not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) achieves full operational capability not later than one year after such date of enactment.

(g) TREATMENT AS SPECIAL OPERATIONS ACTIVITY.—Consistent with the transfer made under subsection (a)(1), the Secretary of the Army shall treat explosive ordnance disposal as a special operations activity.

(h) EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''explosive ordnance disposal activities'' means activities relating to the detection, defeat, disposal, and analysis of explosive ordnance, including—

(1) gaining access to anti-access and area-denial munitions;

(2) preventing detonation signals via electromagnetic spectrum;

(3) identifying manufactured and improvised explosive ordnance, including nuclear, biological, and chemical ordnance;

(4) rendering-safe, recovering, exploiting, transporting, and safely disposing of explosive ordnance; and

(5) gathering and analyzing technical intelligence with respect to explosive ordnance.

AMENDMENT NO. 120 OFFERED BY MR. CRAWFORD OF ARKANSAS

At the end of subtitle J of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. ADDITION OF ELEMENT TO REPORT REGARDING THE DESIGNATION OF EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL CORPS AS A BASIC BRANCH OF THE ARMY.

Section 582(b)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91; 10 U.S.C. 3063 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(H) The Secretary of the Army has designated an Assistant Secretary of the Army as the key individual responsible for developing and overseeing policy, plans, programs, and budgets, and issuing guidance and providing direction on the explosive ordnance disposal activities of the Army.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 121 OFFERED BY MR. CRAWFORD OF ARKANSAS

At the end of subtitle F of title III, add the following new section:

SEC. 3___. EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.

Section 2284(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''the Department of Defense'' and all that follows and inserting ''the Program;'';

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

''(C) direct the executive agent to designate a joint program executive officer for the Program; and

''(D) assign the Director of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency to manage the Defense-wide program element funding for the Program.''.

(2) by striking paragraph (4);

(3) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (4);

(4) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated, by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(5) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(5) the Secretary of the Navy shall designate a Navy explosive ordnance disposal-qualified admiral officer to serve as the co-chair of the Program; and

''(6) the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict shall designate the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Combating Terrorism as the co-chair of the Program.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 122 OFFERED BY MR. CRIST OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle C of title III, add the following new section:

SEC. 3___. REPORT ON MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF AIRCRAFT TURBINE ENGINE ROTORS.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the inventory, maintenance, and repair of aircraft turbine engine rotors by the Department of Defense. Such report shall include information (disaggregated by aircraft type and military department) as follows:

(1) A total inventory of all replacement aircraft turbine engine rotors produced or procured by Department.

(2) The total production and procurement costs in fiscal year 2021 for such replacement rotors.

(3) The projected production and procurement costs for such replacement rotors for fiscal years 2022, 2023, and 2024.

(4) Any funds invested by the Department to modernize the maintenance and repair of aircraft turbine engine rotors, and to lower associated costs.

(b) FORM.—The report under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may have a classified annex.

AMENDMENT NO. 123 OFFERED BY MR. CROW OF COLORADO

Page 897, insert after line 7 the following (and redesignate accordingly):

(b) STATUS OF AFGHANS EMPLOYED SUBJECT TO A GRANT OR COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—Section 602(b)(2)(A)(ii)(I) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended by inserting after ''United States Government'' the following '', including employment or other work in Afghanistan funded by the United States Government through a cooperative agreement, grant, or non-governmental organization, if the Secretary of State determines, based on a recommendation from the Federal agency or organization authorizing such funding, that such alien contributed to the United States mission in Afghanistan''.

AMENDMENT NO. 124 OFFERED BY MR. CROW OF COLORADO

At the end of title LX of division E, insert the following:

SEC. 6013. NATIONAL GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM MEMORIAL.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Notwithstanding section 8908(c) of title 40, United States Code, the Global War on Terrorism Memorial Foundation shall establish a National Global War on Terrorism Memorial within the Reserve.

(b) LOCATION.—The Memorial may be located at one of the following sites:

(1) Potential Site 1—Constitution Gardens, Prime Candidate Site 10 in The Memorials and Museums Master Plan.

(2) Potential Site 2—JFK Hockey Fields, Prime Candidate Site 18 in The Memorials and Museums Master Plan.

(3) Potential Site 3—West Potomac Park, Candidate Site 70 in The Memorials and Museums Master Plan.

(c) COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.—Except as otherwise provided by subsections (a) and (b), chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Commemorative Works Act''), shall apply to the Memorial.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MEMORIAL.—The term ''Memorial'' means the National Global War on Terrorism Memorial authorized under subsection (a).

(2) RESERVE.—The term ''Reserve'' has the meaning given that term in 8902(a)(3) of title 40, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 125 OFFERED BY MR. CURTIS OF UTAH

At the end of title LX of division E, add the following:

SEC. 6013. AMENDMENTS TO ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended as follows:

(1) In section 116 (22 U.S.C. 2151n), by adding at the end the following:

''(h) STATUS OF EXCESSIVE SURVEILLANCE AND USE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The report required by subsection (d) shall include, wherever applicable, a description of the status of surveillance and use of advanced technology to impose arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy, or unlawful or unnecessary restrictions on freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly, association, or other internationally recognized human rights in each country, including—

''(A) whether the government of such country has adopted and is enforcing laws, regulations, policies, or practices relating to—

''(i) government surveillance or censorship, including through facial recognition, biometric data collection, internet and social media controls, sensors, spyware data analytics, non-cooperative location tracking, recording devices, or other similar advanced technologies, and any allegations or reports that this surveillance or censorship was unreasonable;

''(ii) searches or seizures of individual or private institution data without independent judicial authorization or oversight; and

''(iii) surveillance of any group based on political views, religious beliefs, ethnicity, or other protected category, in violation of equal protection rights;

''(B) whether such country has imported or unlawfully obtained biometric or facial recognition data from other countries or entities and, if applicable, from whom; and

''(C) whether the government agency end-user has targeted individuals, including through the use of technology, in retaliation for the exercise of their human rights or on discriminatory grounds prohibited by international law, including targeting journalists or members of minority groups.

''(2) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term 'internet and social media controls' means the arbitrary or unlawful imposition of restrictions, by state or service providers, on internet and digital information and communication, such as through the blocking or filtering of websites, social media platforms, and communication applications, the deletion of content and social media posts, or the penalization of online speech, in a manner that violates rights to free expression or assembly.''.

(2) In section 502B(b) (22 U.S.C. 2304(b))—

(A) by redesignating the second subsection (i) (as added by section 1207(b)(2) of Public Law 113–4) as subsection (j); and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(k) STATUS OF EXCESSIVE SURVEILLANCE AND USE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.—The report required under subsection (b) shall include, wherever applicable, a description of the status of excessive surveillance and use of advanced technology to restrict human rights, including the descriptions of such policies or practices required under section 116(h).''.

AMENDMENT NO. 126 OFFERED BY MR. RODNEY DAVIS OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle B of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2___. FUNDING INCREASE FOR 3D PRINTING OF INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, line 038 (PE 0603119A), is hereby increased by $12,500,000.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Army, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, for Integrated Personnel and Pay System - Army (IPPS-A), line 121, is hereby reduced by $12,500,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 127 OFFERED BY MS. DEAN OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 1390, insert after line 19 the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

TITLE LXI—SECURING AND ENABLING COMMERCE USING REMOTE AND ELECTRONIC NOTARIZATION

SEC. 6101. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY.—The term ''communication technology'', with respect to a notarization, means an electronic device or process that allows the notary public performing the notarization and a remotely located individual to communicate with each other simultaneously by sight and sound during the notarization.

(2) ELECTRONIC; ELECTRONIC RECORD; ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE; INFORMATION; PERSON; RECORD.—The terms ''electronic'', ''electronic record'', ''electronic signature'', ''information'', ''person'', and ''record'' have the meanings given those terms in section 106 of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (15 U.S.C. 7006).

(3) LAW.—The term ''law'' includes any statute, regulation, rule, or rule of law.

(4) NOTARIAL OFFICER.—The term ''notarial officer'' means—

(A) a notary public; or

(B) any other individual authorized to perform a notarization under the laws of a State without a commission or appointment as a notary public.

(5) NOTARIAL OFFICER'S STATE; NOTARY PUBLIC'S STATE.—The term ''notarial officer's State'' or ''notary public's State'' means the State in which a notarial officer, or a notary public, as applicable, is authorized to perform a notarization.

(6) NOTARIZATION.—The term ''notarization''—

(A) means any act that a notarial officer may perform under—

(i) Federal law, including this title; or

(ii) the laws of the notarial officer's State; and

(B) includes any act described in subparagraph (A) and performed by a notarial officer—

(i) with respect to—

(I) a tangible record; or

(II) an electronic record; and

(ii) for—

(I) an individual in the physical presence of the notarial officer; or

(II) a remotely located individual.

(7) NOTARY PUBLIC.—The term ''notary public'' means an individual commissioned or appointed as a notary public to perform a notarization under the laws of a State.

(8) PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE.—The term ''personal knowledge'', with respect to the identity of an individual, means knowledge of the identity of the individual through dealings sufficient to provide reasonable certainty that the individual has the identity claimed.

(9) REMOTELY LOCATED INDIVIDUAL.—The term ''remotely located individual'', with respect to a notarization, means an individual who is not in the physical presence of the notarial officer performing the notarization.

(10) REQUIREMENT.—The term ''requirement'' includes a duty, a standard of care, and a prohibition.

(11) SIGNATURE.—The term ''signature'' means—

(A) an electronic signature; or

(B) a tangible symbol executed or adopted by a person and evidencing the present intent to authenticate or adopt a record.

(12) SIMULTANEOUSLY.—The term ''simultaneously'', with respect to a communication between parties—

(A) means that each party communicates substantially simultaneously and without unreasonable interruption or disconnection; and

(B) includes any reasonably short delay that is inherent in, or common with respect to, the method used for the communication.

(13) STATE.—The term ''State''—

(A) means—

(i) any State of the United States;

(ii) the District of Columbia;

(iii) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(iv) any territory or possession of the United States; and

(v) any federally recognized Indian Tribe; and

(B) includes any executive, legislative, or judicial agency, court, department, board, office, clerk, recorder, register, registrar, commission, authority, institution, instrumentality, county, municipality, or other political subdivision of an entity described in any of clauses (i) through (v) of subparagraph (A).

SEC. 6102. AUTHORIZATION TO PERFORM AND MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR ELECTRONIC NOTARIZATION.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Unless prohibited under section 6109, and subject to subsection (b), a notary public may perform a notarization that occurs in or affects interstate commerce with respect to an electronic record.

(b) REQUIREMENTS OF ELECTRONIC NOTARIZATION.—If a notary public performs a notarization under subsection (a), the following requirements shall apply with respect to the notarization:

(1) The electronic signature of the notary public, and all other information required to be included under other applicable law, shall be attached to or logically associated with the electronic record.

(2) The electronic signature and other information described in paragraph (1) shall be bound to the electronic record in a manner that renders any subsequent change or modification to the electronic record evident.

SEC. 6103. AUTHORIZATION TO PERFORM AND MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR REMOTE NOTARIZATION.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Unless prohibited under section 6109, and subject to subsection (b), a notary public may perform a notarization that occurs in or affects interstate commerce for a remotely located individual.

(b) REQUIREMENTS OF REMOTE NOTARIZATION.—If a notary public performs a notarization under subsection (a), the following requirements shall apply with respect to the notarization:

(1) The remotely located individual shall appear personally before the notary public at the time of the notarization by using communication technology.

(2) The notary public shall—

(A) reasonably identify the remotely located individual—

(i) through personal knowledge of the identity of the remotely located individual; or

(ii) by obtaining satisfactory evidence of the identity of the remotely located individual by—

(I) using not fewer than 2 distinct types of processes or services through which a third person provides a means to verify the identity of the remotely located individual through a review of public or private data sources; or

(II) oath or affirmation of a credible witness who—

(aa)(AA) is in the physical presence of the notary public or the remotely located individual; or

(BB) appears personally before the notary public and the remotely located individual by using communication technology;

(bb) has personal knowledge of the identity of the remotely located individual; and

(cc) has been identified by the notary public under clause (i) or subclause (I) of this clause;

(B) either directly or through an agent—

(i) create an audio and visual recording of the performance of the notarization; and

(ii) notwithstanding any resignation from, or revocation, suspension, or termination of, the notary public's commission or appointment, retain the recording created under clause (i) as a notarial record—

(I) for a period of not less than—

(aa) if an applicable law of the notary public's State specifies a period of retention, the greater of—

(AA) that specified period; or

(BB) 5 years after the date on which the recording is created; or

(bb) if no applicable law of the notary public's State specifies a period of retention, 10 years after the date on which the recording is created; and

(II) if any applicable law of the notary public's State govern the content, manner or place of retention, security, use, effect, or disclosure of such recording or any information contained in the recording, in accordance with those laws; and

(C) if the notarization is performed with respect to a tangible or electronic record, take reasonable steps to confirm that the record before the notary public is the same record with respect to which the remotely located individual made a statement or on which the individual executed a signature.

(3) If a guardian, conservator, executor, personal representative, administrator, or similar fiduciary or successor is appointed for or on behalf of a notary public or a deceased notary public under applicable law, that person shall retain the recording under paragraph (2)(B)(ii), unless—

(A) another person is obligated to retain the recording under applicable law of the notary public's State; or

(B)(i) under applicable law of the notary public's State, that person may transmit the recording to an office, archive, or repository approved or designated by the State; and

(ii) that person transmits the recording to the office, archive, or repository described in clause (i) in accordance with applicable law of the notary public's State.

(4) If the remotely located individual is physically located outside the geographic boundaries of a State, or is otherwise physically located in a location that is not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, at the time of the notarization—

(A) the record shall—

(i) be intended for filing with, or relate to a matter before, a court, governmental entity, public official, or other entity that is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; or

(ii) involve property located in the territorial jurisdiction of the United States or a transaction substantially connected to the United States; and

(B) the act of making the statement or signing the record may not be prohibited by a law of the jurisdiction in which the individual is physically located.

(c) PERSONAL APPEARANCE SATISFIED.—If a State or Federal law requires an individual to appear personally before or be in the physical presence of a notary public at the time of a notarization, that requirement shall be considered to be satisfied if—

(1) the individual—

(A) is a remotely located individual; and

(B) appears personally before the notary public at the time of the notarization by using communication technology; and

(2)(A) the notarization was performed under or relates to a public act, record, or judicial proceeding of the notary public's State; or

(B) the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce.

SEC. 6104. RECOGNITION OF NOTARIZATIONS IN FEDERAL COURT.

(a) RECOGNITION OF VALIDITY.—Each court of the United States shall recognize as valid under the State or Federal law applicable in a judicial proceeding before the court any notarization performed by a notarial officer of any State if the notarization is valid under the laws of the notarial officer's State or under this title.

(b) LEGAL EFFECT OF RECOGNIZED NOTARIZATION.—A notarization recognized under subsection (a) shall have the same effect under the State or Federal law applicable in the applicable judicial proceeding as if that notarization was validly performed—

(1)(A) by a notarial officer of the State, the law of which is applicable in the proceeding; or

(B) under this title or other Federal law; and

(2) without regard to whether the notarization was performed—

(A) with respect to—

(i) a tangible record; or

(ii) an electronic record; or

(B) for—

(i) an individual in the physical presence of the notarial officer; or

(ii) a remotely located individual.

(c) PRESUMPTION OF GENUINENESS.—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of an individual performing the notarization shall be prima facie evidence in any court of the United States that the signature of the individual is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.

(d) CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF AUTHORITY.—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of the following notarial officers of a State shall conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarization:

(1) A notary public of that State.

(2) A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of that State.

SEC. 6105. RECOGNITION BY STATE OF NOTARIZATIONS PERFORMED UNDER AUTHORITY OF ANOTHER STATE.

(a) RECOGNITION OF VALIDITY.—Each State shall recognize as valid under the laws of that State any notarization performed by a notarial officer of any other State if—

(1) the notarization is valid under the laws of the notarial officer's State or under this title; and

(2)(A) the notarization was performed under or relates to a public act, record, or judicial proceeding of the notarial officer's State; or

(B) the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce.

(b) LEGAL EFFECT OF RECOGNIZED NOTARIZATION.—A notarization recognized under subsection (a) shall have the same effect under the laws of the recognizing State as if that notarization was validly performed by a notarial officer of the recognizing State, without regard to whether the notarization was performed—

(1) with respect to—

(A) a tangible record; or

(B) an electronic record; or

(2) for—

(A) an individual in the physical presence of the notarial officer; or

(B) a remotely located individual.

(c) PRESUMPTION OF GENUINENESS.—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of an individual performing a notarization shall be prima facie evidence in any State court or judicial proceeding that the signature is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.

(d) CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF AUTHORITY.—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of the following notarial officers of a State conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarization:

(1) A notary public of that State.

(2) A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of that State.

SEC. 6106. ELECTRONIC AND REMOTE NOTARIZATION NOT REQUIRED.

Nothing in this title may be construed to require a notary public to perform a notarization—

(1) with respect to an electronic record;

(2) for a remotely located individual; or

(3) using a technology that the notary public has not selected.

SEC. 6107. VALIDITY OF NOTARIZATIONS; RIGHTS OF AGGRIEVED PERSONS NOT AFFECTED; STATE LAWS ON THE PRACTICE OF LAW NOT AFFECTED.

(a) VALIDITY NOT AFFECTED.—The failure of a notary public to meet a requirement under section 6102 or 6103 in the performance of a notarization, or the failure of a notarization to conform to a requirement under section 6102 or 6103, shall not invalidate or impair the recognition of the notarization.

(b) RIGHTS OF AGGRIEVED PERSONS.—The validity and recognition of a notarization under this title may not be construed to prevent an aggrieved person from seeking to invalidate a record or transaction that is the subject of a notarization or from seeking other remedies based on State or Federal law other than this title for any reason not specified in this title, including on the basis—

(1) that a person did not, with present intent to authenticate or adopt a record, execute a signature on the record;

(2) that an individual was incompetent, lacked authority or capacity to authenticate or adopt a record, or did not knowingly and voluntarily authenticate or adopt a record; or

(3) of fraud, forgery, mistake, misrepresentation, impersonation, duress, undue influence, or other invalidating cause.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this title may be construed to affect a State law governing, authorizing, or prohibiting the practice of law.

SEC. 6108. EXCEPTION TO PREEMPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A State law may modify, limit, or supersede the provisions of section 6102, or subsections (a) or (b) of section 6103, with respect to State law only if that State law—

(1) either—

(A) constitutes an enactment or adoption of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts, as approved and recommended for enactment in all the States by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 2018 or 2021, except that a modification to such Law enacted or adopted by a State shall be preempted to the extent such modification—

(i) is inconsistent with a provision of section 6102 or subsections (a) or (b) of section 6103, as applicable; or

(ii) would not be permitted under subparagraph (B); or

(B) specifies additional or alternative procedures or requirements for the performance

of notarizations with respect to electronic records or for remotely located individuals, if those additional or alternative procedures or requirements—

(i) are consistent with section 6102 and subsections (a) and (b) of section 6103; and

(ii) do not accord greater legal effect to the implementation or application of a specific technology or technical specification for performing those notarizations; and

(2) requires the retention of an audio and visual recording of the performance of a notarization for a remotely located individual for a period of not less than 5 years after the recording is created.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in section 6104 or 6105 may be construed to preclude the recognition of a notarization under applicable State law, regardless of whether such State law is consistent with section 6104 or 6105.

SEC. 6109. STANDARD OF CARE; SPECIAL NOTARIAL COMMISSIONS.

(a) STATE STANDARDS OF CARE; AUTHORITY OF STATE REGULATORY OFFICIALS.—Nothing in this title may be construed to prevent a State, or a notarial regulatory official of a State, from—

(1) adopting a requirement in this title as a duty or standard of care under the laws of that State or sanctioning a notary public for breach of such a duty or standard of care;

(2) establishing requirements and qualifications for, or denying, refusing to renew, revoking, suspending, or imposing a condition on, a commission or appointment as a notary public;

(3) creating or designating a class or type of commission or appointment, or requiring an endorsement or other authorization to be received by a notary public, as a condition on the authority to perform notarizations with respect to electronic records or for remotely located individuals; or

(4) prohibiting a notary public from performing a notarization under section 6102 or 6103 as a sanction for a breach of duty or standard of care or for official misconduct.

(b) SPECIAL COMMISSIONS OR AUTHORIZATIONS CREATED BY A STATE; SANCTION FOR BREACH OR OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT.—A notary public may not perform a notarization under section 6102 or 6103 if—

(1)(A) the notary public's State has enacted a law that creates or designates a class or type of commission or appointment, or requires an endorsement or other authorization to be received by a notary public, as a condition on the authority to perform notarizations with respect to electronic records or for remotely located individuals; and

(B) the commission or appointment of the notary public is not of the class or type or the notary public has not received the endorsement or other authorization; or

(2) the notarial regulatory official of the notary public's State has prohibited the notary public from performing the notarization as a sanction for a breach of duty or standard of care or for official misconduct.

SEC. 6110. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this title or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remainder of this title and the application of the provisions thereof to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected by that holding.

AMENDMENT NO. 128 OFFERED BY MS. DEAN OF PENNSYLVANIA

In title LI of division E, after section 5105, insert the following:

SEC. 5106. COORDINATOR FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING ISSUES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and as required under section 312(a)(8) of title 31, United States Code, designate an office within the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence that shall coordinate efforts to combat the illicit financing of human trafficking.

(b) COORDINATOR FOR HUMAN TRAFFFICKING ISSUES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 3 of subtitle I of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 316. Coordinator for human trafficking issues.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate a Coordinator for Human Trafficking Issues within the Department of the Treasury who shall report to the Secretary.

''(b) DUTIES.—The Coordinator for Human Trafficking Issues—

''(1) shall—

''(A) coordinate activities, policies, and programs of the Department that relate to human trafficking, including activities, policies, and programs intended to—

''(i) prevent, detect, and respond to human trafficking;

''(ii) help understand the challenges faced by victims and survivors of human trafficking, including any circumstances that may increase the risk of a person becoming a victim or survivor of human trafficking; and

''(iii) support victims and survivors of human trafficking;

''(B) promote, advance, and support the consideration of human trafficking issues in the programs, structures, processes, and capacities of bureaus and offices of the Department, where appropriate;

''(C) regularly consult human trafficking stakeholders;

''(D) serve as the principal advisor to the Secretary with respect to activities and issues relating to human trafficking, including issues relating to victims and survivors of human trafficking;

''(E) advise the Secretary of actions that may be taken to improve information sharing between human trafficking stakeholders and Federal, State, Local, Territory, and Tribal government agencies, including law enforcement agencies, while protecting privacy and, as a result, improve societal responses to issues relating to human trafficking, including issues relating to the victims and survivors of human trafficking;

''(F) participate in coordination between Federal, State, Local, Territory, and Tribal government agencies on issues relating to human trafficking; and

''(G) consult and work with the office within the office within the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence designated by the Secretary under section 312(a)(8) of title 31, United States Code, to coordinate efforts to combat the illicit financing of human trafficking with respect to the efforts of such office to combat the illicit financing of human trafficking; and

''(2) may design, support, and implement Department activities relating to human trafficking, including activities designed to prevent, detect, and respond to human trafficking, to include money laundering associated with human trafficking, to include money laundering associated with human trafficking.

''(c) TERM.—Each Coordinator for Human Trafficking Issues designated by the Secretary shall serve a term of not more than 5 years.

''(d) HUMAN TRAFFICKING DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'human trafficking' means severe forms of trafficking in persons as such term is defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.

''(e) HUMAN TRAFFICKING STAKEHOLDER.—The term 'human trafficking stakeholder' means—

''(1) a non-governmental organization;

''(2) a human rights organization;

''(3) an anti-human trafficking organization;

''(4) a group representing a population vulnerable to human trafficking or victims or survivors of human trafficking, and related issues;

''(5) an industry group;

''(6) a financial institution;

''(7) a technology firm; and

''(8) another individual or group that is working to prevent, detect, and respond to human trafficking and to support victims and survivors of human trafficking.''.

(c) COORDINATION WITH COORDINATOR FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING ISSUES.—Section 312(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(9) COORDINATION WITH COORDINATOR FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING ISSUES.—The office within the OTFI designated by the Secretary pursuant to paragraph (8) shall coordinate with the Coordinator for Human Trafficking Issues designated by the Secretary pursuant to section 316 of title 31, United States Code.''.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections in chapter 3 of subtitle I of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''316. Coordinator for Human Trafficking Issues.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 129 OFFERED BY MR. DELGADO OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 7___. REPORT ON DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN TRICARE PROGRAM AND CHAMPVA PROGRAM IN CERTAIN COVERAGE STANDARDS.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report that details any discrepancies between the TRICARE program and the CHAMPVA program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, with respect to coverage standards under such programs for nursing home care and in-home care.

(b) MATTERS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include, with respect to any standard described in such subsection under the TRICARE program that the Secretary determines is lower than the corresponding standard under the CHAMPVA program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, a description of—

(1) the anticipated cost of aligning such lower standard to conform with the higher standard; and

(2) any obstacles (including statutory, regulatory, or other obstacles) to such alignment.

AMENDMENT NO. 130 OFFERED BY MR. DESAULNIER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle G of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE PORT CHICAGO 50.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the American people should recognize the role of racial bias in the prosecution and convictions of the Port Chicago 50 following the deadliest home front disaster in World War II;

(2) the military records of each of the Port Chicago 50 should reflect such exoneration of any and all charges brought against them in the aftermath of the explosion; and

(3) the Secretary of the Navy should upgrade the general and summary discharges of

each of the Port Chicago 50 sailors to honorable discharges.

AMENDMENT NO. 131 OFFERED BY MR. DUNN OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 7___. FUNDING FOR RAPID SCREENING UNDER DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST NOVEL ENTITIES PROGRAM.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 4201 for Advanced Component Development & Prototypes, Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-Wide, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, for the Chemical and Biological Defense Program- DEM/VAL, Line 82, is hereby increased by $4,500,000 for the Development of Medical Countermeasures Against Novel Entities program of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, to allow for the rapid screening of all compounds approved by the Food and Drug Administration, and other human-safe compound libraries, to identify optimal drug candidates for repurposing as medical countermeasures for COVID-19 and other novel and emerging biological threats.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 4201 for Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide, as specified in the corresponding funding table in 4301, for Defense Media Activity, Line 370, is hereby reduced by $4,500,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 132 OFFERED BY MS. ESCOBAR OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle A of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.

(a) FURTHER MODIFICATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FORM 1391.—Section 2805(a)(1) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (division B of Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 2262; 10 U.S.C. 2802 note) is amended by striking ''100-year floodplain'' both places it appears and inserting ''500-year floodplain for mission critical facilities or a 100-year floodplain for non-mission critical facilities''.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 2805(a)(3) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (division B of Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 2262; 10 U.S.C. 2802 note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by inserting before the period at the end the following: ''using hydrologic, hydraulic, and hydrodynamic data, methods, and analysis that integrate current and projected changes in flooding based on climate science over the anticipated service life of the facility and future forecasted land use changes''; and

(2) in subparagraph (D), by inserting after ''future'' the following: ''flood risk and''.

(c) MITIGATION PLAN ASSUMPTIONS.—Section 2805(a)(4) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (division B of Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 2262; 10 U.S.C. 2802 note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraphs (A) and (B), by striking ''buildings'' and inserting ''facilities''; and

(2) in subparagraph (C), by inserting after ''future'' the following: ''flood risk and''.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT OF UNIFIED FACILITIES CRITERIA.—

(1) AMENDMENT REQUIRED.—Not later than September 1, 2022, the Secretary of Defense shall amend the Unified Facilities Criteria relating to military construction planning and design to ensure that building practices and standards of the Department of Defense incorporate the minimum flood mitigation requirements of section 2805(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (division B of Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 2262; 10 U.S.C. 2802 note), as amended by this section.

(2) CONDITIONAL AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Not more than 25 percent of the funds authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2022 for Department of Defense planning and design accounts relating to military construction projects may be obligated until the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a certification that the Secretary—

(A) has initiated the amendment process required by paragraph (1); and

(B) intends to complete such process by September 1, 2022.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION OF UNIFIED FACILITIES CRITERIA AMENDMENTS.—

(A) IMPLEMENTATION.—Any Department of Defense Form 1391 submitted to Congress after September 1, 2022, shall comply with the Unified Facilities Criteria, as amended pursuant to paragraph (1).

(B) CERTIFICATION.—Not later than March 1, 2023, the Secretary of Defense shall certify to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate the completion of the amendment process required by paragraph (1) and the full incorporation of the amendments into military construction planning and design.

AMENDMENT NO. 133 OFFERED BY MS. ESCOBAR OF TEXAS

In subtitle D of title XXVIII, insert after section 2831 the following new section (and redesignate subsequent sections accordingly):

SEC. 2832. ADDITIONAL CHANGES TO REQUIREMENTS REGARDING MASTER PLANS FOR MAJOR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) MAXIMUM INTERVAL BETWEEN MASTER PLAN DEVELOPMENT.—Section 2864(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''10 years'' and inserting ''five years''.

(b) CONSIDERATION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION RESILIENCE.—Section 2864(a)(2)(E) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: ''and military installation resilience''.

(c) COORDINATION RELATED TO MILITARY INSTALLATION RESILIENCE COMPONENT.—Section 2864(c)(6) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after ''Agreements in effect or planned'' the following: ''and ongoing or planned coordination''.

(d) CROSS REFERENCE TO DEFINITION OF MILITARY INSTALLATION RESILIENCE.—Section 2864(f) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(6) The term 'military installation resilience' has the meaning given that term in section 101(e) of this title.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 134 OFFERED BY MS. ESCOBAR OF TEXAS

Page 741, line 4, insert ''resilient and'' before ''resource-efficient goods''.

Page 741, line 23, insert ''resilient,'' after ''design, build, and fund''.

Page 741, line 24, strike ''and''.

Page 742, line 6, insert ''and'' after ''social costs;''.

Page 742, after line 6, insert the following new subparagraph:

(F) designing the technical specifications for assessment and mitigation of risk to supply chains from extreme weather and changes in environmental conditions;

Page 742, line 8, insert ''resilient and'' before ''resource-efficient goods''.

Page 742, line 11, strike ''low-carbon'' and insert ''resilience, low-carbon, or''.

Page 743, line 8, strike ''selectpagion'' and insert ''selection''.

AMENDMENT NO. 135 OFFERED BY MR. ESTES OF KANSAS

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. BRIEFING ON EXPANDED SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS CAPABILITY.

The Secretary of Defense shall, not later than January 30, 2022, provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives on the evaluation of commercially available small unmanned aircraft systems (hereinafter referred to as ''sUAS'') with capabilities that align with the Department's priorities, including—

(1) the timing of the release of the updated list titled ''Blue sUAS 2.0'' of the Defense Innovation Unit that contains available fixed wing and multirotor commercial small unmanned aircraft systems compliant with section 848 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92); and

(2) the advisability and feasibility of adding end-to-end sUAS solutions to such list, including the sUAS, supporting field management software, technical support, and training, all provided as an integrated collection and analysis capability.

AMENDMENT NO. 136 OFFERED BY MR. EVANS OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. WAIVER AUTHORIZATION STREAMLINING.

Section 8(a)(21) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(21)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''subparagraph (B)'' and inserting ''subparagraphs (B) and (F)'';

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by striking clause (iii); and

(B) by redesignating clauses (iv) and (v) as clauses (iii) and (iv), respectively;

(3) by moving subparagraph (C) two ems to the left; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(F) In the event either a contract awarded pursuant to this subsection or ownership and control of a concern performing a contact awarded pursuant to this subsection will pass to another small business concern, the requirements of subparagraph (A) shall not apply if—

''(i) the acquiring small business concern is a program participant; and

''(ii) upon a request submitted prior to the passage of the contract or the actual relinquishment of ownership and control, as applicable, the Administrator (or the delegee of the Administrator) determines that the acquiring small business concern would otherwise be eligible to directly receive the award pursuant to this subsection.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 137 OFFERED BY MR. FITZGERALD OF WISCONSIN

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. ANNUAL REPORT REGARDING SEXUAL ASSAULTS INVOLVING MEMBERS OF THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD AND THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD.

(a) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and on an annual basis thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report regarding sexual assaults involving members of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard.

(b) ELEMENTS.—Each report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) The number of sexual assaults committed against members of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard that were reported to military officials during the year covered by the report, and the number of cases that were substantiated.

(2) The number of sexual assaults committed by members of the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard that were reported to military officials during the year covered by the report, and the number of the cases so reported that were substantiated.

(3) A synopsis of each such substantiated case, organized by offense, and, for each such case, the action taken in the case, including the type of disciplinary or administrative sanction imposed, if any, including courts-martial sentences, nonjudicial punishments administered by commanding officers pursuant to section 815 of title 10, United States Code (article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), and administrative separations.

(4) The policies, procedures, and processes implemented by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau during the year covered by the report in response to incidents of sexual assault involving members of the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard.

(c) PRESENTATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—The information required under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b) shall be set forth separately for each such paragraph and may not be combined.

(d) CONSULTATION.—In preparing each report under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall consult with—

(1) Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness;

(2) the Chief of the National Guard Bureau; and

(3) the heads of such other organizations and elements of the Department of Defense as the Secretary determines appropriate.

AMENDMENT NO. 138 OFFERED BY MR. FORTENBERRY OF NEBRASKA

Add at the end of subtitle C of title XIII the following:

SEC. 13___. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO THE GRAND ETHIOPIAN RENAISSANCE DAM.

It is the sense of Congress that it is in the best interests of the region for Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan to immediately reach a just and equitable agreement regarding the filling and operation of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam.

AMENDMENT NO. 139 OFFERED BY MR. FOSTER OF ILLINOIS

Add at the end of subtitle D of title XVI the following new section:

SEC. 16___. STUDIES BY PRIVATE SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY GROUP KNOWN AS JASON.

(a) STUDY ON DISCRIMINATION CAPABILITIES OF THE BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(A) Section 237 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2236) required the Secretary of Defense to enter into an arrangement with the private scientific advisory group known as JASON under which JASON carried out a study on the discrimination capabilities and limitations of the ballistic missile defense system of the United States.

(B) Since the completion of this study, rogue nation threats have changed and capabilities of the missile defense system have evolved.

(2) UPDATE.—The Secretary of Defense shall enter into an arrangement with the private scientific advisory group known as JASON under which JASON shall carry out an update to the study conducted pursuant to section 237 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2236) on the discrimination capabilities and limitations of the missile defense system of the United States, including such discrimination capabilities that exist or are planned as of the date of the study.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing the study.

(4) FORM.—The report under paragraph (2) may be submitted in classified form, but shall contain an unclassified summary.

(b) REPORT ON JASON.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the private scientific advisory group known as JASON. The report shall include the following:

(1) The status of the contract awarded by the Secretary of Defense to JASON.

(2) Identification of the studies undertaken by JASON during the two fiscal years occurring before the date of the report.

(3) The level of funding required to ensure the continued ability of JASON to provide high-quality technical, scientifically informed advice to the Department of Defense and the broader United States Government.

(4) Whether the Under Secretary is committed to ensuring adequate funding and continued departmental support for JASON.

(5) Any impediments encountered by the Under Secretary in continuing to contract with JASON.

AMENDMENT NO. 140 OFFERED BY MR. GALLAGHER OF WISCONSIN

At the end of title LX, add the following new section:

SEC. 60___. NATIONAL SECURITY COMMISSION ON SYNTHETIC BIOLOGY.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the executive branch a commission to review advances and develop a consensus on a strategic approach to advance American national security and competitiveness in synthetic biology, related bioengineering and genetics developments, and associated technologies.

(2) DESIGNATION.—The commission established under paragraph (1) shall be known as the ''National Security Commission on Synthetic Biology'' (referred to in this section as the ''Commission'').

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) COMPOSITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Commission shall be composed of the following members:

(i) The Deputy Secretary of Defense.

(ii) The Deputy Secretary of Commerce.

(iii) The Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(iv) The Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence.

(v) Three members appointed by the majority leader of the Senate, one of whom shall be a member of the Senate and two of whom shall not be.

(vi) Three members appointed by the minority leader of the Senate, one of whom shall be a member of the Senate and two of whom shall not be.

(vii) Three members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall be a member of the House of Representatives and two of whom shall not be.

(viii) Three members appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall be a member of the House of Representatives and two of whom shall not be.

(B) QUALIFICATIONS.—

(i) The members of the Commission who are not members of Congress and who are appointed under clauses (v) through (viii) of subparagraph (A) shall be individuals who are nationally recognized for expertise, knowledge, or experience in—

(I) synthetic biology or related bioengineering;

(II) genetic developments;

(III) use of life sciences technologies by national policymakers and military leaders; or

(IV) the implementation, funding, or oversight of the national security policies of the United States.

(ii) An official who appoints members of the Commission may not appoint an individual as a member of the Commission if such individual possesses any personal or financial interest in the discharge of any of the duties of the Commission.

(iii) All members of the Commission described in clause (i) shall possess an appropriate security clearance in accordance with applicable provisions of law concerning the handling of classified information.

(2) CO-CHAIRS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall have two co-chairs, selected from among the members of the Commission.

(B) PARTY AFFILIATION.—One co-chair of the Commission shall be a member of the Democratic Party, and one co-chair shall be a member of the Republican Party.

(C) SELECTION.—The individuals who serve as the co-chairs of the Commission shall be jointly agreed upon by the President, the majority leader of the Senate, the minority leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(c) APPOINTMENT; INITIAL MEETING, TERMS.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—Members of the Commission shall be appointed not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) INITIAL MEETING.—The Commission shall hold its initial meeting on or before the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) TERMS.—Members shall be appointed for the life of the Commission.

(d) MEETINGS; QUORUM; VACANCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After its initial meeting, the Commission shall meet upon the call of the co-chairs of the Commission.

(2) QUORUM.—Seven members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for purposes of conducting business, except that two members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for purposes of receiving testimony.

(3) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(4) QUORUM WITH VACANCIES.—If vacancies in the Commission occur on any day after 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Commission as of such day.

(5) EFFECT OF LACK OF APPOINTMENT.—If one or more appointments under subsection (b) is not made by the appointment date specified in subsection (c), the authority to make such appointment or appointments shall expire, and the number of members of the Commission shall be reduced by the number equal to the number of appointments so not made.

(e) ACTIONS OF COMMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall act by resolution agreed to by a majority of the

members of the Commission voting and present.

(2) PANELS.—The Commission may establish panels composed of less than the full membership of the Commission for purposes of carrying out the duties of the Commission under this title. The actions of any such panel shall be subject to the review and control of the Commission. Any findings and determinations made by such a panel shall not be considered the findings and determinations of the Commission unless approved by the Commission.

(3) DELEGATION.—Any member, agent, or staff of the Commission may, if authorized by the co-chairs of the Commission, take any action which the Commission is authorized to take pursuant to this title.

(f) DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall carry out the review described in paragraph (2). In carrying out such review, the Commission shall consider the methods and means necessary to advance the development of synthetic biology, bioengineering, and associated technologies by the United States to comprehensively address the national security and defense needs of the United States.

(2) SCOPE OF THE REVIEW.—In conducting the review described in this subsection, the Commission shall consider the following:

(A) The competitiveness of the United States in synthetic biology, bioengineering, and associated technologies, including matters related to national security, defense, public-private partnerships, and investments.

(B) Means and methods for the United States to maintain a technological advantage in synthetic biology, bioengineering, and other associated technologies related to national security and defense.

(C) Developments and trends in international cooperation and competitiveness, including foreign investments in synthetic biology, bioengineering, and genetics fields that are materially related to national security and defense.

(D) Means by which to foster greater emphasis and investments in basic and advanced research to stimulate private, public, academic, and combined initiatives in synthetic biology, bioengineering, and other associated technologies, to the extent that such efforts have application materially related to national security and defense.

(E) Workforce and education incentives to attract and recruit leading talent in synthetic biology and bioengineering disciplines, including science, technology, engineering, and biology and genetics programs.

(F) Risks associated with adversary advances in military employment of synthetic biology and bioengineering, including international law of armed conflict, international humanitarian law, and escalation dynamics.

(G) Associated ethical considerations related to synthetic biology, bioengineering, and genetics as it will be used for future applications related to national security and defense.

(H) Means to establish international genomic data standards and incentivize the sharing of open training data within related national security and defense synthetic biology-driven industries.

(I) Consideration of the evolution of synthetic biology and bioengineering and appropriate mechanisms for managing such technology related to national security and defense.

(J) Any other matters the Commission deems relevant to the common defense of the Nation.

(g) POWERS OF COMMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) The Commission or, on the authorization of the Commission, any subcommittee or member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section—

(i) hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, receive such evidence, and administer such oaths; and

(ii) require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as the Commission or such designated subcommittee or designated member considers necessary.

(B) Subpoenas may be issued under subparagraph (A)(ii) under the signature of the co-chairs of the Commission, and may be served by any person designated by such co-chairs.

(C) The provisions of sections 102 through 104 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2 U.S.C. 192–194) shall apply in the case of any failure of a witness to comply with any subpoena or to testify when summoned under authority of this section.

(2) CONTRACTING.—The Commission may, to such extent and in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts, enter into contracts to enable the Commission to discharge its duties under this title.

(3) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—(A) The Commission may secure directly from any executive department, agency, bureau, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality of the Government information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purposes of this title.

(B) Each such department, agency, bureau, board, commission, office, establishment, or instrumentality shall, to the extent authorized by law, furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request of the co-chairs of the Commission.

(C) The Commission shall handle and protect all classified information provided to it under this section in accordance with applicable statutes and regulations.

(4) ASSISTANCE FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—(A) The Secretary of Defense shall provide to the Commission, on a nonreimbursable basis, such administrative services, funds, staff, facilities, and other support services as are necessary for the performance of the Commission's duties under this title.

(B) The Director of National Intelligence may provide the Commission, on a nonreimbursable basis, with such administrative services, staff, and other support services as the Commission may request.

(C) In addition to the assistance set forth in paragraphs (1) and (2), other departments and agencies of the United States may provide the Commission such services, funds, facilities, staff, and other support as such departments and agencies consider advisable and as may be authorized by law.

(D) The Commission shall receive the full and timely cooperation of any official, department, or agency of the United States Government whose assistance is necessary, as jointly determined by the co-chairs selected under subsection (b)(2), for the fulfillment of the duties of the Commission, including the provision of full and current briefings and analyses.

(5) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Commission may use the United States postal services in the same manner and under the same conditions as the departments and agencies of the United States.

(6) GIFTS.—No member or staff of the Commission may receive a gift or benefit by reason of the service of such member or staff to the Commission.

(h) STAFF OF COMMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) The co-chairs of the Commission, in accordance with rules agreed upon by the Commission, shall appoint and fix the compensation of a staff director and such other personnel as may be necessary to enable the Commission to carry out its duties, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that no rate of pay fixed under this subsection may exceed the equivalent of that payable to a person occupying a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(B) Any Federal Government employee may be detailed to the Commission without reimbursement from the Commission, and such detailee shall retain the rights, status, and privileges of his or her regular employment without interruption.

(C) All staff of the Commission shall possess a security clearance in accordance with applicable laws and regulations concerning the handling of classified information.

(2) CONSULTANT SERVICES.—(A) The Commission may procure the services of experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the daily rate paid a person occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of such title.

(B) All experts and consultants employed by the Commission shall possess a security clearance in accordance with applicable laws and regulations concerning the handling of classified information.

(i) COMPENSATION AND TRAVEL EXPENSES.—(1) COMPENSATION.—(A) Except as provided in paragraph (2), each member of the Commission may be compensated at not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day during which that member is engaged in the actual performance of the duties of the Commission under this title.

(B) Members of the Commission who are officers or employees of the United States or Members of Congress shall receive no additional pay by reason of their service on the Commission.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—While away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission, members of the Commission may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in the Government service are allowed expenses under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(j) TREATMENT OF INFORMATION RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) The Director of National Intelligence shall assume responsibility for the handling and disposition of any information related to the national security of the United States that is received, considered, or used by the Commission under this title.

(B) Any information related to the national security of the United States that is provided to the Commission by a congressional intelligence committees or the congressional armed services committees may not be further provided or released without the approval of the chairman of such committees.

(2) ACCESS AFTER TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, after the termination of the Commission under subsection (k)(2), only the members and designated staff of the congressional intelligence committees, the Director of National Intelligence (and the designees of the Director), and such other officials of the

executive branch as the President may designate shall have access to information related to the national security of the United States that is received, considered, or used by the Commission.

(k) REPORTS; TERMINATION.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the President and Congress an initial report on the findings of the Commission and such recommendations that the Commission may have for action by the executive branch and Congress related to synthetic biology, bioengineering, and associated technologies, including recommendations to more effectively organize the Federal Government.

(2) ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE REPORTS.—Not later than one year after the date of this enactment of this Act, and every year thereafter annually, until the date specified in subsection (e), the Commission shall submit a comprehensive report on the review required under subsection (b).

(3) TERMINATION.—The Commission, and all the authorities of this section, shall terminate on October 1, 2023.

(l) ASSESSMENTS OF ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE REPORTS.—Not later than 60 days after receipt of the annual comprehensive report(s) under subsection (k)(2), the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Director of National Intelligence shall each submit to congress an assessment by the Director or the Secretary, as the case may be, of the final report. Each assessment shall include such comments on the findings and recommendations contained in the final report as the Director or Secretary, as the case may be, considers appropriate.

(m) INAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.—

(1) FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the activities of the Commission under this section.

(2) FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.—The provisions of section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Freedom of Information Act), shall not apply to the activities, records, and proceedings of the Commission under this section.

(n) FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance, Defense-wide, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for admin & servicewide activities, Office of the Secretary of Defense, line 540, is hereby increased by $10,000,000 (to be made available in support of the Commission under this subtitle).

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Subject to paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense shall make available to the Commission such amounts as the Commission may require for purposes of the activities of the Commission under this section.

(3) DURATION OF AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available to the Commission under paragraph (2) shall remain available until expended.

(4) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 1405 for Defense Health Program, for Private Sector Care, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4501, is hereby reduced by $10,000,000.

(o) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) SYNTHETIC BIOLOGY.—The term ''synthetic biology'' means the design and construction of new biological parts devices and systems and the re-design of existing, natural biological systems for useful purposes.

(2) BIOMANUFACTURING.—The term ''biomanufacturing'' means the utilization of biological systems to develop new and advance existing products, tools, and processes at commercial scale.

(3) BIOENGINEERING.—The term ''bioengineering'' means the application of engineering design principles and practices to biological systems, including molecular and cellular systems, to advance fundamental understanding of complex natural systems and to enable novel or optimize functions and capabilities.

AMENDMENT NO. 141 OFFERED BY MR. GALLAGHER OF WISCONSIN

Add at the appropriate place in title LX the following new section:

SEC. 60___. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional defense committees;

(B) the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives; and

(C) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(2) COVERED FOREIGN ENTITY.—The term ''covered foreign entity'' means an entity included on a list developed and maintained by the Federal Acquisition Security Council that includes entities in the following categories:

(A) An entity included on the Consolidated Screening List.

(B) Any entity that is subject to extrajudicial direction from a foreign government, as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(C) Any entity the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense, determines poses a national security risk.

(D) Any entity domiciled in the People's Republic of China or subject to influence or control by the Government of the People's Republic of China or the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China, as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(E) Any subsidiary or affiliate of an entity described in subparagraphs (A) through (D).

(3) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term ''executive agency'' has the meaning given that term in section 133 of title 41, United States Code.

(4) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM; UAS.—Except as otherwise provided, the terms ''unmanned aircraft system'' and ''UAS'' mean an unmanned aircraft and associated elements (consisting of communication links and the components that control the unmanned aircraft) that are required for the operator to operate safely and efficiently in the national airspace system.

(b) PROHIBITION ON PROCUREMENT OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS FROM COVERED FOREIGN ENTITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under paragraphs (2) and (3), the head of an executive agency may not procure any unmanned aircraft system that is manufactured, assembled, designed, or patented by a covered foreign entity that are required for the operator to operate safely and efficiently in the national airspace system. The Federal Acquisition Security Council, in coordination with the Secretary of Transportation, shall develop and update a list of associated elements.

(2) EXEMPTION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense, and the Attorney General are exempt from the restriction under paragraph (1) if the operation or procurement—

(A) is for the sole purposes of research, evaluation, training, testing, or analysis for—

(i) electronic warfare;

(ii) information warfare operations;

(iii) development of UAS or counter-UAS technology;

(iv) counterterrorism or counterintelligence activities; or

(v) Federal criminal investigations, including forensic examinations; and

(B) is required in the national interest of the United States.

(3) WAIVER.—The head of an executive agency may waive the prohibition under paragraph (1)—

(A) with the approval of the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary of Defense; and

(B) upon notification to Congress.

(c) PROHIBITION ON OPERATION OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS FROM COVERED FOREIGN ENTITIES.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, an executive agency may not operate an unmanned aircraft system manufactured, assembled, designed, or patented by a covered foreign entity.

(B) APPLICABILITY TO CONTRACTED SERVICES.—The prohibition under subparagraph (A) applies to any unmanned aircraft systems that are being used by any executive agency through the method of contracting for the services of unmanned aircraft systems.

(2) EXEMPTION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense, and the Attorney General are exempt from the restriction under paragraph (1) if the operation or procurement—

(A) is for the sole purposes of research, evaluation, training, testing, or analysis for—

(i) electronic warfare;

(ii) information warfare operations;

(iii) development of UAS or counter-UAS technology;

(iv) counterterrorism or counterintelligence activities; or

(v) Federal criminal investigations, including forensic examinations; and

(B) is required in the national interest of the United States.

(3) WAIVER.—The head of an executive agency may waive the prohibition under paragraph (1) on a case-by-case basis—

(A) with the approval of the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary of Defense; and

(B) upon notification to Congress.

(4) REGULATIONS AND GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall prescribe regulations or guidance to implement this section.

(d) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PURCHASES AND OPERATION OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS FROM COVERED FOREIGN ENTITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), Federal funds awarded through a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement entered into on or after such effective date, or otherwise made available, may not be used—

(A) to purchase a unmanned aircraft system, or a system to counter unmanned aircraft systems, that is manufactured, assembled, designed, or patented by a covered foreign entity; or

(B) in connection with the operation of such a drone or unmanned aircraft system.

(2) EXEMPTION.—An executive agency is exempt from the restriction under paragraph (1) if the operation or procurement is for the sole purposes of research, evaluation, training, testing, or analysis, as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense, or the Attorney General, for—

(A) electronic warfare;

(B) information warfare operations;

(C) development of UAS or counter-UAS technology;

(D) counterterrorism or counterintelligence activities;

(E) Federal criminal investigations, including forensic examinations; or

(F) the safe integration of UAS in the national airspace (as determined in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation); and

(G) is required in the national interest of the United States.

(3) WAIVER.—The head of an executive agency may waive the prohibition under paragraph (1) on a case-by-case basis—

(A) with the approval of the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary of Defense; and

(B) upon notification to Congress.

(4) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council shall prescribe regulations or guidance, as necessary, to implement the requirements of this section relating to Federal contracts.

(e) PROHIBITION ON USE OF GOVERNMENT-ISSUED PURCHASE CARDS TO PURCHASE UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS FROM COVERED FOREIGN ENTITIES.—Effective immediately, Government-issued Purchase Cards may not be used to procure any unmanned aircraft system from a covered foreign entity.

(f) MANAGEMENT OF EXISTING INVENTORIES OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS FROM COVERED FOREIGN ENTITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Effective immediately, all executive agencies must account for existing inventories of unmanned aircraft systems manufactured, assembled, designed, or patented by a covered foreign entity in their personal property accounting systems, regardless of the original procurement cost, or the purpose of procurement due to the special monitoring and accounting measures necessary to track the items' capabilities.

(2) CLASSIFIED TRACKING.—Due to the sensitive nature of missions and operations conducted by the United States Government, inventory data related to unmanned aircraft systems manufactured, assembled, designed, or patented by a covered foreign entity may be tracked at a classified level.

(3) EXCEPTIONS.—The Department of Defense and Department of Homeland Security may exclude from the full inventory process, unmanned aircraft systems that are deemed expendable due to mission risk such as recovery issues or that are one-time-use unmanned aircraft system due to requirements and low cost.

(g) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.—Not later than 275 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on the amount of commercial off-the-shelf drones and unmanned aircraft systems procured by Federal departments and agencies from covered foreign entities.

(h) GOVERNMENT-WIDE POLICY FOR PROCUREMENT OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in coordination with the Department of Homeland Security, Department of Transportation, the Department of Justice, and other Departments as determined by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and in consultation with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, shall establish a government-wide policy for the procurement of UAS—

(A) for non-Department of Defense and non-intelligence community operations; and

(B) through grants and cooperative agreements entered into with non-Federal entities.

(2) INFORMATION SECURITY.—The policy developed under paragraph (1) shall include the following specifications, which to the extent practicable, shall be based on industry standards and technical guidance from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, to address the risks associated with processing, storing and transmitting Federal information in a UAS:

(A) Protections to ensure controlled access of UAS.

(B) Protecting software, firmware, and hardware by ensuring changes to UAS are properly managed, including by ensuring UAS can be updated using a secure, controlled, and configurable mechanism.

(C) Cryptographically securing sensitive collected, stored, and transmitted data, including proper handling of privacy data and other controlled unclassified information.

(D) Appropriate safeguards necessary to protect sensitive information, including during and after use of UAS.

(E) Appropriate data security to ensure that data is not transmitted to or stored in non-approved locations.

(F) The ability to opt out of the uploading, downloading, or transmitting of data that is not required by law or regulation and an ability to choose with whom and where information is shared when it is required.

(3) REQUIREMENT.—The policy developed under paragraph (1) shall reflect an appropriate risk-based approach to information security related to use of UAS.

(4) REVISION OF ACQUISITION REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the policy required under paragraph (1) is issued—

(A) the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council shall revise the Federal Acquisition Regulation, as necessary, to implement the policy; and

(B) any executive agency or other Federal entity not subject to, or not subject solely to, the Federal Acquisition Regulation shall revise applicable policy, guidance, or regulations, as necessary, to implement the policy.

(5) EXEMPTION.—In developing the policy required under paragraph (1), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall incorporate an exemption to the policy for the following reasons:

(A) In the case of procurement for the purposes of training, testing, or analysis for—

(i) electronic warfare; or

(ii) information warfare operations.

(B) In the case of researching UAS technology, including testing, evaluation, research, or development of technology to counter UAS.

(C) In the case of a head of the procuring executive agency determining, in writing, that no product that complies with the information security requirements described in paragraph (2) is capable of fulfilling mission critical performance requirements, and such determination—

(i) may not be delegated below the level of the Deputy Secretary of the procuring executive agency;

(ii) shall specify—

(I) the quantity of end items to which the waiver applies, the procurement value of which may not exceed $50,000 per waiver; and

(II) the time period over which the waiver applies, which shall not exceed 3 years;

(iii) shall be reported to the Office of Management and Budget following issuance of such a determination; and

(iv) not later than 30 days after the date on which the determination is made, shall be provided to the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives.

(i) STUDY ON THE SUPPLY CHAIN FOR UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS AND COMPONENTS.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in consultation with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the supply chain for covered unmanned aircraft systems, including a discussion of current and projected future demand for covered unmanned aircraft systems.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A description of the current and future global and domestic market for covered unmanned aircraft systems that are not widely commercially available except from a covered foreign entity.

(B) A description of the sustainability, availability, cost, and quality of secure sources of covered unmanned aircraft systems domestically and from sources in allied and partner countries.

(C) The plan of the Secretary of Defense to address any gaps or deficiencies identified in subparagraph (B), including through the use of funds available under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.) and partnerships with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and other interested persons.

(D) Such other information as the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment determines to be appropriate.

(3) COVERED UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''covered unmanned aircraft system'' means an unmanned aircraft system (as defined in subsection (a)) and any components of such a system.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Let me express my deep appreciation to the committee and staff for helping us zero in on a couple of things that are longstanding interests of mine.

One is an amendment requiring the Department of Defense to have a cost estimate and program evaluation for unexpected cost increases for the W80–40 nuclear warhead life extension program. I appreciate this giving us a little more information.

But I would like to focus on one particular area that has been deeply troubling me for years. I have, in the middle of the city of Portland, a Superfund site that people have been working on cleaning up the toxic residue of years. And one party has not been a part of this effort, the Department of Defense.

The Department of Defense built and decommissioned battleships for World War I, World War II, and the Korean war in the heart of the city. We have been working on a hundreds-of-millions-of-dollars cleanup working with the private sector, working with individuals, with utilities, and local governments. The Federal Government has been missing in action.

We found this last summer as we were starting some of the remedial cleanup. Over 400 shells were dug up, and still, the Department of Defense is missing in action, not taking responsibility for cleaning up the toxic legacy of military activities in my community and around the country.

I have worked on this for years. I have been extraordinarily frustrated that the Department of Defense pushes this responsibility off. It is time to change. I appreciate what the committee has done. I hope this is a new era.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, this is an en bloc that was put together in close consultation with the minority. I urge all Members to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman SMITH and Ranking Member ROGERS for their hard work on this bill.

I have two amendments that have been added into this amendment. The first puts anticorruption at the core of U.S. foreign policy, reflecting the Biden administration's declaration that corruption is a national security threat, and indeed it is.

As the House chair of the bipartisan and bicameral Helsinki Commission, bipartisan foreign policy to promote human rights and counter corruption is deeply important to our group and to our Nation. Corruption is the fuel of human rights abuse, and dictatorship is the primary means by which dictators and their cronies influence government and society.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank the large group of bipartisan colleagues who supported this amendment, many of whom are members of the Counter-Kleptocracy Caucus. A special thank-you to Representatives MALINOWSKI and SALAZAR, whose Combating Global Corruption Act is also included in the amendment.

The other amendment would require the Secretary of Defense to attempt to recover the Afghan aircraft that the U.S. provided to the Afghan Government and were flown out of the country by Afghan pilots fleeing the Taliban. These aircraft were purchased with U.S. tax dollars and should be returned to us. They are in Uzbekistan and other countries. I am sure the Taliban would like to get them back, but they should come back to the USA.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT).

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I rise first in support of my amendment, the Gray Zone Assessment Act.

Whether we look at the annexation of Crimea, the militarization of the South China Sea, the economic coercion of Australia, or the cyberattacks that have stolen our data and crippled our industries, we see the same pattern. Our adversaries are using methods of coercion that lie somewhere in the so-called gray zone, between war and peace.

To make matters worse, thus far, we seem incapable of effectively responding to this aggression. It is well past time that we have a viable response.

Experts have identified several causes for our failure to deter these gray zone campaigns—in particular, our weakness at coordinating all of our tools of national power by requiring the GAO to take a hard look at these problems. My amendment aims to move forward a process of reform that will enable us to effectively counter the shadow war that China, Russia, and others are waging against us and against the free world.

I would also like to voice my support for Mr. CONNOLLY's amendment, No. 114, the Global Health Security Act. After 18 months of lockdowns, masks, social distancing, school closures, and, worst of all, a mounting death toll, COVID–19 has taught us that a disease that starts at the other side of the world can pose a direct national security threat right here in America.

Back at the end of 2018, before COVID–19 even existed, Mr. CONNOLLY and I recognized this threat and believed that Congress needed to support, direct, and provide oversight for our global health security work abroad.

We introduced the bipartisan Global Health Security Act to strengthen the U.S. and global capacity to better respond to outbreaks like COVID–19. Passing this amendment will help us be prepared for the next virus so that it does not become a pandemic like this one did.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I again thank the ranking member and the chair.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman SMITH and his team for including several important amendments to this year's National Defense Authorization Act, and that includes my amendment that requires a report from the Department of Defense addressing instances where U.S. security assistance is given to foreign military units known to have committed gross human rights violations.

This amendment specifically focuses on the section 333 Building Partner Capacity Program, which has sent enormous sums of American taxpayer dollars to authoritarian and human rights-abusing regimes.

A prime example of the program's problematic nature is the $100 million given to Azerbaijani President Aliyev's regime in fiscal years 2018 and 2019. As Azerbaijan was still receiving equipment and training from the U.S. military, they began a deadly attack against Nagorno-Karabakh, or Artsakh, on September 27, that led to the death of thousands and the displacement of so many more.

Passage of this amendment sends a clear signal that the United States takes seriously its democratic norms and commitment to peace by ensuring oversight of our security assistance. I hope it leads to future restraint from aiding and tolerating similar regimes in the future, especially when their actions are aimed at destabilizing a fellow democracy.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER), one of our outstanding freshmen.

Mr. PFLUGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the 2022 National Defense Authorization Act, and I applaud the efforts of Chairman SMITH and Ranking Member ROGERS to bring this bipartisan bill to the floor.

This bill boosts defense funding in line with the recommended 3 to 5 percent real growth needed to maintain our competitive edge over China. The debacle in Afghanistan has weakened our position on the global stage and is a propaganda boon for our adversaries seeking to dismantle the democratic world order. There is no doubt that China and Russia are eyeing this opportunity to cast doubts on U.S. resolve and our commitments. It is imperative that we reassure our allies and partners of American strength at every turn.

China is building its military and technological capabilities, and these investments will help achieve the next-generation joint fighting force, specifically of air and sea power.

I am an F–22 pilot and have flown against some of the world's most technologically advanced weapons systems. Now is the time that we need to take this seriously. Every threat around the world is looking at our vulnerabilities, and it is this body's work that will help us maintain those competitive advantages.

To meet these challenges head-on, we must fully embrace the whole-of-government approach to counter any malign intentions.

Congress is integral to this concept, and we must recognize these challenges and respond with strength at this time. We should not let perfect be the enemy

of good, and we cannot delay this legislation at all. The strength of our military is at stake.

The readiness and lethality that the warfighters so desperately need, which this bill includes, is absolutely imperative to making sure the United States can meet any challenges and defeat any enemy around the world.

Madam Speaker, I urge passage of the underlying bill, and I look forward to ironing out our differences through the conference process.

□ 1515

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA).

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman SMITH for all his hard work on the NDAA. I fully support this measure.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of en bloc 1 which includes my two amendments, amendment No. 29 that creates an Afghan refugee special envoy position and amendment No. 117 that requires the Department of Veterans Affairs to ensure that all women veterans receive quality healthcare in a safe and dignified manner and on a timely basis.

The Afghan refugee position assures that our allies who fought alongside American soldiers for 20 years receive the support that they need to resettle in the United States and are integrated into our great Nation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support amendments en bloc 1 and to support my amendments, No. 29 and No. 117.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I have some more speakers who aren't ready to speak right now, so at this time I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. AUCHINCLOSS).

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for including my two amendments so that we may learn from the mistakes of the forever wars and ensure the Taliban cannot benefit from our financial system.

I served in Afghanistan's Helmand Province. I saw what began as a counterterrorism mission mutate under President Bush into a $1 trillion boondoggle of a counterinsurgency.

My first amendment ensures that Congress' Afghanistan Commission can access the classified documents behind the forever war and hold to account those decision makers who let the fallacy of sunk costs guide their continual investments of time, troops, and treasure into an unwinnable war.

My second amendment directs the Treasury Department to closely monitor illicit financing flowing to the Taliban. This safeguards our financial system and ensures the Taliban can't use it to finance terrorist activities. At the close of this war, we must move forward with the assurance that we will learn from history.

Madam Speaker, to increase transparency and counter the Taliban, I urge adoption of this en bloc package.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my two amendments to the NDAA to ensure the Pentagon pays attention to the most vulnerable, both within the ranks and within the theaters of war, where they operate.

My first amendment is a response to the ongoing but still poorly understood problem of hazing in the military. For years, unchecked hazing has been eroding unit cohesion and troop morale. Too many, like my own nephew, Harry Lew, have died by suicide after having been mercilessly hazed by their fellow soldiers.

Stopping this requires understanding the problem, which is why this amendment extends regular reports through 2027 on hazing and what the Pentagon is doing to address it.

My second amendment is a response to the horrific August drone strike in Kabul that killed at least 10 civilians. This kind of mistake is inexcusable. These families can never get their loved ones back, but with just compensation they can begin to rebuild their lives. Accepting our responsibility is the bare minimum of what they deserve.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this en bloc package.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK), who is another outstanding freshman Member.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, Mr. ROGERS, for yielding.

Madam Speaker, my amendment No. 84 would require a report on the feasibility of establishing a Customs and Border Protection preclearance facility in Taiwan.

Last year, Taipei International Airport applied to offer customs preclearance with strong support and calls for approval of their application on both sides of the Pacific.

Taiwan would be the first country in East Asia to offer preclearance, an excellent choice given our close economic ties with the island, our shared values, and our ever-more critical security partnership.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment to enhance travel between the United States and Taiwan.

Secondarily, I rise in support of my amendment which would require the Secretary to conduct an anonymous survey to determine the effects of the COVID–19 vaccine mandate on both reenlistment and recruitment to the Armed Forces.

I am not anti-vaccine, but I am 100 percent anti-mandate. Individuals should be able to choose what is best for them and their families in consultation with their doctors. They should not be forced to take a vaccine by government at any level.

I believe my colleagues who are provaccine mandates should support this amendment to determine what effects the mandate at DOD will have on both reenlistment and recruitment. We need to know what, if any, effect this policy will have on our national security and our readiness.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close at this time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I urge support of the amendments en bloc, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, I too urge support of the amendments en bloc, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CHENEY. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of my amendments included in En Bloc No. 1. My first amendment, No. 100, would require DoD to develop more distributed military and Intelligence Community satellite architectures through a limitation of funds until Secretary of Defense certifies that the Secretary of Air Force is carrying out the program and the appropriate report on implementation is provided. His amendment was part of a China Task Force recommendation from last year that was dropped from the FY21 NDAA, despite its inclusion in the report. Section 1607 of the FY2020 NDAA mandated that the Secretary establish a program to prototype an M-code based, multi-global navigation satellite system receiver that is capable of receiving covered signals with the intent to increase the resilience and capability of military position and navigation equipment. This program would as a result deter the liklihood of attack on the worldwide Global Positioning System by reducing the benefits of such an attack. In last year's annual report to congress, the "Military and Security Developments involving the People's Republic of China" highlighted PRC military strategists increasing development of capabilities that utilize space-based systems and to deny use of space-based systems to adversaries as central to modern warfare. The report further cites China's strengthening of its military space capabilities despite its public stance against the militarization of space. This program is critical to countering the CCP's intent to reduce U.S. competitive technological advantage in space. Just this spring, the DNI's annual Threat Assessment highlighted the PRC's advancing interests in advancements in the space domain, detailing China's intent to continue to develop craft to intercept, capture, or destroy US satellites. Additionally, this past summer Director of Intelligence for Indo-Pacific Command, Rear Adm. Studeman repeated similar concerns: "From dazzling to jamming, to kinetic kill-from-the-ground, from space—all that, they're on the march. They take a look at our space capability and want to equal and exceed those and be able to dominate to guarantee themselves the maneuvering they need to be able to secure their objectives if they're in a fight." It is critical that as we further develop space-capabilities we

do so by prioritizing resilience in these systems as our adversaries continue to develop technology to not just rival, but dominate our efforts in the space domain.

My second amendment included in this En Bloc, No. 101, would prohibit the Secretary of the Interior from altering the designation of uranium as a critical mineral until a report assessing the effects of the loss of domestic uranium production. The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of Energy and Commerce, are to conduct the assessment of the national security impact of removing uranium from the list and submit a follow-up report. The U.S. Geological Survey, which updates the critical minerals list every three years, published its revised methodology published in May noting that ''Fuel minerals, including uranium, were explicitly excluded from consideration in this analysis.'' Removing uranium from this list, as the Biden Administration is proposing, is another effort to cave to the whims of environmental groups. The impact of this is not exclusive to national security. Domestic uranium production has almost completely idled and the source of uranium for our reactors has increasingly become foreign state-owned entities. Keeping it as a resource on the list will go a long way to restoring and securing American uranium production.

Producing less energy at home means that we are forced to rely on our adversaries for these critical resources, emboldening them and weakening our global standing as they attempt to undermine our interests. U.S.-origin uranium is critical to national defense for the purpose of nuclear weapons and the naval fleet, providing propulsion for 11 aircraft carriers and 70 submarines. Many international nuclear cooperation agreements to which the United States is a party, restrict the use of nuclear material imported under those agreements to peaceful uses. The United States requires U.S.-origin uranium and nuclear technologies for use in the production of uranium-based products for U.S. defense systems, with no foreign obligations that restrict the uses of such nuclear material. At this time, there is only one functional enrichment facility in the United States despite employing three major defense systems that require highly-enriched uranium. Removing uranium from the critical minerals list would be a dangerous and misguided decision as it is a vital component to both our national security and energy security. We cannot continue to rely on unfriendly nations that leverage energy dominance for geopolitical influence. These amendments are important additions to the National Defense Authorization Act and highlight the diverse challenges to our national security. I am encouraged by their inclusion into En Bloc No. 1 and urge adoption into the final bill.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to Amendment No. 3, which directs the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to reclassify public safety telecommunications officers, also called 911 dispatchers, as a protective service occupation in the U.S. Government's Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. This Amendment would have no direct effect on these workers' wages, benefits, or other resources; proponents of this reclassification have stated that it ''would provide validation.''

The SOC classification system is a federal statistical standard used across agencies in data collection. According to OMB, ''[t]he SOC is designed exclusively for statistical purposes.'' Changes to the codes affect multiple data sources frequently used by policymakers, researchers, and employers, including the American Community Survey, the nation's largest household survey; the Current Population Survey (CPS), the key source of our monthly employment numbers; and the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), the authoritative source of employment and wage information by occupation. These changes would undermine the intent and legitimacy of the SOC by deviating from the long-established process designed to ensure the objectivity and integrity statistical data classifications more broadly.

A standing committee at OMB, the SOC Policy Committee (SOCPC), is responsible maintaining the accuracy of these codes using well-defined principles. The SOCPC undertakes a routine revision of the codes roughly once per decade; the process spans multiple years and ''involves extensive background research, periods of public comment, review of comments, and implementation of revisions.'' During its latest revision, which began in early 2012 and was finalized in 2018, OMB specifically rejected comments requesting it reclassify 911 dispatchers as directed in Amendment No. 3. In its response to public comments presented in the May 2014 Federal Register, the Obama Administration's OMB explained it ''did not accept these recommendations based on Classification Principle 2, which states that workers are coded according to the work performed. The work performed is that of a dispatcher, not a first responder.'' In 2016, OMB declined a similar request for reclassification. Based on the principles OMB's policy committee applies to determine SOC codes, 911 telephone dispatchers are already properly and accurately classified. This point was reiterated in communications with the Education and Labor Committee in 2021, explaining ''After an extensive technical review of the requested reclassification for 911 dispatchers, OMB, consistent with the recommendation of the Chief Statistician of the United States, decided not to make such an adjustment because it is inconsistent with the statistical purposes of the SOC.''

Furthermore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), in a written communication with the Education and Labor Committee on September 26, 2021, reported that the change made by H.R. 1175, a bill identical to Amendment No. 3, would ''will introduce costly, unnecessary logistical and data interpretation delays and challenges affecting the quality of data.'' Moreover, changes outside of the routine revision process would undermine the goal of data continuity, limiting data sources' usefulness for their key purpose of statistical analysis; create precedent for disrupting the standard SOC revision process; and undermine the SOCPC's authority as experts to apply the classification principles to determine what accuracy requires.

Public safety telecommunications officers perform critical, challenging work. They deserve our honor and gratitude for their efforts. However, considering the many alternative ways policymakers could confer ''validation,'' as the proponents are seeking, there is little policy justification for this Amendment's approach to achieving that goal. The SOC is not intended to rank or group occupations by education, credentials, earnings, benefits or any other user-defined indicator of status.

In conclusion, mandating a change to a statistical code would not affect these workers' wages, benefits, or other resources—but it would disrupt data series continuity; require significant additional work for government agencies, researchers, employers, and others; and intervene in an official, routine government data-collection and statistical process.

Mr. CARSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDDA) and my bipartisan amendment which authorizes an increase of five million dollars for a pancreatic cancer early detection initiative (EDI) at the Department of Defense (DoD). I thank my colleagues, Rep. ESHOO and Rep. MCKINLEY, for their support and leadership on this issue. Pancreatic cancer has the lowest survival rate of all major cancers—in large part due to lack of research in early detection. I believe we all agree that the patients, families, friends and loved ones suffering from this disease deserve greater support.

My amendment will provide critical funding needed for more research and an early detection initiative (EDI) under the Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs (CDMRP) at DoD. I am pleased that the Appropriations Defense Subcommittee has already appropriated fifteen million dollars for general pancreatic cancer research funding in this year's funding legislation. While encouraging, we need to continue doing more.

This issue has hit painfully close to home recently, as America lost giants to pancreatic cancer. Rep. John Lewis, our civil rights hero, passed away from pancreatic cancer only seven months after receiving his diagnosis. My good friend and colleague, Rep. Alcee Hastings, also passed from pancreatic cancer earlier this year. And, Americans lost a fighter for voting rights and women's protection, Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, to this deadly disease. We have lost too many loved ones and must do everything we can to save lives. It is unacceptable that, despite being the third leading cause of cancer-related death in our country, pancreatic cancer still does not have a dedicated early detection initiative. In fact, the lack of research in ways to detect pancreatic cancer early has led to devastating consequences: sixty-six percent of patients live less than one year following their diagnosis.

If diagnosed early, the five-year survival rate for pancreatic cancer patients is above eighty percent. However, if pancreatic cancer is detected late, the five-year survival rate drops to less than five percent. By failing to support our nation's researchers with the means to find new ways to detect pancreatic cancer early, we are leaving America's pancreatic cancer patients with few ways to detect this disease in time to extend the quality and duration of their lives.

It's important to note that persistent health care inequities and disparities for communities of color compound the devastation of pancreatic cancer and the effects of lack of early detection research. Unfortunately, Black people are more likely than their fellow Americans to get pancreatic cancer. In fact, the incidence rate for pancreatic cancer among Black Americans is twenty percent higher than any other racial demographic. This disease is more deadly for us: the pancreatic cancer death rate is seventeen percent higher for Black men than white men. Significant evidence demonstrates that these disproportionate levels of

pancreatic cancer are in large part rooted in disparities in health care and access to tests and diagnostics. As a result, the lack of pancreatic cancer early detection research accelerates the racial unfairness in our health care system, with devastating consequences for minorities.

At a time when our country is having a national conversation about the deep disparities in access to health care for Black and Brown people during a global pandemic, Congress must do everything within our power to improve health outcomes through research and treatment. Providing dedicated funding for early detection research at DoD will help fill a critical gap in our pancreatic cancer research and will help address the pancreatic cancer disparities for communities of color.

I urge the House to support this amendment.

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my amendment reaffirming the importance of the U.S. Israel alliance. At a time when the Middle East is in constant turmoil, the United States needs strong allies like Israel. Allies who are stable, dependent, and a force for good in the region. Effective foreign policy in the Middle East begins with an acknowledgment of Israel as one of our Nation's strongest allies. As Israel continues to confront security challenges, particularly with Iran, it is in America's national strategic interest to continue to offer security assistance to Israel. For nearly 75 years, Israel has been a constant and stable ally in a region devoid of stability. With the rise of Iran, the Taliban, and China's growing influence in the region, the United States and Israel must continue to stand together against these monstrous regimes. Since its creation in 1948, Israel and the United States have been bonded together through our common values of freedom, prosperity, and constitutional norms. At a time when Israel is facing assaults and threats from tyrannical regimes, the United States Congress must send a strong, unflinching message that we remain united with our friends and allies just as we have for nearly 75 years. My amendment provides a full endorsement from the U.S. Congress on the importance of the United States-Israel relationship. We unequivocally stand with Israel.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, in February of this year, more than two years after the cold-blooded murder of Washington Post journalist, and my constituent, Jamal Khashoggi, the Director of National Intelligence released a previously classified U.S. intelligence report.

The report clearly stated: ''We assess that Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Muhammad bin Salman approved an operation in Istanbul, Turkey to capture or kill Saudi journalist Jamal Khashoggi.''

It concluded that ''since 2017, the Crown Prince has had absolute control of the Kingdom's security and intelligence organizations, making it highly unlikely that Saudi officials would have carried out an operation of this nature without the Crown Prince's authorization.''

We've always known, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that Crown Prince Muhammad bin Salman directed the assassination of Jamal Khashoggi.

We also know that this operation is part of a broad and ongoing effort to use violence to intimidate and silence dissidents abroad.

Furthermore, we know that some of the killers of Jamal Khashoggi were trained in the United States, demonstrating an overwhelming need for reforms to our current arms sales processes and increased accountability.

And yet, despite all this, Crown Prince MBS and Saudi Arabia have generally been shielded from accountability, especially by the previous administration, signaling this kind of abhorrent behavior was somehow ok, inviting further atrocities.

That impunity ends with my amendment, based on the text of my bill, H.R. 1392, the Protection of Saudi Dissidents Act of 2021, which passed the House with overwhelming bipartisan support earlier this year.

This legislation is targeted and does four things, specifically:

It limits arms exports to Saudi intelligence, internal security, or law enforcement entities if the President finds that Saudi Arabia has engaged in the following activities:

Forced repatriation, intimidation, or killing of dissidents in other countries;

The unjust imprisonment in Saudi Arabia of United States citizens or residents or the placing of travel restrictions on them or their family members;

And the torture of detainees in the custody of the Government of Saudi Arabia.

It requires the closure of one or more Saudi diplomatic facilities if the President finds that Saudi Arabia is using diplomatic or consular personnel to harass or harm Saudi nationals in the United States.

It requires a report on whether Saudi Arabia has been engaged in a consistent pattern of acts of intimidation or harassment directed against individuals in the United States.

And finally, it requires a report on whether the U.S. intelligence community fulfilled its duty to warn Jamal Khashoggi of threats to his life.

In the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I worked closely with the Chairman and Ranking Member to improve this legislation as introduced, ensuring that this effort is bipartisan.

This legislation has the support of dozens of human rights organizations, including the Committee to Protect Journalists, Reporters Without Borders, PEN America, Human Rights First, Human Rights Watch, Freedom Now, and many others.

When we turn a blind eye to human rights abuses, we embolden friend and foe alike to continue to engage in these horrific violations.

We must end this ''two-year pageant of impunity'' and finally hold Saudi Arabia accountable for their treatment of dissidents and those who stand up for human rights and against autocratic repression.

Jamal Khashoggi was not the only one to face the brutality of the Saudi regime and is not the only one who would benefit from this legislation.

I thank Chairman MEEKS for his support on this amendment, and I ask my colleagues to join me in sending a message to human rights defenders, dissidents, and journalists worldwide and reaffirm the unshakeable American commitment to basic rights and freedoms.

I ask you to join me in supporting adoption of this amendment.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, more than 4.7 million people around the globe have died because of the COVID–19 pandemic.

In fact, more people in the United States have died from COVID–19 than they did from the 1918 flu pandemic—the previous worst pandemic to date.

For a year and a half, our lives, and the lives of people around the world, were completely upended, supply chains disrupted, governments thrown into disarray. This emergency impacted every part of our lives and we were caught completely unprepared.

We can't afford to let that happen again.

Prior to the COVID–19 pandemic, there was a dearth of leadership and strategy around U.S. planning for a global health security emergency.

As we continue to try to emerge from the worst of COVID–19, we now understand just how important planning like this truly is.

COVID–19 has underscored not only the need for a robust federal response to such a crisis, but also the importance of investing in global health security and pandemic preparedness around the world.

Given the disruption this pandemic has caused, it's clear that we need to consider global health security when we consider our national defense and security.

This amendment will:

Establish a Global Health Security Agenda Interagency Review Council overseen by the National Security Advisor and whose membership includes the heads of agencies relevant to carrying out the Global Health Security Agenda;

Establish a United States Coordinator for Global Health Security responsible for coordinating the interagency response to a global health security emergency;

Require the President to develop a global health security strategy with specific and measurable goals, benchmarks, and performance metrics that will improve U.S. leadership on global pandemic preparedness;

And establish an international Fund for Global Health Security and Pandemic Preparedness.

The text of this amendment is based on my bill H.R. 391, the Global Health Security Act, which passed the House earlier this year with broad bipartisan support—the fifth time that it has passed the House of Representatives.

The original legislation was improved with amendments during committee markup. They:

Updated the findings sections to reflect actions taken by the Biden Administration on global health security;

Tasks the National Security Advisor with overseeing interagency review council established in the bill;

Added the Department of the Treasury and ODNI to the council membership;

And elevated participation on the council to heads of agencies.

These edits were helpful suggestions from the Ranking Member and we were glad to incorporate them.

We wrote this legislation long before the current pandemic and have adapted the text to incorporate lessons learned.

I thank Representatives CHABOT, BERA, FITZPATRICK, and LARSEN for leading on the original bill with me, and for their support on this amendment.

The Biden Administration has already committed to funding the Fund for Global Health Security and Pandemic Preparedness, and included it in their FY22 Presidential Budget Request.

There is a similar, bipartisan effort in the Senate led by Senators MENENDEZ and RISCH, demonstrating the widespread support for bolstering global health security.

This is not a red or blue issue—this is an issue that impacts every single person on the planet.

This legislation is endorsed by Modernizing Foreign Assistance Network (MFAN), the ONE Campaign, Pandemic Action Network, RESULTS VA, Right to Health Action and others. It is also supported by Centers for Disease Control and USAID.

Global health crises are ongoing and increasing—it's only a matter of time before the next one hits.

Saving lives from the next global pandemic starts with investing in preparedness before it strikes.

Diseases do not respect borders, and global health crises have immense security, economic, and humanitarian consequences.

With this legislation, the United States can be a leader on preventing and responding to the next pandemic.

It is past time this legislation become law.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, this amendment would provide welcome accountability and transparency for our security cooperation training programs.

It would require the Department of Defense and Department of State to review the participants in security cooperation training programs from the last ten years to determine if any of the participants were later designated by the United States Government as human rights abusers, terrorists, or military coup participants.

The amendment would require such reporting be updated on an annual basis.

And, finally, it would create a reporting requirement to Congress for any names submitted to the Departments by the Chair and Ranking Member of the armed services and foreign affairs committees.

Earlier this year, it was reported that some of the members of the kill squad that murdered and dismembered Jamal Khashoggi were trained right here in the United States.

This is not something we found out through congressional reporting requirements from the Department of Defense, Department of State or public admissions from private sector contractors.

We found out because of reporting based on leaked documents.

It has also been reported that at least seven of the individuals who helped assassinate the President of Haiti, Jovenel Moïse, were trained by the United States military.

The review and ongoing transparency required by this amendment would provide welcome oversight of U.S. security cooperation programs and ensure that our capacity building efforts are not working against American interests or values.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to offer an amendment to the FY2022 National Defense Authorization Act which would provide a statutory framework for the Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program, or FedRAMP, which was established administratively in 2011.

FedRAMP is a standardized approach to certifying and assessing in an ongoing manner the security of cloud computing technologies used across the federal government.

FedRAMP seeks to reduce the redundancies of federal cloud migration by creating a ''certify once, reuse many times'' model for cloud products and services that provide a cost-effective, risk-based approach to cloud adoption.

This amendment would codify the FedRAMP program and address many of the concerns raised by government and industry stakeholders.

For more than four years, I have worked with administrations under both Democratic and Republican leadership, industry stakeholders, and my friends on the other side of the aisle to ensure that the legislative text behind this amendment makes needed improvements to the FedRAMP program, but also gives the program flexibility to grow and adopt to myriad future changes in cloud technologies.

This amendment supports a critical need to keep our nation's information secure in cloud environments. It is an improvement for agencies, for our private sector partners, and for taxpayers.

Enabling the efficient and secure procurement of cloud computing technology is an important part of federal IT modernization efforts and essential to the federal government's transition to a more virtual, but secure posture.

The text behind this amendment has passed the House with bipartisan support three times in the span of a year. Once under suspension by voice vote in the 116th Congress, again as an amendment to the House National Defense Authorization Act for FY2021, and again as a standalone at the very beginning of the 117th Congress.

I want to thank the Ranking Member of the Oversight Committee, Mr. COMER, for co-sponsoring this amendment with me.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. BOWMAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 25 printed in part C of House Report 117–125.

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1229. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS TO MAINTAIN A UNITED STATES MILITARY PRESENCE IN SYRIA.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to carry out this Act may be used to maintain a United States military presence in Syria beginning on the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, except pursuant to a specific statutory authorization enacted into law in accordance with the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOWMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge support for my amendment that will take an important step towards restoring congressional war powers. This amendment will bring our unauthorized military presence in Syria to a long overdue debate in Congress so we can ultimately vote to authorize or reject military action.

Members on both sides of the aisle have long recognized the Constitution and the War Powers Act of 1973 grant Congress the exclusive power to send our servicemen and -women into war.

I represent parts of the Bronx and Westchester County, New York, and in my district I am humbled to represent so many veterans who have sacrificed so much for our country. Hundreds of thousands of brave men and women have spent years away from their families, missing precious moments in their families' lives. Many have seen their brothers and sisters in arms be injured and killed in battle. Many have suffered life-changing injuries themselves. Others have made the ultimate sacrifice. On a daily basis, more than 17 veterans die by suicide every single day. A study from Brown University's Costs of War project estimates that more than 7,000 servicemembers have been killed in post-9/11 operations, and a suicide epidemic has claimed more than 30,000 Active Duty servicemembers and veterans.

Given the unimaginable sacrifice our troops make for our country, we owe them the respect of holding a debate and a vote on deploying them into harm's way. I hope that no one serving in this body would oppose honoring their service and their sacrifice by debating and voting on these life and death matters.

We haven't shown that respect in my view. Washington is known for military contractors lobbying for endless wars and a bloated Pentagon budget while our investments in schools, healthcare, and jobs at home are neglected. Our military footprint extends across dozens of countries far from public scrutiny and accountability. In Congress we find out about drone strikes after they occur in the news.

My amendment—which I am honored to be joined by Representatives KHANNA, DEFAZIO, SCHAKOWSKY, TLAIB, LEVIN, COHEN, and RITCHIE TORRES in offering—is a fundamental next step toward breaking that cycle.

This is a question of war and peace that should be answered with a recorded vote in Congress.

This amendment does not take a position on substantive Syria policy questions. It merely requires this body to follow the Constitution and hold a debate and vote to authorize military action. I hope that my colleagues will agree that our troops and the American people deserve to see this body

hold that debate and then cast their vote.

Under the last administration, President Trump made it clear that U.S. military troops in Syria were there to secure the oil, but an explicit authorization from Congress was never obtained for that purpose.

I disagree with claims that the 2001 AUMF—which was about responding to the September 11 attacks—authorized our troops to engage in hostilities against these forces which nobody argues had anything to do with those attacks or to guard oil fields.

My colleagues who believe that the President does not need specific authorization to deploy U.S. military forces to seize Syria's oil in an unconstitutional war should just admit that to their constituents. They don't care about the duty of Congress, the Constitution, or the War Powers Act.

I agree with what President Biden said yesterday at the United Nations where he called for a new era of relentless diplomacy and that U.S. military power must be our tool of last resort, not our first, and should not be used as an answer to every problem we see around the world.

One step in the right direction would be to restore war powers, which is the solution put forth in this amendment.

After U.S. troops clashed with armed Syrian villagers last year, now-senior Biden NSC advisor Brett McGurk wrote on Twitter last year that American soldiers with an ill-defined mission in Syria are forced to navigate roads controlled by Russian and Syrian regime forces. He said that this is too much to ask of our brave warriors.

I agree. And that is why I am seeking a vote to show them the minimum respect of doing our constitutional duty and either authorizing a mission with clear goals and a timeline or bringing our troops home to their families.

I honor and respect the incredible sacrifices made by our Kurdish allies. Nothing in this amendment supports abandoning the Kurdish people, nor do I personally support that. The current unauthorized U.S. military presence of indefinite duration is disrespectful to the Kurdish people as it does not provide them the clarity that they need to make their own sovereign decisions about how best to protect their people and advance their own interests.

I want to have a transparent and vigorous debate in front of the American people on the role of the U.S. military in Syria.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in support of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, as I begin, I was grateful to support the prior amendment that we just had by President GERRY CONNOLLY and also Congressman STEVE CHABOT, but I oppose this particular amendment.

U.S. troops are in Syria to fight ISIS. They were sent by President Barack Obama pursuant to the 2001 counterterrorism AUMF. The global war on terrorism is not over. It is moving, as we have sadly seen, the terrorist attack last week in New Zealand and as we see the terrorists who are coming across the southern border into the United States.

For years we have worked with our partners on the ground to eliminate the caliphate. We must not leave them behind as they have been brave patriots and could be subject to murderous terrorists.

This mission has been incredibly successful. However, the job is not done. The threat of ISIS against American families and our allies remains. The nations that have faced the most cross-border attacks are India with 60,000 deaths; Israel with—just this year, in the past couple of months—12,000 Iranian rockets by an attack by Hamas from Gaza; and, of course, in America 3,000 persons murdered on 9/11.

Our continued presence on the ground is necessary to ensure the enduring defeat of ISIS and protecting American families by defeating terrorists overseas.

This shortsighted amendment would prematurely cut short our presence in Syria. Our small force in Syria is incredibly effective and part of the global coalition to defeat ISIS. This is not the time for America to abandon our allies and partners in Syria in the global war on terrorism. None of us want our soldiers overseas longer than absolutely necessary, but forcing a withdrawal too soon only ensures we will have to return as we saw in Iraq when the troops were withdrawn too soon, and U.S. troops had to go in just a few years later to fight ISIS.

□ 1530

In my opinion, we are seeing this play out again, sadly, in Afghanistan as the country is a safe haven for Islamic extremists to provide for suicide bomber attacks on families in India, Israel, and America.

We must avoid a similar situation in Syria. Withdrawals should be based on the defeat of ISIS, not an artificial timeline. We know the success of peace through strength, and we also know of failure by war through appeasement.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, although I would like to point out that I agree very much with my colleague from New York of the appreciation of our Kurdish allies.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOWMAN).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOWMAN).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appear to have it.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. MFUME

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 26 printed in part C of House Report 117–125.

Mr. MFUME. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. MODIFICATIONS TO GOVERNMENT-WIDE GOALS FOR SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.

Section 15(g)(1)(A) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(g)(1)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking ''23 percent'' and inserting ''25 percent'';

(2) in clause (ii), by striking ''3 percent'' and inserting ''4 percent'';

(3) in clause (iii), by striking ''3 percent'' and inserting ''4 percent'';

(4) in clause (iv), by striking ''at not less than'' and all that follows and inserting the following: ''at not less than—

''(I) 11 percent of the total value of all prime contract and subcontract awards for fiscal year 2022;

''(II) 12 percent of the total value of all prime contract and subcontract awards for fiscal year 2023;

''(III) 13 percent of the total value of all prime contract and subcontract awards for fiscal year 2024; and

''(IV) 15 percent of the total value of all prime contract and subcontract awards for fiscal year 2025 and each fiscal year thereafter.''; and

(5) in clause (v), by striking ''at not less than'' and all that follows and inserting the following: ''at not less than—

''(I) 6 percent of the total value of all prime contract and subcontract awards for each of fiscal years 2022 and 2023; and

''(II) 7 percent of the total value of all prime contract and subcontract awards for fiscal year 2024 and each fiscal year thereafter.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. MFUME) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. MFUME. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Mfume-Neguse amendment which will codify Congress' support for small businesses across the country, particularly as it relates to this defense bill.

This amendment increases the overall Federal contracting goal for eligible small businesses from 23 to 25 percent. But more specifically, the amendment also increases the Federal contracting subgoals in different areas.

For example, for service-disabled veterans, who we always talk about and

sometimes do something about, this is an important aspect of this amendment because, for service-disabled veterans, this increases the contracting goal from 3 to 4 percent, over a year or two.

For qualified small businesses, it increases the Historically Underutilized Business Zone contracting goals from 3 to 4 percent.

And for qualified women-owned and controlled businesses, it increases the contracting goals from 5 to 7 percent; which I think is significant for women-owned businesses and, as I said before, those disabled veteran businesses.

For small businesses that are owned by socially-disadvantaged individuals, it increases the contracting goal to 15 percent, and it does that over 4 years incrementally.

This is an extremely rare opportunity for us to do something in this particular bill about the people who are going to be benefiting from the bill and the people who have worked so hard in and out and around the defense industry who are small businesses in our country, veteran-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, minority-owned businesses.

And at the beginning and the end of the day, Madam Speaker, this is a simple amendment aimed at growing contracting opportunities for those categories. And again, this is not a mandate; these are goals, and we think they are very achievable.

I would urge consideration, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, though I agree with Mr. MFUME that we need to find ways to incentivize and encourage agencies to contract with small businesses, very much so, I do not believe this is the correct approach.

This amendment, unfortunately, does not actually incentivize more contract with small businesses in a meaningful way. There are many underlying factors affecting the small business goaling numbers that must be addressed first before we raising the goals. We need more effective solutions to increasing contracting with small businesses.

First, the amendment does not address the concern of small businesses leaving the Federal marketplace at a very rapid rate. In fact, the amendment only incentivizes more dollars go to small businesses, which can easily be achieved by awarding huge contracts to a handful of mature small businesses, which can arguably be viewed as flouting the purpose of the goals themselves. It does nothing to incentivize agencies to contract with a greater number of small businesses, which is critical to maintaining a healthy and competitive industrial base.

Second, the Small Business Committee has taken several actions over the years to understand and address the problems of agencies overreporting their small business goals. This issue is still a work in progress. Some of these dollars purported to have gone to small businesses may have gone to large businesses, perhaps legally, likely legally. However, agencies are permitted to report all dollars as going to small businesses when this may not truly be the case.

Similarly, issues with double counting of the goals continue to exist. Raising the goals won't do enough—won't really do anything to increase the transparency or accuracy as currently reported. We need to know whether the government is truly meeting its goals before we can consider raising them.

Third, it may be simply be too premature to raise some of those goals my colleague proposes to raise. The government has never met its HUBzone goal, yet the amendment raises the goal from 3 to 4 percent, while the previous goals, as stated, have never been met.

Similarly, with the women-owned small business goal, which has been met only a few times in nonconsecutive years, raising that as well does not seem it would have the result that we are seeking.

Lastly, the SBA is undergoing some significant changes to its government contracting programs; namely, beginning to fully certify women-owned small businesses and service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses. These goaling numbers presumably capture awards made to firms that self-certified as women-owned, or service-disabled veteran-owned. Once the SBA begins to start certifying firms and self-certification is no longer an option, we should expect to see a correlative dip in these two goals since there will be less vendors for agencies to choose from. It may be prudent to wait and see the true picture of where the government stands on these goals, once these front-end certification programs are fully in place, rather than raising them now.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MFUME. Madam Speaker, I would respectfully disagree with the gentleman in his opposition. There are a couple of things that I think are important to be pointed out.

As the vice chair of the Small Business Committee of the House, I continue to hear the stories from women-owned businesses, veteran businesses, minority-owned businesses, and those that are socially and economically disadvantaged, that they want this; that they believe that if you increase these goals, things then will change.

By the way, these goals are aspirational; that is why they are called goals. This is not a mandate; not saying that we are going to move 1 year to another. It is all aspirational. And we believe it is the right thing to do; otherwise I don't know what we go back and say to those different groups of individuals.

Now, Republican and Democratic Members alike on this committee have heard over and over again about how we ought to do more; how we ought to push the government to actually do what it ought to be doing in many respects. But, again, this is an aspirational goal.

These are very, very small increases. And as we talk about defense contracting and the ability of minority businesses, women-owned businesses and, even more importantly, as I have said before, service-disabled veteran businesses to be able to compete with some real hope of being able to benefit. I would really urge passage of this amendment.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, in closing, although I very much share my colleague, Mr. MFUME's goal and idea, conceptually, in seeing more contract dollars be awarded to small business, I do not believe this is the correct approach.

As a member of the Small Business Committee's Contracting and Infrastructure Subcommittee, I look forward to working with him, and certainly others, to address the underlying challenging our small businesses are facing in such contracting.

I do not support this amendment, and I urge a ''no'' vote on the amendment.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MFUME. Madam Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. MFUME. Madam Speaker, I look forward to the gentleman, not only being on the committee, but agreeing and certainly offering the invitation to work together. My hope is that this passes; and, if it does, then I would extend to him the opportunity to do that, and I would join with him in doing that to make sure the already existing goals are achievable, and the aspirational goals really represent a ray of hope for these four groups.

And I don't favor one over another, except that it is hard for me to look at a service-disabled veteran who is trying to do business in a bill dealing with defense, and to be able to say, well, I am sorry, we just didn't do it again.

So I would close—I appreciate the gentleman's opposition, although I don't agree with it, and I would urge passage of this amendment, Madam Speaker.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. MFUME).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. MFUME).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appear to have it.

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MR. KHANNA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 28 printed in part C of House Report 117–125.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle C of title XIII, insert the following:

SEC. 13___. PROHIBITION ON SUPPORT OR MILITARY PARTICIPATION AGAINST THE HOUTHIS.

(a) PROHIBITION RELATING TO SUPPORT.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to provide the following forms of United States support to Saudi-led coalition's operations against the Houthis in Yemen:

(1) Sharing intelligence for the purpose of enabling offensive coalition strikes.

(2) Providing logistical support for coalition strikes, including by providing maintenance or transferring spare parts to coalition members flying warplanes engaged in anti-Houthi bombings.

(b) PROHIBITION RELATING TO MILITARY PARTICIPATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for any civilian or military personnel of the Department of Defense to command, coordinate, participate in the movement of, or accompany the regular or irregular military forces of the Saudi and United Arab Emirates-led coalition forces in hostilities against the Houthis in Yemen or in situations in which there exists an imminent threat that such coalition forces become engaged in such hostilities, unless and until the President has obtained specific statutory authorization, in accordance with section 8(a) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1547(a)).

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The prohibitions under this section may not be construed to apply with respect to United States Armed Forces engaged in operations directed at al Qaeda or associated forces.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Speaker, I rise to offer my amendment with Chairman SMITH, with Chairman SCHIFF, and Representative JAYAPAL, to finally end the humanitarian disaster in Yemen that has been going on year after year.

Our amendment would end all U.S. logistical support and transfer of spare parts for Saudi warplanes that are bombing Yemen; that are bombing schools; that are killing children; that are bombing civilians in the largest humanitarian crisis around the world.

Now, this body passed the War Powers Resolution to say that we would not be aiding the Saudi offensive in Yemen. President Trump suspended the fueling of those planes, and President Biden made that policy formal.

And yet, the Saudis have not listened. Yet, they have a blockade where, just last month, in August, in the Port of Hodeidah, no fuel was let in. They come and they tell the United States one thing: We are letting fuel in. They lie, again and again they lie.

There is a reason the 9/11 families wanted transparency and the decommissioning of the reports. There is a reason there was outrage in all of this country when they brutally murdered Khashoggi.

They need accountability, and we are not going to use taxpayer dollars to give them equipment for their planes to bomb Yemeni's kids.

Now of course the Houthis are to blame as well. No one says the Houthis are blameless. Of course they are to blame, and of course they have had human rights violations.

But the point is, the United States should not be making this war continue by arming or by giving parts to the Saudis that end up facilitating the conflict or elongating the conflict and killing people. It is time for the Saudis to recognize what everyone recognizes, that they have lost in Yemen. It is time for them to end the blockade, and it is time for them to allow a peace process that has a ceasefire in Yemen and a civilian government, instead of trying to win this by force.

So I hope that everyone who supported our amendment last time—it passed 240–185 in this body—Jake Sullivan, who is the National Security Council Adviser; Wendy Sherman, who is the Deputy Secretary of State; Rob Malley, who is the envoy to Iran, all supported it. So I hope the administration will support it this time, that it won't get stripped out of conference; and that it will pass, and we will finally begin to end this war.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1545

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, we are all concerned about the ongoing war in Yemen, including civilian casualties in the conflict with the Houthis murderously using civilians as human shields.

The Iran-backed Houthis continue to launch indiscriminate attacks against the Saudi homeland, threatening Saudi civilians and more than 70,000 American citizens residing in Saudi Arabia.

These murderous attacks target civilians and civilian infrastructure, like the Abha International Airport, causing death, injury, and damage to property. This is an intentional targeting of civilians and is in no way a military target.

The terrorist-supporting regime of Iran is using the Houthis as proxies in the ongoing global war on terrorism.

We cannot forget the pain and suffering that the Houthis themselves have inflicted on the Yemeni citizens with the Houthi brutal subjugation and occupation.

One-sided initiatives that restrict U.S. support for Saudi Arabia, in word or deed, only telegraph more vulnerability that will lead to further attacks by the Houthis. We know the success of peace through strength and the failure of war through appeasement.

It is encouraging that, in recent weeks, the Biden administration's messaging has focused strongly on the Houthis' intransigence in ending the conflict in Yemen, calling on the Houthis to agree to a comprehensive cease-fire immediately.

We must stop terrorists overseas to protect our allies who are targeted by the terrorists. India has lost over 60,000 persons due to cross-border terrorism; Israel, this year, has had to face nearly 12,000 rockets provided by Iran to the Hamas terrorists in Gaza; and, sadly, we noted the 20th anniversary of 3,000 Americans killed on September 11, 2001.

We should be using our longstanding relationship with the Saudis to press them to take every possible precaution to prevent civilian casualties. For nearly a century, there has been a warm cultural, educational, military, and economic partnership with the people of Saudi Arabia.

But this amendment is too far detached from the sad realities of the Houthi attacks across the border and in Yemen. The drones and rockets have been provided by the terrorist-sponsoring regime of Iran, which oppresses its citizens and defames the extraordinary heritage of Persia.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF), the distinguished chair of the Intelligence Committee.

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Khanna amendment. I am very grateful to Representative KHANNA for his leadership.

Yemen and its people are suffering through a catastrophic tragedy. Sixteen million in Yemen are at risk of famine. This year alone, 400,000 children may die from severe malnutrition made so much worse by the conflict raging there.

Today, we have a powerful opportunity to help bring an end to this suffering by terminating the U.S. decision to provide military assistance to the Saudi Arabian coalition fueling Yemen's civil war. Our participation in this suffering simply cannot continue. We cannot be a party to the death of children and innocent civilians.

This is why I urge an emphatic ''yes'' in support of this amendment, to bring an end to the U.S. funding of the Saudi-led military campaign in Yemen.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I would like to reiterate and join, actually, with my colleagues to point out that it has been encouraging in recent weeks that the Biden administration has changed its messaging to strongly focus on the Houthis' intransigence in ending the conflict in Yemen and calling for the Houthis to agree to a comprehensive cease-fire immediately, as we also recognize, again, that we have had a 100-year relationship with the people of Saudi Arabia that has been so mutually beneficial for the people of Saudi Arabia, the United States, and our allies.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Speaker, I will end with this. A year ago, this exact amendment passed this body 240–185. The war has only gotten worse. Saudi Arabia has not lived up to its commitment to lift the blockade. The Saudis have not lived up to their commitment to stop the offensive strikes.

I hope that this amendment will pass with an even bigger majority this time, and I hope the people in the administration, who supported this amendment as private civilians, will support it in their current roles.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appear to have it.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MR. MEEKS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 30 printed in part C of House Report 117–125.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XIII, add the following:

SEC. 13__. DETERMINATION AND SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN DEFENSE SERVICES AND SUPPORT TO SAUDI ARABIA.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to continue to support and further efforts to bring an end to the conflict in Yemen;

(2) to ensure United States defense articles and services are not used for military operations resulting in civilian casualties;

(3) to ensure section 502 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2302; relating to utilization of defense articles) and section 4 of the Foreign Military Sales Act (22 U.S.C. 2754) are upheld and which describe the purposes for which military sales by the United States are authorized, including ''legitimate self-defense'', ''internal security'', and ''preventing or hindering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or the means of delivering such weapons''; and

(4) to work with allies and partners to address the ongoing humanitarian needs of Yemeni civilians.

(b) DETERMINATION AND REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, acting through the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, shall determine and report to appropriate congressional committees of whether the Government of Saudi Arabia has undertaken offensive airstrikes inside Yemen in the preceding year resulting in civilian casualties.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The determination and report required by this subsection shall include the following:

(A) A full description of any such airstrikes, including a detailed accounting of civilian casualties incorporating information from non-governmental sources.

(B) An identification of Government of Saudi Arabia air units responsible for any such airstrikes.

(C) A description of aircraft and munitions used in any such airstrikes.

(3) FORM.—The report required by this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex if necessary.

(c) PROHIBITION ON AUTHORIZING CERTAIN FOREIGN MILITARY SALES TO SAUDI ARABIA.—Upon issuance of an affirmation determination and report pursuant to subsection (b) with respect to offensive airstrikes inside Yemen in the preceding year resulting in civilian casualties, the President may not proceed with any Foreign Military Sale (FMS) using funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act authorizing the export to the Government of Saudi Arabia of defense services related to the sustainment or maintenance of United States-provided aircraft belonging to military units determined to have undertaken such airstrikes.

(d) EXCEPTION RELATING TO TERRITORIAL DEFENSE AND COUNTERTERRORISM OPERATIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the prohibition in subsection (c) shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose any restrictions or prohibitions on any Foreign Military Sale of defense services relating to aircraft engaging in operations—

(1) preventing or degrading the ability of Houthi (Ansar Allah) forces to launch missiles and unmanned aircraft strikes into the territory of Saudi Arabia;

(2) related directly to counterterrorism efforts against Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and its affiliates;

(3) designed to provide territorial air defense; or

(4) directly related to the defense of United States facilities or military or diplomatic personnel located in Saudi Arabia.

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise to speak on Meeks amendment No. 30.

The facts are plain. Saudi Arabia and its partners have perpetuated a catastrophic and devastating military campaign in Yemen since 2015, with no end in sight and without regard to civilian casualties.

Saudi Arabia's brutal Yemen war has resulted in the world's largest humanitarian crisis, pushed millions of Yemenis to starvation, and decimated Yemen's civilian infrastructure.

Although the frequency and the intensity of the Saudi military's bombing campaign has decreased as it has engaged in efforts to end the war through international negotiations, unfortunately strikes resulting in civilian casualties have continued.

Between January and March 2021, airstrike incidents causing civilian casualties in Yemen actually increased as compared to the previous 3-month period at the end of 2020.

On one such strike on March 7, 2021, Saudi aircraft bombed the residential areas in Sanaa for the first time in months, leaving four civilians injured.

Later in March and into April, further strikes continued, striking transportation infrastructure, residential areas, and a marketplace, leaving dozens of civilians injured, including two children.

The Biden administration took the important step earlier this year of suspending the deliveries of certain weapons to the Saudi military in response to this pattern of actions, as well as appointing veteran diplomat Tim Lenderking as Special Envoy to Yemen.

However, despite these actions and repeated congressional statements and efforts, the Saudi air force has continued conducting strikes in Yemen that have resulted in civilian casualties using U.S. support.

That is why I am introducing this amendment, with the support of Representatives DEUTCH and LIEU and Chairmen SMITH and SCHIFF, to suspend U.S. sustainment and maintenance to Saudi air units conducting strikes that result in Yemeni civilian casualties.

My amendment also requires a thorough set of reporting requirements to Congress on the extent and details of Saudi offensive air operations and civilian casualties.

It also includes exceptions for necessary counterterrorism operations against al-Qaida and its affiliates, territorial air defense, and defense of U.S. personnel and facilities.

Houthi militants and the Iranian military continue to launch explosive-laden drones and ballistic missiles into Saudi Arabia at civilian areas and infrastructure, including many areas

where American civilians live and work.

While we seek to urgently address the tragic toll of civilian casualties borne by Yemeni civilians as a result of the Saudi military's expansive air campaign, we recognize that Saudi Arabia does have a right and a need to defend itself, which this amendment provides for.

In short, by suspending ongoing sustainment and maintenance of Saudi aircraft shown to have conducted airstrikes resulting in civilian casualties, we take a critical and necessary step to ensuring the United States is not complicit in or supportive of this destructive, tragic war.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition, with the great appreciation of our chairman, GREG MEEKS—great appreciation, even if I disagree.

We are all concerned about the ongoing war in Yemen, including the civilian casualties in the conflict due to the Houthis using human shields.

However, sadly, many are focused disproportionately on Saudi Arabia while the Iran-backed Houthis continue to terrorize the people of Yemen and launch intentional, indiscriminate attacks against the Saudi homeland of innocent civilians, where 70,000 Americans live and work.

We need to be aware of how the rhetoric in America regarding Saudi Arabia and the Yemen war empowers the Houthis to engage in further aggression with the murderous, intentional attacks on Saudi citizens, using drones and rockets provided by the terrorist-sponsoring regime in Iran, which oppresses its citizens and defames the extraordinary heritage of Persia. Iran perpetuates the ongoing global war on terrorism.

It is encouraging that, in recent weeks, the Biden administration's messaging has strongly focused on the Houthis' intransigence in ending the conflict in Yemen, calling on the Houthis to agree to a comprehensive cease-fire immediately.

Additionally, the President already announced his plan to end U.S. support for offensive operations in Yemen, including relevant arms sales.

We should wait and see the results of this new policy before adding further legislative restrictions. We should be using our longstanding relationship with the Saudis to press them to take every precaution against civilian casualties. For nearly a century, there has been a warm cultural, educational, military, and economic partnership with the wonderful people of Saudi Arabia.

While the amendment contains specified exceptions, it does not address the core challenge of trying to rehabilitate the U.S.-Saudi partnership while trying to improve Saudi actions with respect to civilian protections as Houthis murderously use human shields.

I do not think this amendment helps protect our national security interests in the Middle East, nor will it measurably change Saudi actions. We should be standing for the success of peace through strength and not the failure of war through appeasement.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Middle East, North Africa and Global Counterterrorism of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York has only 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. MEEKS. I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH).

Mr. DEUTCH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of Chairman MEEKS' amendment, which would clarify and advance the administration's January decision to suspend offensive support for the Saudi-led coalition's operations in Yemen.

The crisis in Yemen continues to devastate innocent civilians who suffer at the hands of Houthi assaults, coalition airstrikes, and a de facto blockade that hinders the transit of necessary goods, like food, fuel, and medicine.

The war in Yemen will not be solved by military operations. The parties must commit to political negotiations to end this conflict. But as military operations continue, it is critical that the United States does not play a role in supporting further civilian bloodshed.

This amendment requires the Department of State and Department of Defense to ascertain whether any coalition strikes resulted in civilian casualties and, in turn, suspend U.S. support and maintenance to those units.

The House voted overwhelmingly to end U.S. support for the Saudi coalition's offensive, and it is imperative that we follow through on that promise while ensuring that we protect the vital interests of the United States.

We cannot allow human suffering in Yemen to continue unabated. Children are starving. COVID is raging. Enough is enough.

Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman MEEKS for his leadership, and I urge support for this amendment.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I will disagree with Chairman TED DEUTCH. Usually, we agree.

Additionally, I disagree with Chairman GREG MEEKS, but I do appreciate the chairman's recognition of the Iranian and Houthi drone attacks on civilian communities where large numbers of Americans live.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote for this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1600

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appear to have it.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 34 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MRS. CAROLYN B. MALONEY OF NEW YORK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 35 printed in part C of House Report 117–125.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of title XI, add the following:

Subtitle B—PLUM Act

SEC. 1121. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Periodically Listing Updates to Management Act'' or the ''PLUM Act''.

SEC. 1122. ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC WEBSITE ON GOVERNMENT POLICY AND SUPPORTING POSITIONS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 3330f. Government policy and supporting position data

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) AGENCY.—The term 'agency' means—

''(A) any Executive agency, the United States Postal Service, and the Postal Regulatory Commission;

''(B) the Architect of the Capitol, the Government Accountability Office, the Government Publishing Office, and the Library of Congress; and

''(C) the Executive Office of the President and any component within such Office (including any successor component), including—

''(i) the Council of Economic Advisors;

''(ii) the Council on Environmental Quality;

''(iii) the National Security Council;

''(iv) the Office of the Vice President;

''(v) the Office of Policy Development;

''(vi) the Office of Administration;

''(vii) the Office of Management and Budget;

''(viii) the Office of the United States Trade Representative;

''(ix) the Office of Science and Technology Policy;

''(x) the Office of National Drug Control Policy; and

''(xi) the White House Office, including the White House Office of Presidential Personnel.

''(2) COVERED WEBSITE.—The term 'covered website' means the website established and maintained by the Director under subsection (b).

''(3) DIRECTOR.—The term 'Director' means the Director of the Office of Personnel Management.

''(4) APPOINTEE.—The term 'appointee'—

''(A) means an individual serving in a policy and supporting position; and

''(B) includes an individual serving in such a position temporarily in an acting capacity in accordance with—

''(i) sections 3345 through 3349d (commonly referred to as the 'Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998');

''(ii) any other statutory provision described in section 3347(a)(1); or

''(iii) a Presidential appointment described in section 3347(a)(2).

''(5) POLICY AND SUPPORTING POSITION.—The term 'policy and supporting position' means—

''(A) a position that requires appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

''(B) a position that requires or permits appointment by the President or Vice President, without the advice and consent of the Senate;

''(C) a position occupied by a limited term appointee, limited emergency appointee, or noncareer appointee in the Senior Executive Service, as defined under paragraphs (5), (6), and (7), respectively, of section 3132(a);

''(D) a position of a confidential or policy-determining character under schedule C of subpart C of part 213 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation;

''(E) a position in the Senior Foreign Service;

''(F) any career position at an agency that, but for this section and section 2(b)(3) of the PLUM Act, would be included in the publication entitled 'United States Government Policy and Supporting Positions', commonly referred to as the 'Plum Book'; and

''(G) any other position classified at or above level GS–14 of the General Schedule (or equivalent) that is excepted from the competitive service by law because of the confidential or policy-determining nature of the position duties.

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF WEBSITE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the PLUM Act, the Director shall establish, and thereafter maintain, a public website containing the following information for the President then in office and for each subsequent President:

''(1) Each policy and supporting position in the Federal Government, including any such position that is vacant.

''(2) The name of each individual who—

''(A) is serving in a position described in paragraph (1); or

''(B) previously served in a position described in such paragraph under the applicable President.

''(3) Information on any Government-wide or agency-wide limitation on the total number of positions in the Senior Executive Service under section 3133 or 3132, and for the total number of positions in Schedule C of subpart C of part 213 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, and total number of individuals occupying such positions.

''(c) CONTENTS.—With respect to any policy and supporting position listed on the covered website, the Director shall include—

''(1) the agency, and agency component, (including the agency and bureau code used by the Office of Management and Budget) in which the position is located;

''(2) the name of the position;

''(3) the name of the individual occupying such position (if any);

''(4) the geographic location of the position, including the city, State or province, and country;

''(5) the pay system under which the position is paid;

''(6) the level, grade, or rate of pay;

''(7) the term or duration of the appointment (if any);

''(8) the expiration date, in the case of a time-limited appointment;

''(9) a unique identifier for each appointee to enable tracking such appointee across positions;

''(10) whether the position is vacant, and in the case of a vacancy, for positions for which appointment is required to be made by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the name of the acting official, and, for other positions, the name of the official performing the duties of the vacant position.

''(d) CURRENT DATA.—For each agency, the Director shall indicate the date that the agency last updated the data.

''(e) FORMAT.—The Director shall make the data on the covered website available to the public at no cost over the internet in a searchable, sortable, downloadable, and machine-readable format so that the data qualifies as an open Government data asset, as defined in section 3502 of title 44.

''(f) AUTHORITY OF DIRECTOR.—

''(1) INFORMATION REQUIRED.—Each agency shall provide to the Director any information that the Director determines necessary to establish and maintain the covered website, including the information uploaded pursuant to paragraph (4).

''(2) REQUIREMENTS FOR AGENCIES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the PLUM Act, the Director shall issue instructions to agencies with specific requirements for the provision or uploading of information required under paragraph (1), including—

''(A) specific data standards that an agency shall follow to ensure that the information is complete, accurate, and reliable;

''(B) data quality assurance methods; and

''(C) the timeframe during which an agency shall provide or upload the information, including the timeframe described under paragraph (4).

''(3) PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY.—The Director shall identify on the covered website any agency that has failed to provide—

''(A) the information required by the Director;

''(B) complete, accurate, and reliable information; or

''(C) the information during the timeframe specified by the Director.

''(4) MONTHLY UPDATES.—

''(A) Not later than 90 days after the date the covered website is established, and not less than once during each 30 day period thereafter, the head of each agency shall upload to the covered website updated information (if any) on—

''(i) the policy and supporting positions in the agency;

''(ii) the appointees occupying such positions in the agency; and

''(iii) the former appointees who served in the agency under the President then in office.

''(B) Information provided under subparagraph (A) shall supplement, not supplant, previously provided data under such subparagraph.

''(5) OPM HELP DESK.—The Director shall establish a central help desk, to be operated by not more than one full-time employee, to assist any agency with implementing this section.

''(6) COORDINATION.—The Director may designate one or more Federal agencies to participate in the development, establishment, operation, and support of the covered website. With respect to any such designation, the Director may specify the scope of the responsibilities of the Federal agency so designated.

''(7) DATA STANDARDS AND TIMING.—The Director shall make available on the covered website information regarding on data collection standards, quality assurance methods, and time frames for reporting data to the Director.

''(8) REGULATIONS.—The Director may prescribe regulations necessary for the administration of this section.

''(g) RESPONSIBILITY OF AGENCIES.—

''(1) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—Each agency shall comply with the instructions and guidance issued by the Director to carry out this subtitle, and, upon request of the Director, shall provide appropriate assistance to the Director to ensure the successful operation of the covered website in the manner and within the timeframe specified by the Director under subsection (f)(2).

''(2) ENSURING COMPLETENESS, ACCURACY, AND RELIABILITY.—With respect to any submission of information described in paragraph (1), the head of an agency shall include an explanation of how the agency ensured the information is complete, accurate, and reliable, and a certification that such information is complete, accurate, and reliable.

''(h) INFORMATION VERIFICATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than semiannually, the Director, in coordination with the White House Office of Presidential Personnel, shall confirm that the information on the covered website is complete, accurate, reliable, and up-to-date. On the date of any such confirmation, the Director shall publish on the covered website a certification that such confirmation has been made.

''(2) AUTHORITY OF DIRECTOR.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Director may—

''(A) request additional information from an agency; and

''(B) use any additional information provided to the Director or the White House Office of Presidential Personnel for the purposes of verification.

''(3) PUBLIC COMMENT.—The Director shall establish a process under which members of the public may provide feedback regarding the accuracy of the information on the covered website.

''(i) DATA ARCHIVING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after a transitional inauguration day (as defined in section 3349a), the Director, in consultation with the Archivist of the United States, shall archive the data that was compiled on the covered website for the preceding presidential administration.

''(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Director shall make the data described in paragraph (1) publicly available over the internet—

''(A) on, or through a link on, the covered website;

''(B) at no cost; and

''(C) in a searchable, sortable, downloadable, and machine-readable format.

''(j) REPORTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than one year after the covered website is established and not less than annually thereafter, the Director, in coordination with the White House Office of Presidential Personnel, shall publish a report on the covered website that contains summary level information on the demographics of any appointee. Such report

shall provide such information in a structured data format that is searchable, sortable, and downloadable, makes use of common identifiers wherever possible, and contains current and historical data regarding such information.

''(2) CONTENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each report published under paragraph (1) shall include self-identified data on race, ethnicity, tribal affiliation, gender, disability, sexual orientation, veteran status, and whether the appointee is over the age of 40 with respect to each type of appointee. Such a report shall allow for users of the covered website to view the type of appointee by agency or component, along with these self-identified data, alone and in combination, to the greatest level detail possible without allowing the identification of individual appointees.

''(B) OPTION TO NOT SPECIFY.—When collecting each category of data described in subparagraph (A), each appointee shall be allowed an option to not specify with respect to any such category.

''(C) CONSULTATION.—The Director shall consult with the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate regarding reports published under this subsection and the information in such reports to determine whether the intent of this section is being fulfilled and if additional information or other changes are needed for such reports.

''(3) EXCLUSION OF CAREER POSITIONS.—For purposes of applying the term 'appointee' in this subsection, such term does not include any individual appointed to a position described in subsection (a)(5)(F).''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter I of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''3330f. Government policy and supporting position data.''.

(b) OTHER MATTERS.—

(1) GAO REVIEW AND REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date such website is established, the Comptroller General shall conduct a review, and issue a briefing or report, on the implementation of this subtitle and the amendments made by this subtitle. The review shall include—

(A) the quality of data required to be collected and whether such data is complete, accurate, timely, and reliable;

(B) any challenges experienced by agencies in implementing this subtitle and the amendments made by this subtitle; and

(C) any suggestions or modifications to enhance compliance with this subtitle and the amendments made by this subtitle, including best practices for agencies to follow.

(2) SUNSET OF PLUM BOOK.—Beginning on January 1, 2024, such website shall serve as the public directory for policy and supporting positions in the Government, and the publication entitled ''United States Government Policy and Supporting Positions'', commonly referred to as the ''Plum Book'', shall no longer be issued or published.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this amendment, which contains my bill to increase transparency and accountability of senior leaders in the executive branch, called the Periodically Listing Updates to Management Act or PLUM Act.

This bill would require the Office of Personnel Management to maintain a current publicly available online directory of senior government leaders.

Currently, a comprehensive list of people appointed by the President is available only once every four years in a publication referred to as the Plum Book.

The Plum Book provides only a snapshot in time and does not reflect changes that occur between publications. As a result, current information about senior administration officials is often outdated and difficult to find. In the digital age, providing Americans with a list of top Federal officials once every four years is simply unacceptable.

This bill would implement recommendations made by the Government Accountability Office and the Administrative Conference of the United States by modernizing and expanding the current publication of the Plum Book and aligning it with modern data standards.

The Committee on Oversight and Reform considered this bill in June of this year, and it was approved on a voice vote.

The Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee approved a similar bill last Congress with broad bipartisan support, and the PLUM Act has been strongly endorsed by a bipartisan group of more than two dozen civil society organizations and experts.

I want to thank my cosponsors on the bill: Representatives CONNOLLY, SARBANES, NORTON, MFUME, and CASTRO.

I also want to thank my colleague, Representative OCASIO-CORTEZ for introducing the Political Appointments Inclusion and Diversity Act, which requires OPM to coordinate with the White House to make a summary of demographic information on political appointees publicly available. The requirements in her bill are included in the PLUM Act.

We should be working together and working toward making our government more transparent for the American people and more representative of everyone in our country. The PLUM Act would provide timely and transparent information about senior government officials who are making decisions impacting the lives of millions. It would shine a light on who is at the table in our government and who is not.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FALLON. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FALLON. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to amendment 35, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The amendment would establish an online public directory of political appointees at the Office of Personnel Management.

I want to thank Ranking Member ROGERS for his extraordinary leadership throughout this process. I want to echo his words from his opening testimony on Monday before the House Rules Committee where he urged the committee to ''keep out superfluous amendments that are not related to the Department of Defense.''

Unfortunately, this advice fell upon deaf ears with regard to this particular amendment. This politically charged amendment is wholly outside HASC's jurisdiction. It does not belong in the NDAA.

This lies solely within the jurisdiction of the House Oversight and Reform Committee, and the reasoning as to why we are debating this as a measure in the NDAA is absolutely beyond me.

The Plum Book is already available online, and as of 2012 has already been published in a more searchable and accessible format. Given that the Plum Book is already accessible online in two separate locations, there is no justification whatsoever for the measure's authorization for $7 million in appropriated taxpayer money to build this new online database.

This amendment goes beyond the original intent of the Plum Book by creating a continuously updated website listing thousands of political appointees and senior government officials, which may dissuade good people from serving in future Presidential administrations and risk abuse by enabling political targeting.

A tool that is updated monthly is not a transitional resource between administrations but, rather, a database that can be readily exploited by political activists to track down and target politically appointed leaders.

Political appointees are already accountable to the duly elected President whom they serve, and the President, of course, is accountable to the American people every 4 years and to Congress each day of his or her term.

Even more concerning is requiring the OPM Director to publish a report containing information on any appointee's demographics, including self-identified data on race, ethnicity, Tribal affiliation, gender, disability, sexual orientation, veteran status, and whether the appointee is over the age of 40.

Although the bill language claims to make the information anonymous, the mere fact that OPM would be in possession of this personal information, which is utterly unrelated and immaterial to the position to which the person is being appointed, could have a chilling effect on future political appointees.

Additionally, there appear to be no safeguards in this amendment protecting this personal information from subsequent disclosure, whether through a FOIA request or a cyber

breach. We have already seen during this Congress the multiple cyber breaches at various Federal agencies.

If we can't secure the information collected by the Federal Government, then the government shouldn't be in possession of that information to begin with.

This provision in and of itself is egregious.

Transparency and accountability are essential to our constitutional government, but this amendment neglects the necessary safeguards to protect Federal employees.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues, what protections are in the PLUM Act to ensure that the database cannot be abused by activists to target and harass public officials?

What protections exist in this amendment to protect officials who are serving in sensitive, national security positions?

Why is it truly necessary, given that political appointees are already accountable to the public through their service under an elected President?

Don't you agree that this sensitive, private information this amendment seeks is not appropriate for the government to be collecting from our civil servants?

Shouldn't we instead be concerned about the effectiveness of our government leadership?

This amendment is a slippery slope to requiring, collecting, and publishing the same information about our broader Federal workforce.

Until these questions can be answered with sound policy, and our Federal agencies can guarantee the cybersecurity and other security of this information, I urge my colleagues to oppose this nongermane amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that I disagree with the gentleman strongly. We need to move into the modern age. Right now all information is on the internet. It is digital and it is available. The bill would merely require the Office of Personnel Management to maintain a current, publicly available, online directory of senior government officials so that anyone could access it at any time.

A comprehensive list is already out there, as you said, but it is printed only once every four years in a book that is called the Plum Book, and it is only a snapshot. It is not up to date.

This bill is about modernizing the Plum Book and aligning it to modern data standards. That is what this is about.

Information on senior leaders in government may already be obtained by outside groups through FOIA, freedom of information requests, or paid subscription services. There are paid subscription services, and you can get it through a freedom of information. So it is available.

OPM civil service regulations stipulate that certain information from personnel records for current and former Federal employees is available to the public, including names, present and past position titles, salaries, position descriptions, and duty stations.

Federal employees generally have no expectation of privacy regarding this information. It is available on all of us. It is available by private means, it is available through other means, through the FOIA, so why not make it available and easily used by the public?

I want to answer the gentleman's claim that identifying appointees publicly puts them at risk of political demonstrations or may make them not want to serve or whatever. He mentioned that this was a negative.

My time is running out, but right now there is an exception for national security positions that is recognized and reporting on demographic information is important to get to the public, too.

I strongly support this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would just urge opposition to this nongermane, intrusive, and overreaching amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2043's inclusion in the National Defense Authorization Act.

I want to thank the distinguished Chairwoman of the Committee on Oversight and Reform for working with Mr. SARBANES and me to improve the bicameral Periodically Listing Updates to Management (PLUM) Act.

And I want to thank Mr. SMITH for including this provision in the NDAA.

This provision builds on my previous efforts to make government more transparent and accountable.

This provision seeks to update and modernize the "Plum Book," which is a publication that includes a comprehensive list of positions appointed by the president and the individuals who hold those positions.

Because it is published every four years, the Plum Book provides only a snapshot in time and does not reflect changes that occur between publications. The publication, therefore, is almost immediately outdated.

Moreover, it is often inaccurate, listing positions that no longer exist in government or missing newly-established ones.

To provide more timely, transparent, and accurate information, the PLUM Act provisions would require: the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to develop and maintain a publicly accessible website with data on senior leaders in government that meets modem data standards; all federal agencies to share data on senior officials with OPM; and OPM to coordinate with the White House every six months to confirm that information is complete, accurate, reliable, and up to date.

Information on senior leaders in government is already available—although you have to make a Freedom of Information Act, or FOIA, request to get it.

OPM civil service regulations stipulate that certain information from personnel records for current and former federal employees be available to the public, including names, present and past position titles, salaries, position descriptions, and duty stations.

The people we serve have a right to know who is serving them. And they should not have to file endless information requests to get that information.

And OPM guidance already provides exceptions to the release of the names of individuals in sensitive national security positions.

The bill also begins federal efforts to track the demographics of our senior leaders in federal government.

It also allows individuals to opt out of providing such demographic data. So no potential applicant will be forced to share their demographic information. It's voluntary and helps us determine whether our nation's leadership reflects the population it serves.

The PLUM Act is about promoting accountability in our federal government leaders. And it already strikes the right balance between privacy and transparency.

In the 116th Congress, the PLUM Act was favorably reported out of the House Committee on Oversight and Reform and the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. This Congress, it's time for enactment.

The PLUM Act implements Government Accountability Office recommendations, and is endorsed by 24 bipartisan organizations and experts.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this legislation and urge its inclusion in the NDAA.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appear to have it.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON OF GEORGIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 36 printed in part C of House Report 117–125.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. LIMITATION ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TRANSFER OF PERSONAL PROPERTY TO LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2576a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking ''counterdrug, counterterrorism, `disaster-related emergency preparedness, and border security activities'' and inserting ''counterterrorism''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking '', the Director of National Drug Control Policy,'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (5), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (6), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(7) the recipient submits to the Department of Defense a description of how the recipient expects to use the property;

''(8) the recipient certifies to the Department of Defense that if the recipient determines that the property is surplus to the needs of the recipient, the recipient will return the property to the Department of Defense;

''(9) with respect to a recipient that is not a Federal agency, the recipient certifies to the Department of Defense that the recipient notified the local community of the request for personal property under this section by—

''(A) publishing a notice of such request on a publicly accessible Internet website;

''(B) posting such notice at several prominent locations in the jurisdiction of the recipient; and

''(C) ensuring that such notices were available to the local community for a period of not less than 30 days; and

''(10) the recipient has received the approval of the city council or other local governing body to acquire the personal property sought under this section.'';

(3) by striking subsections (d) and (e);

(4) by redesignating subsections (f) and (g) as subsections (o) and (p), respectively; and

(5) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsections:

''(d) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION ACCOUNTING FOR TRANSFERRED PROPERTY.—(1) For each fiscal year, the Secretary shall submit to Congress certification in writing that each Federal or State agency to which the Secretary has transferred property under this section—

''(A) has provided to the Secretary documentation accounting for all controlled property, including arms and ammunition, that the Secretary has transferred to the agency, including any item described in subsection (f) so transferred before the date of the enactment of the Stop Militarizing Law Enforcement Act; and

''(B) with respect to a non-Federal agency, carried out each of paragraphs (5) through (8) of subsection (b).

''(2) If the Secretary cannot provide a certification under paragraph (1) for a Federal or State agency, the Secretary may not transfer additional property to that agency under this section.

''(e) ANNUAL REPORT ON EXCESS PROPERTY.—Before making any property available for transfer under this section, the Secretary shall annually submit to Congress a description of the property to be transferred together with a certification that the transfer of the property would not violate this section or any other provision of law.

''(f) LIMITATIONS ON TRANSFERS.—(1) The Secretary may not transfer to Federal, Tribal, State, or local law enforcement agencies the following under this section:

''(A) Controlled firearms, ammunition, bayonets, grenade launchers, grenades (including stun and flash-bang) and explosives.

''(B) Controlled vehicles, highly mobile multi-wheeled vehicles, mine-resistant ambush-protected vehicles, trucks, truck dump, truck utility, and truck carryall.

''(C) Drones that are armored, weaponized, or both.

''(D) Controlled aircraft that—

''(i) are combat configured or combat coded; or

''(ii) have no established commercial flight application.

''(E) Silencers.

''(F) Long-range acoustic devices.

''(G) Items in the Federal Supply Class of banned items.

''(2) The Secretary may not require, as a condition of a transfer under this section, that a Federal or State agency demonstrate the use of any small arms or ammunition.

''(3) The limitations under this subsection shall also apply with respect to the transfer of previously transferred property of the Department of Defense from one Federal or State agency to another such agency.

''(4)(A) The Secretary may waive the applicability of paragraph (1) to a vehicle described in subparagraph (B) of such paragraph (other than a mine-resistant ambush-protected vehicle), if the Secretary determines that such a waiver is necessary for disaster or rescue purposes or for another purpose where life and public safety are at risk, as demonstrated by the proposed recipient of the vehicle.

''(B) If the Secretary issues a waiver under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

''(i) submit to Congress notice of the waiver, and post such notice on a public Internet website of the Department, by not later than 30 days after the date on which the waiver is issued; and

''(ii) require, as a condition of the waiver, that the recipient of the vehicle for which the waiver is issued provides public notice of the waiver and the transfer, including the type of vehicle and the purpose for which it is transferred, in the jurisdiction where the recipient is located by not later than 30 days after the date on which the waiver is issued.

''(5) The Secretary may provide for an exemption to the limitation under subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1) in the case of parts for aircraft described in such subparagraph that are transferred as part of regular maintenance of aircraft in an existing fleet.

''(6) The Secretary shall require, as a condition of any transfer of property under this section, that the Federal or State agency that receives the property shall return the property to the Secretary if the agency—

''(A) is investigated by the Department of Justice for any violation of civil liberties; or

''(B) is otherwise found to have engaged in widespread abuses of civil liberties.

''(g) CONDITIONS FOR EXTENSION OF PROGRAM.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for any fiscal year may not be obligated or expended to carry out this section unless the Secretary submits to Congress certification that for the preceding fiscal year that—

''(1) each Federal or State agency that has received controlled property transferred under this section has—

''(A) demonstrated 100 percent accountability for all such property, in accordance with paragraph (2) or (3), as applicable; or

''(B) been suspended from the program pursuant to paragraph (4);

''(2) with respect to each non-Federal agency that has received controlled property under this section, the State coordinator responsible for each such agency has verified that the coordinator or an agent of the coordinator has conducted an in-person inventory of the property transferred to the agency and that 100 percent of such property was accounted for during the inventory or that the agency has been suspended from the program pursuant to paragraph (4);

''(3) with respect to each Federal agency that has received controlled property under this section, the Secretary of Defense or an agent of the Secretary has conducted an in-person inventory of the property transferred to the agency and that 100 percent of such property was accounted for during the inventory or that the agency has been suspended from the program pursuant to paragraph (4);

''(4) the eligibility of any agency that has received controlled property under this section for which 100 percent of the property was not accounted for during an inventory described in paragraph (1) or (2), as applicable, to receive any property transferred under this section has been suspended; and

''(5) each State coordinator has certified, for each non-Federal agency located in the State for which the State coordinator is responsible that—

''(A) the agency has complied with all requirements under this section; or

''(B) the eligibility of the agency to receive property transferred under this section has been suspended; and

''(6) the Secretary of Defense has certified, for each Federal agency that has received property under this section that—

''(A) the agency has complied with all requirements under this section; or

''(B) the eligibility of the agency to receive property transferred under this section has been suspended.

''(h) PROHIBITION ON OWNERSHIP OF CONTROLLED PROPERTY.—A Federal or State agency that receives controlled property under this section may never take ownership of the property.

''(i) NOTICE TO CONGRESS OF PROPERTY DOWNGRADES.—Not later than 30 days before downgrading the classification of any item of personal property from controlled or Federal Supply Class, the Secretary shall submit to Congress notice of the proposed downgrade.

''(j) NOTICE TO CONGRESS OF PROPERTY CANNIBALIZATION.—Before the Defense Logistics Agency authorizes the recipient of property transferred under this section to cannibalize the property, the Secretary shall submit to Congress notice of such authorization, including the name of the recipient requesting the authorization, the purpose of the proposed cannibalization, and the type of property proposed to be cannibalized.

''(k) QUARTERLY REPORTS ON USE OF CONTROLLED EQUIPMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the last day of a fiscal quarter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on any uses of controlled property transferred under this section during that fiscal quarter.

''(l) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days after the last day of a fiscal year, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the following for the preceding fiscal year:

''(1) The percentage of equipment lost by recipients of property transferred under this section, including specific information about the type of property lost, the monetary value of such property, and the recipient that lost the property.

''(2) The transfer of any new (condition code A) property transferred under this section, including specific information about the type of property, the recipient of the property, the monetary value of each item of the property, and the total monetary value of all such property transferred during the fiscal year.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to any transfer of property made after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my bipartisan amendment to end the Defense Department's militarization of police departments across the Nation.

I think we can all agree that community confidence in law enforcement is at an all-time low, and a huge factor in this loss of confidence is the militarization of our police departments across the Nation.

This trend has been exacerbated by the 1033 program that creates a pipeline to transfer surplus military weapons from war zones directly to domestic law enforcement agencies.

These law enforcement agencies, without consent of the civilian authorities, obtain military grade weaponry directly from the war zones of Iraq and Afghanistan, and it is the civilian authorities who should decide whether such equipment is needed, not the law enforcement agencies themselves.

The approval of city councils, county commissions, and other civilian authorities is bypassed under the 1033 program, and this amendment would fix that. It would stop law enforcement agencies from acquiring military-grade weaponry without the consent of the governed.

They oftentimes have no need for these weapons of war, nor are they trained as to how and when to use the equipment, but a requirement in the 1033 program mandates that the acquired equipment be placed into use within 12 months of acquisition. This mandate has resulted in the misuse of the equipment and abuse of civilians against whom it was used.

The result has been communities alienated and a loss of confidence in law enforcement. Momentum is building toward reform of the 1033 program. American communities are not and should not be turned into battlefields, and people in those communities should not be looked at as enemy combatants.

The ending of the war in Afghanistan makes it even more important than ever that we close down this pipeline of military-grade weapons from foreign war zones to the streets of our Nation.

Over 17,000 pieces of military equipment have been declared excess or surplus and sent to the Defense Logistics Agency for distribution on our streets.

The time is now to act, and I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on my amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1615

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

I fully support our law enforcement community, and particularly those in small and rural communities like those that pepper my entire congressional district. Those are the ones that benefit the most from the 1033 program.

Limiting military equipment transfers would significantly impede their ability to do their jobs to keep us safe. We need to be supporting our law enforcement community, not making their missions more difficult.

For that reason I oppose this amendment and urge a ''no'' vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, a small law enforcement agency being able to order massive amounts of military equipment directly from the battlefields of this country and to do it without consent of the governed is wrong, and that is what this amendment will get at.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN), my friend and colleague, and a great member of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Alabama for yielding me time to speak on the importance of section 1033 of the military surplus program.

My Democratic colleagues frequently argue the 1033 program exists to militarize our police by providing lethal equipment. They claim the program transfers weapons of war to the police. They continue to perpetuate this misleading narrative to advance their dangerous crusade against law enforcement.

Mr. Speaker, I have spoken with law enforcement in my district. The 1033 program has helped them acquire a number of needed pieces of equipment, including heavy rescue vehicles.

In 2015, a perpetrator in Polk County, Florida, my home district, wearing a bulletproof vest infiltrated a police line and had a shootout with our SWAT team. He had a stockpile of weapons, including AR–15s and AK–47s, and he used them to fire 93 rounds at deputies attempting to take him into custody. Sadly, John Mikula, a Polk County EMT, was shot and injured during the shootout.

If not for this armored SWAT military surplus vehicle acquired through the 1033 program, more deputies might have been injured or killed.

The 1033 program provides law enforcement agencies with needed heavy-duty equipment at little to no cost.

It is taxpayer friendly and efficient to recycle, reuse, and extend the life of equipment bought by taxpayers. It would be wasteful to simply discard this gear.

Many of the types of vehicles are also used during hurricane recovery to rescue stranded citizens. The 1033 program also provides tents, generators, and air conditioners that are used for natural disaster field facilities.

Mr. Speaker, I am a military veteran and familiar with weapons of war. I have never seen rescue vehicles, tents, generators, or air conditioners used or referred to as weapons of war.

Our law enforcement agencies use the 1033 program to acquire equipment that protects our officers and serves our communities.

This amendment is another ridiculous amendment to defund and undermine the men and women who protect us and put their lives on the line.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, rather than defund police, this amendment restores civilian authority over law enforcement.

And I will submit to you that a small law enforcement agency doesn't need a military-grade tank to rescue stranded individuals due to a hurricane or something like that, some kind of a natural disaster. You don't need a military tank to do that.

And no law enforcement agency should be able to order that equipment directly from the battlefield without the consent of the governed.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD), my good friend and a former sheriff.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from Alabama for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this amendment, which would unnecessarily restrict the Department of Defense from transferring surplus equipment to local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies.

We all remember the tragic Pulse nightclub shooting in my home State of Florida.

During their response, law enforcement officers set off a controlled explosion to distract the shooter and used an armored vehicle to breach the walls of the nightclub to gain entry.

One of the entry officers was literally shot in the head, but his life was saved by his antiballistic helmet. Now, I believe had the gentleman across the aisle been an entry officer that night, he might have a different opinion on the equipment that is necessary at those scenes.

Under this amendment, those officers would not have had the explosives, the armored vehicle, or the antiballistic helmet to save their lives and many more lives that night.

This program works to get our law enforcement officers what they need to protect themselves and to protect our communities. I always promised my community that our law enforcement officers would be men and women of character, well equipped, properly deployed, and skillfully managed. The 1033 program helps achieve that goal with significant reductions of cost to hardworking taxpayers. We must not take that away. I urge a ''no'' vote.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, a large metropolitan law enforcement agency with the consent of the governed has the ability to purchase whatever equipment they need, but the bottom line is the civilian authorities get to decide, and the taxpayers pay for it.

But there should not be a supply line directly from the battlefield to a local law enforcement agency without consent of the governed and with the governed having to bear the cost of unnecessary equipment, as well as its misuse that contributes to the decline and confidence in law enforcement.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. NEHLS), another outstanding freshman.

Mr. NEHLS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this amendment. If passed, this amendment would greatly restrict law enforcement officer agencies throughout the country from obtaining lifesaving surplus military equipment like the OH–58 helicopter, and utility trucks, like the Humvee.

When I was sheriff of Fort Bend County, Texas, if I had to comply with this amendment, it would have limited my ability to save lives.

The 1033 program allowed me to obtain two surplus Army OH–58 helicopters saving county taxpayers thousands of dollars. They were free. Additionally, the program provided replacement parts to keep them flying at no cost.

After taking possession, we equipped them with lifesaving equipment and painted them with our department colors so everyone could see who was flying the helicopter.

The idea of saying we are militarizing our police departments, this is what the OH–58 looked like. This is me in Kentucky picking it up. Six weeks later, this is what they looked like. Does that look like a military helicopter? Absolutely not. So that argument holds no water.

In addition, county, city councils, and commissioners court must approve that equipment. It is not a rogue police chief; you must approve the equipment.

On several occasions, my department responded to silver alerts where senior adults were missing and couldn't be found. We deployed our helicopters to help search for them, and we were successful in many cases. And sadly, sir, some we were too late.

During Hurricane Harvey and other events, we used Humvees received out of Fort Hood to rescue hundreds of families stranded in high water. The typical law enforcement vehicle doesn't have the ability to forge through this high water where Humvees can, even up to 5 feet, and I have the pictures to prove it.

If the amendment passes, folks, you will be restricting law enforcement agencies from receiving this lifesaving equipment. I know the benefits of the program, because I participated in it. It works, and I respectfully ask Members to reject this amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS) has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, a pig with lipstick is still a pig, and a military-grade helicopter secured from the battlefields of Afghanistan is still a military-grade helicopter being used against the citizens.

Now, if the gentleman's jurisdiction, the city council or the county commissioner agreed to purchase and voted on that, agreed to accept the material, then that is good, but that is not required under the 1033 program, which allows law enforcement agencies to petition directly to the Department of Defense and get this equipment like those helicopters without the consent of the governed. And that is wrong.

Over the last several decades, the 1033 program has transferred more than $7.4 billion in surplus military equipment to over 8,000 Federal, Tribal, State, and local law enforcement agencies across the country.

When I first introduced this language in 2014, I have heard every single excuse why we should not do something about this program, but it needs to end. The militarization of our police departments needs to end so that we can begin the process of restoring confidence in law enforcement.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appear to have it.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. GARAMENDI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 38 printed in part C of House Report 117–125.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end of title XVI the following new subtitle:

Subtitle F—Ballistic Missiles

SEC. 1661. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) According to the Congressional Budget Office, the projected cost to sustain and modernize the United States nuclear arsenal, as of 2017, ''is $1.2 trillion in 2017 dollars over the 2017–2046 period: more than $800 billion to operate and sustain (that is, incrementally upgrade) nuclear forces and about $400 billion to modernize them''. With inflation, the cost rises to $1,700,000,000,000 and does not include the cost of the additional nuclear capabilities proposed in the 2018 Nuclear Posture Review.

(2) The Government Accountability Office found in July 2020 that the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration have still not taken meaningful steps to address affordability concerns or heeded the Government Accountability Office's recommendation to consider ''deferring the start of or cancelling specific modernization programs'', including the W87–1 warhead modification program, to address increases in the weapons activities budget requests of the National Nuclear Security Administration.

(3) The ground-based strategic deterrent program is expected to cost between $93,100,000,000 and $95,800,000,000 which does not include the cost of the W87–1 warhead modification program or the cost to produce new plutonium pits for the warhead. The total estimated life cycle cost of the ground based strategic deterrent program is $264,000,000,000, and the program is intended to replace 400 deployed Minuteman III missiles with more than 600 new missiles, to allow for test flights and spares.

(4) The Air Force awarded a sole-source contract to Northrop Grumman for the engineering and manufacturing component of the ground-based strategic deterrent program in September 2020, raising concerns that the absence of competition for the award may result in higher than projected costs to United States taxpayers.

(5) The National Nuclear Security Administration is also in the early stages of developing a replacement intercontinental ballistic missile warhead, the W87–1, and expanding plutonium pit production to build new warhead cores, costing at least $12,000,000,000 and $9,000,000,000, respectively, to meet the modernization needs of the ground-based strategic deterrent program.

(6) Maintaining and updating the current Minuteman III missiles is possible for multiple decades and, according to the Congressional Budget Office, through 2036 this would cost $37,000,000,000 less in 2017 dollars than developing and deploying the ground-based strategic deterrent program.

(7) On April 3, 2019, Lieutenant General Richard M. Clark, then-Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Strategic Deterrence and Nuclear Integration, noted in testimony before the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives that we have ''one more opportunity'' to conduct life extension on the Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile, indicating the technical feasibility of extending the Minuteman III missile despite his stated preference for the ground-based strategic deterrent.

(8) Even in the absence of an intercontinental ballistic missile leg of the triad, the 2018 Nuclear Posture Review signaled that the United States would have an assured retaliatory capability in the form of ballistic missile submarines, which are, ''at present, virtually undetectable, and there are no known, near-term credible threats to the survivability of the [ballistic missile submarine] force'', a benefit that will be enhanced as the Department of Defense moves to replace the Ohio class ballistic submarine fleet with the new Columbia class ballistic missile fleet.

(9) While intercontinental ballistic missiles had historically been the most responsive leg of the United States nuclear triad, advances in ballistic missile submarine communications now provide immediate dissemination of information during wartime.

(10) Intercontinental ballistic missiles cannot be recalled, leaving decision-makers with mere minutes to decide whether to launch the missiles before they are destroyed, known as a posture of ''launch on warning'' or ''launch under attack'' in the face of a perceived nuclear attack, greatly increasing the risk of a national leader initiating a nuclear war by mistake.

(11) In 1983, Stanislav Petrov, a former lieutenant colonel of the Soviet Air Defense Forces correctly identified a false warning in an early warning system that showed several United States incoming nuclear missiles, preventing Soviet leaders from launching a retaliatory response, earning Colonel Petrov the nickname ''the man who saved the world''.

(12) Former Secretary of Defense William Perry, who once briefed President Bill Clinton on a suspected Russian first nuclear strike, wrote that the ground-based leg of the nuclear triad is ''destabilizing because it invites an attack'' and intercontinental ballistic missiles are ''some of the most dangerous weapons in the world'' and ''could even trigger an accidental nuclear war''.

(13) General James Cartwright, former vice chair of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and former Commander of the United States Strategic Command, wrote, with Secretary Perry, ''[T]he greatest danger is not a Russian bolt but a US blunder—that we might accidentally stumble into nuclear war. As we make decisions about which weapons to buy, we should use this simple rule: If a nuclear weapon increases the risk of accidental war and is not needed to deter an intentional attack, we should not build it. . . . Certain nuclear weapons, such as...the [intercontinental ballistic missile], carry higher risks of accidental war that, fortunately, we no longer need to bear. We are safer without these expensive weapons, and it would be foolish to replace them.''.

(14) General George Lee Butler, the former Commander-in-Chief of the Strategic Air Command and subsequently Commander-in-Chief of the United States Strategic Command, said, ''I would have removed land-based missiles from our arsenal a long time ago. I'd be happy to put that mission on the submarines. So, with a significant fraction of bombers having a nuclear weapons capability that can be restored to alert very quickly, and with even a small component of Trident submarines—with all those missiles and all those warheads on patrol—it's hard to imagine we couldn't get by.''.

(15) While a sudden ''bolt from the blue'' first strike from a near-peer nuclear adversary is a highly unlikely scenario, extending the Minuteman III would maintain the purported role of the intercontinental ballistic missile leg of the triad to absorb such an attack.

SEC. 1662. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON SERVICE LIFE OF MINUTEMAN III INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES AND PAUSE IN DEVELOPMENT OF GROUND-BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT PROGRAM.

It is the policy of the United States that—

(1) the operational life of the Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles shall be safely extended until at least 2040; and

(2) the research, development, testing, and evaluation of the ground-based strategic deterrent program shall be paused until 2031.

SEC. 1663. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR GROUND BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT PROGRAM AND W87–1 WARHEAD MODIFICATION PROGRAM.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 for the Department or Defense or the National Nuclear Security Administration may be obligated or expended for the ground-based strategic deterrent program (including with respect to supporting infrastructure) or the W87–1 warhead modification program.

SEC. 1664. LIFE EXTENSION OF MINUTEMAN III INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES.

(a) LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAM.—Beginning not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall commence efforts for a life extension program of Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles to extend the life of such missiles to 2040.

(b) ELEMENTS OF PROGRAM.—In carrying out the life extension program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure the following:

(1) The program will incorporate new and necessary technologies that could also be incorporated in the future ground-based strategic deterrent program, including with respect to technologies that—

(A) increase the resilience against adversary missile defenses; and

(B) incorporate new nuclear command, control, and communications systems.

(2) The program will use nondestructive testing methods and technologies similar to the testing methods used by the Navy for Trident II D5 submarine launched ballistic missiles to reduce destructive testing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, the United States, Russia, and China are aggressively engaged in a new nuclear arms race. The rapid development by all three nations of new bombs, new stealth delivery systems, and near total reliance on space for observation and communications makes this new nuclear arms race far more dangerous than the previous arms race.

Therefore, in an effort to slow the pace and to create time for arms control negotiations to move forward, I rise to offer an amendment to the fiscal year 2022 National Defense Authorization Act that pauses the development and prohibits the funding for the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent, the GBSD, program and the associated W87–1 nuclear warhead for the fiscal year 2022.

This amendment also extends the service life of the Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, which is in place today, the current missile system that the GBSD is slated to replace, until at least 2040.

My amendment also requires the use of nondestructive testing methods and technologies similar to those used by the Navy for the Trident II D5 submarine-launched ballistic missiles.

There has been much debate over the ground-based leg of the nuclear triad recently. I have frequently argued for a longer pause for the GBSD program to help defer the cost of over $240 billion that will occur in the next 20 years for not only this, but the remaining nuclear enterprise monitorization initiatives and to slow the pace of the ongoing arms race with Russia and China.

However, this amendment does not seek to permanently resolve the question of the future of the land-based ballistic missile systems. While that debate is of utmost importance, my amendment only seeks a 1-year pause in the funding.

Why a 1-year pause? The answer is because a short pause is practical and prudent, given the Biden administration is currently undertaking a new nuclear posture review, which is expected to be completed in the early calendar year of 2022.

□ 1630

The NPR will establish the future role of the nuclear arsenal. Further development of the GBSD, therefore, can occur after that time period.

Now, before we spend billions of dollars in fiscal year 2022 on the GBSD and the W87–1 warhead, and over $276 billion when accounting for the total lifecycle cost on a nuclear missile system that is not yet needed, we should wait until the President completes the NPR so that we have a complete picture of the overall requirements.

This pause will have absolutely no impact on our deterrence capability, now or in the near future. We know that the Minuteman III ICBMs can be safely life-extended until at least 2040. We know that because that is exactly what the Air Force intends to do with more than half of that arsenal. The U.S., Russia, and China, as they rush to modernize their nuclear arsenals, the tripwire is becoming more taut each and every day.

Observation and communication satellites and systems are increasingly vulnerable to attacks. All three countries are fielding stealth and hypersonic nuclear delivery systems designed to evade detection. The risks of a false alarm or a political miscalculation has always—always—haunted the nuclear landscape, and they do even more today.

While we must recognize the need to preserve a safe, secure, and effective deterrent as long as nuclear weapon systems exist, some aspects of the current modernization programs are simply not required.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in opposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, Mr. GARAMENDI, for bringing this forward. I do mean that ''thank you'' sincerely because he gives us an opportunity to highlight that this provision that he seeks to undo has strong bipartisan support.

Representative GARAMENDI, although being my good friend, is in the minority of the minority. He gives us an opportunity to highlight that, in fact, his amendment would remove funding that is requested by President Joe Biden. It is of a program that was initiated by the Obama administration. These plans have been validated by three Presidential administrations—Democrat and Republican—six Congresses, and six Secretaries of Defense, and a bipartisan majority in Congress has voted repeatedly in support of this program. The same holds true for the warhead, which will eventually go on top of the missile. Both Democrat and Republican

Presidents support this system as it will replace the oldest warhead in the U.S. arsenal. This will increase our safety and security.

We have been told by Secretary Austin that to try to extend—if it could—the Minuteman III, it would take $38 billion more. We would have less capability. And earlier this year, we even had a failure of a Minuteman III ICBM test. This cannot be accomplished, and it has bipartisan support to move forward. This is about safety and security of our nuclear deterrent and our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Oh, my good friend from Ohio, how often have I heard you say that President Biden has been wrong so many times over the last 6 months. And, indeed, he is wrong in this respect, also. So let's agree on that.

The fact of the matter is the extension of the Minuteman III for the next 15 to 20 years is not more expensive than the GBSD. In fact, the GBSD cost estimates compared to the Minuteman III are based on a 50-year period of time until 2075.

Oh my goodness. When did we last take up that period of time in any of our cost calculations here? We don't. It is simply a false way of addressing the cost differential.

It is, in fact, cheaper in the next 15 to 20 years to do a life cycle extension when necessary on the Minuteman III missiles, and it is entirely feasible to do so, as said by the military themselves.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California's time has expired.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON).

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I stand in strong opposition to this amendment and the extreme damage it would do to our national security.

This amendment is misguided based on the rapid changes in the global threat environment. It is well-established that Russia has modernized its entire nuclear arsenal. Meanwhile, we are still debating it, and we have a 50-year-old ICBM. Even more concerning is that we have recently learned that China has embarked on a crash nuclear buildup program, the pace of which has stunned observers around the world.

Open-source reporting has recently confirmed three new Chinese ICBM fields with over 100 silos each. When armed, these silos, along with China's road-mobile ICBMs model, will match our ICBM inventory, and they will be new. China is now on pace to quadruple its nuclear stockpile as it sprints to achieve parity with the United States and Russia.

For the first time in our history, the United States confronts not one but two peer nuclear-armed competitors who do not share our values.

Make no mistake, our friends and allies are watching this vote. Further delaying modernizing our land-based leg of the triad while China and Russia modernize theirs will have the disastrous effect of encouraging allies to develop their own nuclear capabilities or, worse, submit to coercion from China and Russia.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio has the only time remaining.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE).

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank my friend from California for the debate as well.

Mr. Speaker, we debate this often. We have made our points. We have done this in committee for several months. I want to highlight a couple of things here of what I believe is misinformation about this program, specifically related to the cost and effectiveness of the current Minuteman III.

The amendment sponsors will claim that the Congressional Budget Office has concluded that Minuteman III life extension will cost $37 billion less than GBSD. The Office of the Secretary of Defense and the U.S. Air Force have come to a different conclusion.

I recall conversations in a committee hearing with Secretary Roth, an appointment of President Biden, talking about when you look at the overall benefit of GBSD, if we continue to try to fix our old carburetor or my old furnace, it is not going to be more effective for what the long-term gain is.

The Democrat sponsors will claim that the Air Force has stated that they can extend the Minuteman III. Admiral Richard told us that a life extension is not possible. We simply don't have the parts. We have the engineers at Hill Air Force Base that are looking on eBay, trying to get actual parts for this.

Mr. Speaker, this is not possible. It is time to modernize.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JACKSON).

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this amendment, as it cuts funding for the W87–1 warhead, which will be assembled at the Pantex Plant in Amarillo, Texas.

These are funds that have been mentioned or requested by President Biden and are broadly supported across all of Congress. Cutting funding for the W87–1 would be irresponsible and unsafe, as it is slated to replace the W78, which will soon be the oldest weapon in the stockpile.

This program was started by Obama, continued by Trump, and is now being funded by Biden. It has been a great success as it has hit all of its markers and is on track to reach IOC and deliver the first unit in 2030.

Further, plutonium pits for the W87–1 will eventually be produced at the Los Alamos National Lab and Savannah River Site, giving us a production capability that we do not currently have.

For these reasons and the others mentioned by my colleagues, I urge everyone to oppose this far-left attempt to unilaterally disarm the United States.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, Representative GARAMENDI is correct. Russia and China are in an arms race; we are not merely modernizing our forces. It is sad that we are here trying to defend against an amendment that will weaken our national defense just as yesterday the majority cut a billion dollars from the defense of Israel in its Iron Dome, which will only make it more likely that there is conflict.

Cutting our nuclear deterrent also just increases the likelihood that there would be conflict. This is about making certain our country remains safe. This is about our national security. Everyone should vote ''no'' on this amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to amendment No. 38, offered by my colleague Rep. GARAMENDI. The sponsors of this amendment would have you believe that this amendment is an attempt to save money and that life extending the Minuteman III ICBM is a cost saver. This is simply untrue. The House Armed Services Committee has heard witness after witness testify that any Minuteman III life extension will cost billions more than GBSD. We've heard from Admiral Richard of STRATCOM, General Hyten, and General Milley that the current ICBM can no longer be credibly or affordably sustained—and even if it could, it would not meet deterrence requirements of the future. According to Secretary Austin, even if the Minuteman III could be life extended, which is increasingly difficult as antiquated parts fall out of production, such an effort would be at least $38 billion more expensive than GBSD. For the MM III to be usefully life extended, the United States would need to replace a number of major missile components—which, even if accomplished at cost and on time, would still fall short of the Department of Defense's requirements—including accommodating modern safety and security features and defeating the emerging anti-missile technologies of our adversaries. GBSD will incorporate low risk, technically mature components; feature a modular architecture that can incorporate emerging technology to adapt to rapidly evolving threat environments; and will be easier to maintain than the MM III—all of which will save on costs and provide great value as GBSD operates well into the 2070s. Finally, the GBSD program will not only replace the MM III missile, but also modernize the launch facilities, improve command and control, and increase safety and security. While our adversaries are modernizing

their deterrents at breakneck speed, the proposed amendment would keep America in the past. I will oppose the Garamendi amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appear to have it.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 39 OFFERED BY MR. SCHRADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 39 printed in part C of House Report 117–125.

Mr. SCHRADER. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. REDUCTION OF ENTITIES SUBMITTING UNFUNDED PRIORITIES LISTS.

(a) REDUCTION OF ENTITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 222a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (b), by striking paragraphs (5) through (7) and inserting the following new paragraph (5):

''(5) The Commander of United States Special Operations Command.'';

(B) in subsection (c), by striking paragraph (3); and

(C) by amending the section heading to read as follows:

''§ 222a. Annual report on unfunded priorities''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 9 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 222a and inserting the following new item:

''222a. Annual report on unfunded priorities.''.

(b) MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 9 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking section 222b.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by striking the item relating to section 222b.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. SCHRADER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. SCHRADER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer an amendment to this year's National Defense Authorization Act to help rein in a practice that has existed from the 1990s known as the unfunded priorities list or unfunded requirements list.

The practice originally had good intent, to allow some flexibility for the Armed Services for issues that came up outside of the normal appropriations process, but it has grown to become embedded to encompass larger areas in the Pentagon budget that were never considered to be part of that mandate at the time.

Mr. Speaker, we are getting out of Afghanistan. We have decided that we are not going to be pursuing every war overseas, trying to protect American servicemen and -women. Our budget should reflect that.

We have tried to be honest in our budget this year. The overseas contingency budget has been eliminated. Let's be honest in our budget request.

We go through an extensive process, both in the authorizing committee of the Armed Services and in our Committee on Appropriations, to make sure that the budget requests are reasonable and reflect the interests of the American people and the congressional districts that we represent.

Let's be honest here. The budget has changed. It is time to rein in some of the spending. The Defense Department has showcased $125 billion in waste and inefficiencies within its own budget. It is time to rein that in. The unfunded requirement list, the unfunded priorities list, is part of that.

My amendment does not eliminate it. I want to repeat that. It does not eliminate it. It just restricts its use back to the services and SOCOM, like it was originally intended. It still gives the Pentagon the ability to showcase additional needs not included in the main budget request, but it eliminates that budgetary creep that we have seen over the past several years.

Mr. Speaker, this issue crosses party lines. Former Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman John McCain said, ''I am not really big on unfunded priority lists. I think they are sort of a backdoor way of getting things done.''

We have actually seen what happens when the Pentagon stops this from happening. With Roberts Gates as Secretary, we cut down on the use of these UPLs drastically during his tenure, and the DOD budget continued to operate just fine.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I want people to understand what the gentleman is proposing because it is naive and reckless.

When we get the budget proposal from the administration, it is just that. It is a proposal. But it is also from the executive branch. It is not coming directly from the combatant commanders, who are the individuals that we charge with the responsibility for executing the U.S. missions around the world.

This amendment would prohibit them giving us the items that were not funded by the President's budget proposal. Keep in mind, both this President and the last President have given us budget proposals that were grossly inadequate. We were able to remedy it under the last President; we were able to remedy it in this one with this President. And we depend heavily on what the combatant commanders tell us they need.

It is critical that Congress knows what the commanders need to keep our servicemembers safe and ensure the success of their missions.

Here is an example. In the fiscal year 2022 unfunded priority, the CENTCOM commander sent us a $106 million request to operate and maintain the Patriot batteries deployed in Iraq to keep our troops safe from missiles fired from Iran and the proxies in Syria.

That money was not in the Biden budget. We found out about it and funded it because of that critical need, and it is now in the bill because General McKenzie told us about it in his unfunded requirement list. We wouldn't have known about that otherwise. That is just one example of why this amendment is misguided.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to oppose it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1645

Mr. SCHRADER. Mr. Speaker, I think the good gentleman on the other side of the aisle is confused. We are not talking about restricting the appropriations process or the Armed Services Committee from making the decisions and the priorities based on what is submitted by the Defense Department agencies, as well as congressional districts themselves.

This merely just says, if we abide by some of the decisions, we should abide by the decisions that are made by the Appropriations Committee, as the good gentleman points out. Actually, abide by the decisions that are made by the appropriators, based on their input, the intel that was just described.

We are talking about the unfunded priorities list, which is basically a slush fund for mission creep that we no longer need. We have to respect the will of the people, the congressional districts that we represent, and should abide by their wishes in our budgetary allocations.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I know the gentleman means well, but I am not misguided, and I don't misunderstand anything.

I know exactly what the unfunded requirements request list is, it is a vital piece of information for our committee to do its oversight, and I urge the Members of this body to reject this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCHRADER. Mr. Speaker, I would just point out, as Chairman

SMITH said in last year's NDAA, some people believe that no matter what you spend on the Pentagon and defense spending, you should always spend more. And they are trying to push us down that road towards more, which is wrong, because it is waste.

It is also wrong because it is bad for national security. We need to make choices, not imagine that the budget is unlimited. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, this is a terrible and reckless amendment, and I urge all the Members of this body to reject it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCHRADER. Mr. Speaker, very simply put, my colleagues and friends, if the priorities did not make it into the largest piece of the discretionary budget that we vote on, how big a priority can it really be? Let's restrict, but not eliminate, the unfunded priorities list.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. SCHRADER).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. SCHRADER).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appear to have it.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-CORTEZ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 40 printed in part C of House Report 117–125.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to offer amendment 40, as the designee of Congressman MARK POCAN, to reduce the Pentagon budget by 10 percent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. REDUCTION IN AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE APPROPRIATED FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 BY THIS ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2022 by this Act is the aggregate amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2022 by this Act minus the amount equal to 10 percent of the aggregate amount.

(b) ALLOCATION.—The reduction made by subsection (a) shall apply on a pro rata basis among the accounts and funds for which amounts are authorized to be appropriated by this Act (other than the Defense Health Program, military personnel, and persons appointed into the civil service as defined in section 2101 of title 5, United States Code), and shall be applied on a pro rata basis across each program, project, and activity funded by the account or fund concerned.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer amendment 40, to reduce the Pentagon budget by 10 percent.

During a time when our country is withdrawing from foreign wars, when COVID–19 and its fallout is one of the greatest threats that we face, when record levels of unemployment, housing, and healthcare crises are among us, the United States should be reducing its military spending by at least 10 percent and prioritize the very needs of our communities here at home.

Today, we can cut the defense authorization by 10 percent, without any need to deny our servicemembers or their families any of the support that they need. And in doing so, we can free up to $77 billion to go towards fighting the COVID–19 pandemic and much more.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, this amendment will strip $79 billion out of the bill. That would have catastrophic effects on our training and readiness.

I need to remind Members, we have been at war for two decades, we have worn out everything we have got. We have got to start replacing and modernizing for the future to be able to take on the threats from China and other adversaries. This will set us back on clean-up and environmental remediation of PFAS and other contaminated items.

It would put off construction of new military housing, schools, and childcare facilities, and the list goes on.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Speaker, there was a point brought up that this could potentially threaten our readiness, and I would counter that it is not the readiness that cutting our defense budget threatens, it is the profit margins of defense contractors.

In fact, almost every major defense contractor here in the United States has had to pay fines or settlements for fraud or misconduct, all while getting about $1 trillion in public funding in defense contracts. I have seen this personally in my work on the Oversight and Reform Committee, where we have encountered contractor after contractor gouging the public and draining our resources.

In fact, the $77 billion is not even that hard to find. The Pentagon could save almost $58 billion by eliminating obsolete weapons, weapons like Cold War era bombers and missiles designed and built in the last century that are completely unsuitable for this one.

We could find another $18 billion by simply preventing the end-of-year spending sprees that lead to contract money being shoveled out the door every September. In fact, the Congressional Research Service has documented these spending spikes, and you could set your watch to it.

Each September, as offices at the Pentagon go on last minute spending sprees to justify next year's budget increases, we have increased our military spending year after year, senselessly and needlessly. And now, again, during a time when we have ended an almost two decade war, there is no reason for us to be increasing our military spending and our defense budget when we are not funding childcare, healthcare, housing priorities, and the climate crisis here at home.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, this bill does everything the gentlewoman just talked about. We are investing in those items that she has talked about, and we are divesting ourselves of those $78 billion worth of legacy platforms that will not be useful in the future, and we are applying that money toward future platforms.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DESJARLAIS), my friend and colleague, and an outstanding member of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. DESJARLAIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to the Pocan amendment. A 10 percent cut to this budget will leave America vulnerable to our adversaries.

The United States is facing daily threats from China, Iran, Russia, North Korea, and a whole host of other bad actors. We must fully fund our military so the U.S. has every capability necessary to deter those who wish to do us harm.

The fiscal year 2022 National Defense Authorization Act has bipartisan support from the House Armed Services Committee already. With the approved budget on the floor today being $23.9 billion more than the bare-bones budget that originally came through. There is a reason why the improved budget was approved in a bipartisan vote of the committee by an overwhelming 57–2 margin.

Modernization is an important part of our military strategy. Our military leaders have spent the past year sounding the alarm and testimony before Congress that our top competitors, Russia and China, are working at a startling pace to close the gap between themselves and the U.S. in areas like

nuclear modernization. In other areas, like hypersonic capabilities, they may have already surpassed us.

This budget is absolutely necessary in order to maintain advantages over our enemies as technology continues to evolve and change rapidly. Now is not the time to recklessly cut what we must spend to protect our country and provide for our men and women in uniform.

We must ensure our brave men and women in the armed services have every resource necessary to keep the American people safe.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Speaker, the Pentagon is the only Federal department that has never passed an audit, despite this requirement being on the books for over 30 years. You know there are folks who are supportive of the current levels, the increase and skyrocketing levels of defense spending, saying, we are already meeting all of our needs with this.

I don't think a single American, I don't know a single member of my district that can say that our childcare needs are being met in this country, that our healthcare needs are being met, that our climate action that is necessary is being met. Our needs are not being met.

And despite all of this rhetoric about the deficit and all this fear about government spending, for some reason, our defense budget seems to be exempt from this conversation, and that we ask Americans and people in this country year after year to engage in the magical thinking that defense spending comes at no real cost. It does.

It comes at the cost of our security, because when we do not have and we are not able to go to school, to go to work and count on childcare for our children, it makes us less safe. When we are not able go to an emergency room and have our healthcare covered, we are less safe.

The degradation and erosion of our social systems here domestically is a threat as well. And that is happening because of our explosion in defense spending. The explosion in defense spending is coming at the cost of our domestic development here at home.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I would point out that achieving or meeting the objectives that the gentlewoman just outlined and defense are not mutually exclusive, we can do both and should do both.

And I would point out that the $3.5 trillion that the other side is proposing doesn't spend a dime on defense. Also, we are in the process of auditing. The gentlewoman is exactly right, the Defense Department has never passed an audit. This bill continues the pressure on them to get that complete. We have had many agencies that passed, not all have, and we are not going to let up until they pass an audit.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GALLAGHER), the ranking member of the Military Personnel Subcommittee and the Armed Services Committee, and an outstanding leader.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment, which I think would be very destructive.

Earlier this year, the former head of Indo-Pacific Command, Admiral Phil Davidson, warned that the Chinese Communist Party could make a move on Taiwan within the next 6 years. Within the next 6 years, we could be facing a crisis unlike anything we have seen in our lifetime.

This assessment was concurred by the chief of naval operations, the commandant of the Marine Corps. And the idea that we are going to do an across the board 10 percent cut, an indiscriminate across the board 10 percent cut to the Pentagon, at a time when we are facing a serious national crisis, I think, makes absolutely no sense.

The ranking member pointed out the irony and tragedy that the other side is proposing to spend $3.5 trillion on social welfare spending, and then telling us that we have an explosion in defense spending, when defense spending, as a percentage of GDP, is still at lows relative to what we spent during the Cold War.

Does anyone seriously believe that by releasing a press release or engaging in a security partnership with the Taliban we somehow ended a war? Does anyone seriously believe that the struggle against Salafi jihadism is somehow over because we have surrendered in that struggle? Absolutely not.

And the reason and the irony that defense spending has gone up, if you can even compare the Obama cut in real terms to the Reagan defense build-up, it is not because of missiles or ships or bombs, it is because of increasing personnel costs, right? It is healthcare and retirement costs.

So as an empirical matter, what you are arguing is simply not true. As for spending too much money on defense, what costs a lot of money is when you stumble into war on someone else's terms, and the best way to do that is to project weakness. Weakness invites aggression. We can achieve peace only through strength.

□ 1700

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Speaker, I think what we just experienced and have seen in our last two-decade war is exemplary of the types of waste that goes on, where what we see is lack of oversight and what we see is runaway military contractor spending with little oversight in what is going on, and then folks are caught surprised in the end that all of this investment seems to not have panned out and it has not been invested in the way that the American public was led to believe all along.

Now, not only are they tremendous costs that we had laid out earlier, but also this explosion in spending leaves our public health priorities underfunded, militarizes every problem in our society, and turns peaceful protesters into targets for weapons of war.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, this amendment guts our bill which is, I am certain, the gentlewoman's intention. It is recklessly irresponsible. It would harm our servicemembers and their families.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge all Members to oppose it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appear to have it.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MS. JACOBS OF CALIFORNIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 41 printed in part C of House Report 117–125.

Ms. JACOBS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer amendment No. 41 as the designee of Ms. LEE of California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end of subtitle A of title X the following new section:

SEC. 1004. REDUCTION TO FUNDING AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) REDUCTION.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act are hereby reduced by a total of $23,955,510,000, to be derived from the amounts, and from the corresponding accounts, as specified by amendment number 1463 offered by Mr. Rogers during the markup session of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives on September 1, 2021.

(b) TRANSFER OF AMOUNTS TO TREASURY.—Not later than September 30, 2022, the Secretary of Defense shall transfer to the general fund of the Treasury not less than a total of $1,600,000,000 in amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 for the Department of Defense, to be derived from amounts authorized for procurement or operation and maintenance, or a combination thereof.

Strike section 1017.

Strike title XXIX.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JACOBS)

and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. JACOBS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment offered by my friend and colleague, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, restores the NDAA to the original funding level requested by the White House, the Pentagon, and the chair of the Armed Services Committee.

Specifically, it would remove the Rogers amendment which would increase the pending authorization by $23.9 billion. When Mr. ROGERS' amendment was offered during committee markup, I voted against it, and nothing over the last few weeks has led me to change my mind.

Mr. Speaker, just 3 weeks ago we ended our military operations in Afghanistan—America's longest war and one that started when I was in middle school. Yet what some are concluding from that is that what we need is more war, more weapons, and billions of dollars more than even what the Pentagon themselves are asking for.

So many of my colleagues who supported Mr. ROGERS' amendment note the emerging threat from China as their reason to support this increase, even though very little of this increase is even relevant to China and most national security experts agree that making needed domestic investments is far more important to our competitiveness with China. Instead, this inflated budget seeks to sugarcoat that for years we have been decreasing investments in diplomacy and the support of our servicemembers in favor of purchasing new, unproven, and un-needed weapons.

We need to have an honest conversation about the Pentagon budget and focus on what is achievable, what the real threats are, and what we actually need for our national security. For the last 20 years, we have been told that we need more, but I think it is time to recognize that there are simply not military solutions to every problem.

I thank Congresswoman LEE for offering this amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'', and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, here we go again. This time they are stripping $25 billion in funding added by Republicans and Democrats on the committee.

The gentlewoman argues that the Biden budget is sufficient for our national defense. I strongly disagree. The Biden budget constitutes a cut of about $4 billion in real spending from last year. The budget cuts the number of Navy ships. It cuts the number of Navy ships and destabilizes the industrial base. It slashes procurement across the board. It guts missile defense. It leaves unfunded $25 billion in combatant commander priorities, and it cuts the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines. At least they left the Space Corps alone.

It does all this while our adversaries, especially China, are investing in military modernization. China increased its defense spending by 75 percent over the last decade—6 percent this year alone. They are leapfrogging this into capabilities like AI and hypersonics, and they are stepping up malign operations against America and our allies.

What is the President's response to this?

He responds with a budget that would cut funding programs that we need to deter China. It doesn't make sense, especially when he is proposing to swell nondefense spending by a massive 16 percent this year. This bill corrects that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACOBS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH), who is the esteemed chair of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to get the numbers clear here. The budget proposed by President Biden was $753 billion, and by supporting this amendment, we support President Biden's budget of $753 billion, which was a $12 billion increase over last year's budget.

Last year's budget—the last budget from the Trump administration—only increased the defense budget that year by $3 billion. So a $3 billion increase last year was perfectly acceptable to my Republican colleagues in the House and Senate under President Trump. A $12 billion increase this year is not. So the numbers are just being dramatically presented here as some kind of cut when it is actually a bigger increase than Trump did in his last year in the White House.

Let me make it clear: I see the threats, and I do agree more with my Republican colleagues on that point. I don't support the previous amendment that does the $75 billion cut because I understand the threat environment and I know that we need to modernize to meet that threat environment.

But the other thing I see is decades of waste and wasteful expenditures on programs like the F–35 and the Ford-class carrier.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. JACOBS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, we spent money in a very imprudent way. We have got to instill discipline at the Pentagon so we get value for the dollars that we spend. Simply giving them another $25 billion does not do that, and $753 billion is enough. It is even better if we actually start spending it wisely, intelligently, and effectively. That doesn't happen. I am a little short. Can you just give me a little more money?

I always love the Winston Churchill quote: ''Gentlemen, we have run out of money; now we have to think.''

That is the type of discipline we need at the Pentagon, not just to give them a blank check every time they ask. The President's budget is sufficient to meet our needs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the amendment.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN), who is a real leader on the Armed Services Committee and ranking member on the Seapower and Projection Forces Subcommittee.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Republican leader for yielding.

Similar to the previous amendment, I believe this amendment is extremely misguided. In fact, on March 24 of this year, I invited both Ms. LEE and Mr. POCAN to attend a classified briefing on the existential threats we face in great power competition.

Mr. Speaker, instead of taking me up on that offer, they continue to turn a blind eye. The chairs of the Defense Spending Reduction Caucus don't want to learn about what the threats are. They don't want to learn more about the critical capabilities that would be out of the hands of our warfighters if this amendment were to pass.

I can stand here and tell that caucus about how this plus-up has $9.8 billion in procurement that is aimed directly at deterring China. That means building additional ships, among other capabilities, to keep up with China.

Or I can tell them that there is $3 billion for sustainment operations that allow our warfighters to conduct global operations, including humanitarian operations in places like Haiti.

Or I can tell them there is $3.8 billion for military construction to improve facilities in districts across the country to make sure our servicemembers aren't working in rundown facilities.

I can even tell them there is $5.2 billion for research and development that assures our future servicemembers will have what they need when called upon to do the job or to fight to victory and come home safe.

But I don't think any of that is going to resonate because these progressive Members don't want to learn about the existential threats we face. These far-left Members just want to play progressive politics, and that means weakening our national security.

To the rest of my colleagues here today, this plus-up is good for national security and good for this country.

Mr. Speaker, you can ask any service branch chief or combatant commander—because we have asked them—and they have told us these are the things that they need going forward.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge everyone to vote against this amendment.

Ms. JACOBS of California. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from California has 1¾ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Alabama has 2 minutes remaining.

Ms. JACOBS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ).

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of amendment No. 41 which would cut $25.5 billion from the defense authorization bill.

There were some accusations just now saying that this is about progressive politics. But this bill allocates $25 billion more than President Biden even requested. So what we should be doing is sticking to the plan and giving the President of the United States what he determines is necessary for defense spending and not a dime more.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from the great State of Alabama (Mr. CARL), who is one of our outstanding freshmen on the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. CARL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose this amendment.

There are several different ways to look at this amendment. The budget that we got from the President was before our problems in Afghanistan. We asked him for $25 billion to replace $80 to $85 billion we left on the ground for the Taliban to fight back at us. So I ask that we keep an open mind on replacing that equipment, if nothing else.

It is critical to pass this bill which includes a bipartisan increase—I repeat, bipartisan.

How many times do you hear that word, Mr. Speaker?

I have been here for 9 months, and I can probably count that on one hand.

The bill includes a bipartisan increase in spending to counter threats and project U.S. strength around the world.

This amendment would limit readiness and the needed capabilities to counter these threats. Passage of this amendment would basically shortchange our military at a time when they need our support more than ever.

I am proud to have worked on this bill with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to ensure that our military is fully funded so our men and women in uniform have the resources they need to protect and defend the United States of America.

Folks in my district in south Alabama work hard every day to support the military readiness of this country. Unlike President Biden and his allies in Congress, Alabamians understand how important it is to fully fund our military.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support our Armed Forces and oppose this amendment.

Ms. JACOBS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alabama has the right to close. The gentlewoman is recognized.

Ms. JACOBS of California. Mr. Speaker, I hear my colleagues on the other side talk a lot about the needs from Afghanistan. What is interesting is that in the continuing resolution that this body passed just yesterday there was additional supplemental funding for Afghanistan, and yet my colleagues on the other side of the aisle decided to vote against it.

I also hear them talk about the threats and the briefings that supposedly we were not in. I sit on both the Foreign Affairs and Armed Services Committees, I assure you, Mr. Speaker, I have been to every single one of those classified briefings on the threats. I am very aware of the threats. But we need to dispel the notion that our ability to respond to the threats depends solely on the size of our military.

I am honored to represent San Diego, a proud military community. They don't need a larger budget. They need one that takes their needs into account, which means better wages and housing free of mold, childcare and job opportunities for their spouses, and they need a government that goes through every diplomatic channel before making the decision to send them to war.

Earlier this month vice chair of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General John Hyten asked: Do you think any taxpayer in this country would believe that for $700 billion a year we can't have a great defense?

Hyten said: We should be able to, and it is crazy that we can't.

He is right. It is crazy, and more of us need to be willing to say what everyone knows is true: we don't need to spend money even the Pentagon themselves are not asking for.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1715

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the underlying bill before this body, the FY22 National Defense Authorization Act, would increase spending by 3 percent over inflation, which is a modest increase. And it passed our committee with an overwhelming bipartisan vote.

This amendment guts the bill. I urge all Members to oppose it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JACOBS).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JACOBS).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appear to have it.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 42 printed in part C of House Report 117–125.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end of title LX the following:

SEC. _____. ADMISSION OF ESSENTIAL SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICAL EXPERTS TO PROMOTE AND PROTECT NATIONAL SECURITY INNOVATION BASE.

(a) SPECIAL IMMIGRANT STATUS.—In accordance with the procedures established under subsection (f)(1), and subject to subsection (c)(1), the Secretary of Homeland Security may provide an alien described in subsection (b) (and the spouse and children of the alien if accompanying or following to join the alien) with the status of a special immigrant under section 101(a)(27) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)), if the alien—

(1) submits a classification petition under section 204(a)(1)(G)(i) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1154(a)(1)(G)(i)); and

(2) is otherwise eligible to receive an immigrant visa and is otherwise admissible to the United States for permanent residence.

(b) ALIENS DESCRIBED.—An alien is described in this subsection if—

(1) the alien—

(A) is employed by a United States employer and engaged in work to promote and protect the National Security Innovation Base;

(B) is engaged in basic or applied research, funded by the Department of Defense, through a United States institution of higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)); or

(C) possesses scientific or technical expertise that will advance the development of critical technologies identified in the National Defense Strategy or the National Defense Science and Technology Strategy, required by section 218 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 1679); and

(2) the Secretary of Defense issues a written statement to the Secretary of Homeland Security confirming that the admission of the alien is essential to advancing the research, development, testing, or evaluation of critical technologies described in paragraph (1)(C) or otherwise serves national security interests.

(c) NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The total number of principal aliens who may be provided special immigrant status under this section may not exceed—

(A) 10 in each of fiscal years 2022 through 2030; and

(B) 100 in fiscal year 2031 and each fiscal year thereafter.

(2) EXCLUSION FROM NUMERICAL LIMITATION.—Aliens provided special immigrant status under this section shall not be counted against the numerical limitations under sections 201(d), 202(a), and 203(b)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151(d), 1152(a), and 1153(b)(4)).

(d) DEFENSE COMPETITION FOR SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICAL EXPERTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this

Act, the Secretary of Defense shall develop and implement a process to select, on a competitive basis from among individuals described in subsection (b), individuals for recommendation to the Secretary of Homeland Security for special immigrant status described in subsection (a).

(e) AUTHORITIES.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of Defense shall authorize appropriate personnel of the Department of Defense to use all personnel and management authorities available to the Department, including the personnel and management authorities provided to the science and technology reinvention laboratories, the Major Range and Test Facility Base (as defined in 196(i) of title 10, United States Code), and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

(f) PROCEDURES.—Not later than 360 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security and Secretary of Defense shall jointly establish policies and procedures implementing the provisions in this section, which shall include procedures for—

(1) processing of petitions for classification submitted under subsection (a)(1) and applications for an immigrant visa or adjustment of status, as applicable; and

(2) thorough processing of any required security clearances.

(g) FEES.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish a fee—

(1) to be charged and collected to process an application filed under this section; and

(2) that is set at a level that will ensure recovery of the full costs of such processing and any additional costs associated with the administration of the fees collected.

(h) IMPLEMENTATION REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security and Secretary of Defense shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) a plan for implementing the authorities provided under this section; and

(2) identification of any additional authorities that may be required to assist the Secretaries in fully implementing section.

(i) PROGRAM EVALUATION AND REPORT.—

(1) EVALUATION.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an evaluation of the competitive program and special immigrant program described in subsections (a) through (g).

(2) REPORT.—Not later than October 1, 2026, the Comptroller General shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the results of the evaluation conducted under paragraph (1).

(j) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.

(2) The term ''National Security Innovation Base'' means the network of persons and organizations, including Federal agencies, institutions of higher education, Federally funded research and development centers, defense industrial base entities, nonprofit organizations, commercial entities, and venture capital firms that are engaged in the military and non-military research, development, funding, and production of innovative technologies that support the national security of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the United States attracts and develops some of the brightest minds in the world. They can fortify national security and boost economic competitiveness. Unfortunately, much of that talent leaves because there are few options to remain.

My amendment provides a pathway to citizenship for the best foreign talent to work in the U.S. in support of our National Security Innovation Base. Great power competition is a race for talent to maintain our military and technological superiority. We want the brightest minds in the world working for us, not the Chinese Communist Party.

The U.S. has less than 5 percent of world's population, so it is no surprise that many great scientific minds are born outside U.S. borders. So then how have we maintained our technological superiority over the last 70 years, by way of example?

Well, our world-class universities and innovative private sector attract future Nobel laureates in critical technologies like machine learning and artificial intelligence. However, our constricted pathways to residency and citizenship drive this talent into the arms of our adversaries; so we face intense competition from other countries who offer large research grants and expedited citizenship to lure this talent away.

But it is not just potential adversaries. Some U.S. companies are setting up R&D facilities in Canada because their immigration policies more effectively attract highly-skilled workers.

Under this amendment, the Secretary of Defense will implement a competitive annual process to select scientists with technical expertise in critical technologies and recommend them for proper processing and vetting. It is in our national security interests not only to have these scientists working on research on our behalf, but also to prevent this talent from working for our adversaries.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The ramifications of this amendment could be dangerous and far-reaching. Quite frankly, we should not be looking outside of the United States for such scientists and researchers. We should cultivate our own talent. Unfortunately, this bill does nothing to develop that talent.

We must ask, which foreign nationals would be eligible for the program? Most likely, those from China.

China is so intent on using our U.S. immigration system to steal our sensitive technologies that the Trump administration had to issue a proclamation suspending entry of certain Chinese students and researchers.

The Trump administration proclamation stated: ''The People's Republic of China is engaged in a wide-ranging and heavily resourced campaign to acquire sensitive United States technologies . . . to bolster the modernization and capability of its military.''

The proclamation went on to state that ''students or researchers from the PRC studying beyond the undergraduate level . . . are at high risk of being exploited or co-opted by the PRC.''

Because of the brutal nature of the Chinese Communist Party, the same is true for virtually any Chinese national who comes to the United States to study or research, or to otherwise work in sensitive technologies like those contemplated under this amendment.

In fact, the Department of Homeland Security told us last year that the Chinese government requires its nationals to ''support, assist, and cooperate with State intelligence work.''

The idea for this amendment came, at least in part, from the Commission on Artificial Intelligence, which called for ''increasing China brain drain.'' So clearly, the green cards contemplated under this amendment would go to Chinese nationals.

The last thing we should do is make it easy for the Chinese Communist Party to gain access to our National Security Innovation Base work, Department of Defense research, or other critical technologies.

I would also note that, sadly, the Department of Defense does not have a great track record regarding immigrant programs. Many of you may remember that the Department of Defense supported and encouraged the Military Accessions Vital to the National Interest program through which foreign nationals were able to enlist in the U.S. military. Once enlisted, they were eligible to naturalize.

The Department of Defense was not living up to its promise to adequately vet and perform high-level background checks on the MAVNI participants. The program was halted by the Obama administration when it was discovered that the Department had allowed some Chinese spies to enlist in the military.

Let that sink in. The Department of Defense let Chinese spies enlist in the U.S. military. So I am not comfortable with several aspects of the program created by this amendment. I urge my colleagues to oppose the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Rhode Island has 3 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Wisconsin has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN).

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this amendment that would allow a small number of special immigrant visas to the world's top scientists and technical experts selected by the Secretary of Defense. I trust the Secretary of Defense looking out after the Nation's security interests, and it is important that our security depends on having access to the top scientists in the world who are committed to the success of our country.

We need to take bold action to make sure that we educate and train our American people to be the best scientists they can be. But that doesn't mean that every smart person who loves America was born in America. In fact, some of the most patriotic people I have ever met were immigrants who came here and became Americans by choice.

It is absolutely clear that nations that attract and retain highly-skilled innovators gain a competitive advantage, and we can help do that for America through this very thoughtful plan. For us, the promise of the American Dream remains a powerful draw for the world's innovators.

This amendment would move us in the right direction and help ensure that America, and not our competitors, benefits from the world's best minds.

I want to thank Mr. LANGEVIN for this smart amendment, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, so once again, we hear that this will be a small number of people that are coming in. All we have to do is look at our southern border and other places for hearing about how small numbers of people are going to come into our country.

We also hear, trust the Secretary of Defense. As I cited in my opening remarks, we had a real problem with the MAVNI program, where the Obama administration discovered Chinese spies in our military. This is a serious, serious situation.

And here is the thing that I find frustrating, Mr. Speaker. We have so many people that project our freedoms and how we view them on other countries, including China, that they treat their people the same way. They simply do not, and it is fully proven that the Chinese Communist Party demands complete fealty of anyone, whether they are in China, or they come to our country to go back and give all information to the Chinese Communist Party. They do not protect intellectual property rights, which are a foundation of our freedoms here in America. We should not be sanguine about what this amendment will do.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers so I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, let me just say that when the Secretary of Defense deems it vital to the national security interests of the United States, this would give that authority to grant this special pathway to the Secretary to make that determination.

A special immigrant visa, by the way, to streamline the admission of applicants in the name of national security is not new. My amendment is modeled after a 1949 law granting the Director of the CIA the authority to obtain permanent residency for anyone deemed ''in the interest of national security or essential to the furtherance of national intelligence missions.''

Today, the Secretary of Defense has no mechanism for retaining top technical and scientific talent who are vital to national security.

Unsurprisingly, the Department of Defense explicitly endorses the amendment. So, again, my amendment is not new or groundbreaking to the immigration conversation. In fact, again, it provides the Secretary of Defense with the same authority that the Director of the CIA has enjoyed since 1949.

This authority is not challenged as a less strident or reckless method that our adversaries exploit because it does not circumvent the current immigration process. All the Secretary of Defense innovation referrals are subject to the same rigorous and extensive background checks that any other applicant receives. I am confident that they will properly vet these applicants as we will keep the best talent in the world working on our behalf.

I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment to ensure our continued military and technological superiority.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the amendment.

International students and researchers provide enormous benefits for American competitiveness and prosperity. As of 2018, immigrants founded 50 of the 91 privately held billion-dollar startup tech companies in the United States. A quarter of those founders came to the U.S. as international students. These companies created an average of 1,200 jobs each, and have a collective value of $250 billion. International students and researchers bring fresh perspectives, diverse experiences, expertise, energy, and creativity to the U.S. research enterprise.

The global competition to attract top science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and medical talent is intensifying. And attracting talent is just half the battle. Restrictive immigration policies and xenophobic rhetoric, restrictions due to the pandemic, and concerted efforts by other countries to attract talent, have given talented international STEM students good reason to consider opportunities outside of the U.S. We must take bold action now to ensure the U.S. can continue to attract and retain global STEM talent.

This amendment creates a new pathway to permanent residency for a small number of outstanding students and professionals engaged in critical fields that are vital to achieving the goals of the National Defense Strategy and National Defense Science and Technology Strategy. While modest in scope, the amendment would help advance areas of innovation that are critical to our national security and economic competitiveness.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appear to have it.

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 105 OFFERED BY MR. BOWMAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 105 printed in part C of House Report 117–125.

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise as the designee of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 105 OFFERED BY MR. BOWMAN OF NEW YORK

Add at the end of title LX the following:

SEC. 6_____. CONTRACTS BY THE PRESIDENT, THE VICE PRESIDENT, OR A CABINET MEMBER.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 431 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting ''**the President, the Vice President, a Cabinet Member, or a**'' after ''**Contracts by**''; and

(2) in the first undesignated paragraph, by inserting ''the President, the Vice President, or any member of the Cabinet,'' after ''Whoever, being''.

(b) TABLE OF SECTIONS AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 23 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 431 and inserting the following:

''431. Contracts by the President, the Vice President, a Cabinet Member, or a Member of Congress.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOWMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer a commonsense, good-government amendment that has already passed this House on a bipartisan basis.

Decades ago, Congress recognized that there is an inherent conflict of interest when elected officials, who decide how taxpayer dollars are spent,

are also allowed to contract with the Federal Government to receive those dollars. That is why Federal law prohibits every single Member of this body from contracting with the Federal Government.

At the time, it was thought that there was no need to include the President, Vice President, or members of the Cabinet in this statutory prohibition because every recent executive had voluntarily divested of their financial conflicts of interest. Unfortunately, that trend of presidential transparency was broken by the last administration. If we have learned anything from Donald Trump, it is that we can no longer rely on norms and tradition to ensure our elected officials do the right thing.

□ 1730

In 2014, the General Services Administration awarded The Trump Organization a contract to operate a hotel in the taxpayer-owned Old Post Office Pavilion. A provision in that contract specifically stated that no elected official of the Government of the United States shall be admitted to any share or part of this lease or to any benefit that may arise therefrom.

Despite this clear and unambiguous prohibition, the GSA shockingly declared that the President of the United States could continue to operate this hotel on Federal Government property and personally benefit from the proceeds of that operation.

As a result, it was easier than ever for foreign governments and special interests to put money directly into President Trump's pocket. Just ask Saudi Arabia, which reportedly spent $270,000 at the Trump Hotel in 2017, or the island nation of Cyprus, which hosted a ''Justice for Cyprus'' conference there, or the Iraqi sheikh who spent tens of thousands of dollars staying 26 nights at the hotel.

The solution to this problem is very simple. My amendment simply inserts ''the President, Vice President, and any Cabinet member'' into the existing statutory prohibition on Members of Congress contracting with the Federal Government.

With the addition of these eight words, we can ensure that every elected official is free from the conflict of interest associated with both deciding who gets Federal contracts and then benefiting from those contracts.

The American people deserve to know their President is working for them, not to line their own pockets.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and hold the President, Vice President, and members of the Cabinet to the same standard of conduct we hold ourselves.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This amendment would prohibit the President, Vice President, and Cabinet members from contracting with the Federal Government. The amendment adds broad new language to the criminal code and could discourage people from entering Federal service. We should want and encourage the most qualified people to run for office and serve in our Federal Government.

This amendment is completely outside the scope of the NDAA and nothing more than a desperate attempt to score political points. This is the kind of unrelated amendment that does not belong in the NDAA.

We are now 8 months into the Biden administration, yet Democrats continue to push legislation, as mentioned by the previous speaker, that is targeted at the Trump administration.

But what else can Democrats talk about? Rising inflation caused by President Biden's failed economic policies? Rising crime caused by Democrats defunding the police? The Biden border crisis?

If Democrats were serious about ethics reform, they would carefully consider this as a standalone bill. Instead, they choose to slap it onto an unrelated bill with no discussion or thought. This amendment and provision should go through regular order so Members have the opportunity to debate and consider ethics reforms.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Speaker, to my colleagues who oppose this amendment, I ask this simple question: If they think the President should be allowed to contract with the Federal Government, do they support repealing the current statute that prohibits every Member of the body from contracting with the Federal Government?

Of course they don't. That would be outrageous.

My amendment is common sense. It will apply to any President, regardless of party affiliation. It will help restore integrity to the Office of the President by closing the door on self-enrichment at the White House. And it will prevent some of the corruption that defined the Trump Presidency from ever happening again.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment and impose the same standards of conduct we imposed on ourselves to every federally elected official.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, this is not the bill for this amendment, and it certainly should go through the process and be given the consideration and discussion due true ethics reforms instead of amendments that simply target the former President and his administration.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOWMAN).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOWMAN).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appear to have it.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 667, I offer amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 2 consisting of amendment Nos. 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, and 253, printed in part C of House Report 117–125, offered by Mr. SMITH of Washington:

AMENDMENT NO. 142 OFFERED BY MR. GARAMENDI OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle B of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 5___. IMPLEMENTATION OF CERTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING USE OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS BY THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Not later than September 30, 2022, the Secretary of Defense shall implement recommendations of the Secretary described in section 519C(a)(2) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283).

AMENDMENT NO. 143 OFFERED BY MR. GARAMENDI OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle B of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3___. AMENDMENT TO BUDGETING OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RELATING TO EXTREME WEATHER.

Section 328(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 10 U.S.C. 221 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) a calculation of the annual costs to the Department for assistance provided to—

''(A) the Federal Emergency Management Agency or Federal land management agencies—

''(i) pursuant to requests for such assistance; and

''(ii) approved under the National Interagency Fire Center; and

''(B) any State, Territory, or possession under title 10 or title 32, United States Code, regarding extreme weather.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 144 OFFERED BY MR. GARAMENDI OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle G of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. TRANSFER OF EXCESS AIRCRAFT TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Section 1091 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 10 U.S.C. 2576 note) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (c);

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''up to seven''; and

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

''(2) EXPIRATION OF RIGHT OF REFUSAL.—A right of refusal afforded the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of Homeland Security under paragraph (1) with regards to an aircraft shall expire upon official notice of such Secretary to the Secretary of Defense that such Secretary declines such aircraft.'';

(3) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting '', search and rescue, or emergency operations pertaining to wildfires'' after ''purposes''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting '', search and rescue, emergency operations pertaining to wildfires,'' after ''efforts'';

(4) by striking subsection (f); and

(5) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) REPORTING.—Not later than November 1, 2022, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report on aircraft transferred, during the fiscal year preceding the date of such report to—

''(1) the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of Homeland Security under this section;

''(2) the chief executive officer of a State under section 112 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81); or

''(3) the Secretary of the Air Force or the Secretary of Agriculture under section 1098 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 881).''.

AMENDMENT NO. 145 OFFERED BY MR. GARAMENDI OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle E of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. UPDATED REVIEW AND ENHANCEMENT OF EXISTING AUTHORITIES FOR USING AIR FORCE AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD MODULAR AIRBORNE FIRE-FIGHTING SYSTEMS AND OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ASSETS TO FIGHT WILDFIRES.

Section 1058 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136; 31 U.S.C. 1535 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) UPDATED REVIEW AND ENHANCEMENT.—(1) Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022, the Director shall submit to Congress a report—

''(A) containing the results of a second review conducted under subsection (a) and a second determination made under subsection (b); and

''(B) based on such second determination, describing the new modifications proposed to be made to existing authorities under subsection (c) or (d), including whether there is a need for legislative changes to further improve the procedures for using Department of Defense assets to fight wildfires.

''(2) The new modifications described in paragraph (1)(B) shall not take effect until the end of the 30-day period beginning on the date on which the report is submitted to Congress under this subsection.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 146 OFFERED BY MR. GARAMENDI OF CALIFORNIA

SEC. 2___. FUNDING INCREASE FOR COLD WEATHER CAPABILITIES.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, for applied research, materials, line 005 (PE 0602102F), is hereby increased by $7,500,000.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Army, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, for Integrated Personnel and Pay System - Army (IPPS-A), line 121, is hereby reduced by $7,500,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 147 OFFERED BY MR. GARBARINO OF NEW YORK

Add at the end of subtitle D of title XV of division A the following:

SEC. 15___. CISA DIRECTOR APPOINTMENT AND TERM.

Subsection (b) of section 2202 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 652) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''The Director shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.'';

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

''(2) TERM.—Effective with respect to an individual appointed pursuant to paragraph (1) after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, the term of office of such an individual so appointed shall be five years. The term of office of the individual serving as the Director on the day before the date of the enactment of this paragraph shall be five years beginning from the date on which such Director began serving.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 148 OFFERED BY MR. GARBARINO OF NEW YORK

Add at the end of subtitle D of title XV of division A the following:

SEC. 15___. UNITED STATES-ISRAEL CYBERSECURITY COOPERATION.

(a) GRANT PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary, in accordance with the agreement entitled the ''Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the State of Israel on Cooperation in Science and Technology for Homeland Security Matters'', dated May 29, 2008 (or successor agreement), and the requirements specified in paragraph (2), shall establish a grant program at the Department to support—

(A) cybersecurity research and development; and

(B) demonstration and commercialization of cybersecurity technology.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) APPLICABILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in carrying out a research, development, demonstration, or commercial application program or activity that is authorized under this section, the Secretary shall require cost sharing in accordance with this paragraph.

(B) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the Secretary shall require not less than 50 percent of the cost of a research, development, demonstration, or commercial application program or activity described in subparagraph (A) to be provided by a non-Federal source.

(ii) REDUCTION.—The Secretary may reduce or eliminate, on a case-by-case basis, the percentage requirement specified in clause (i) if the Secretary determines that such reduction or elimination is necessary and appropriate.

(C) MERIT REVIEW.—In carrying out a research, development, demonstration, or commercial application program or activity that is authorized under this section, awards shall be made only after an impartial review of the scientific and technical merit of the proposals for such awards has been carried out by or for the Department.

(D) REVIEW PROCESSES.—In carrying out a review under subparagraph (C), the Secretary may use merit review processes developed under section 302(14) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 182(14)).

(3) ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.—An applicant shall be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection if the project of such applicant—

(A) addresses a requirement in the area of cybersecurity research or cybersecurity technology, as determined by the Secretary; and

(B) is a joint venture between—

(i)(I) a for-profit business entity, academic institution, National Laboratory (as such term is defined in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801)), or nonprofit entity in the United States; and

(II) a for-profit business entity, academic institution, or nonprofit entity in Israel; or

(ii)(I) the Federal Government; and

(II) the Government of Israel.

(4) APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection, an applicant shall submit to the Secretary an application for such grant in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary, in consultation with the advisory board established under paragraph (5).

(5) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish an advisory board to—

(i) monitor the method by which grants are awarded under this subsection; and

(ii) provide to the Secretary periodic performance reviews of actions taken to carry out this subsection.

(B) COMPOSITION.—The advisory board established under subparagraph (A) shall be composed of three members, to be appointed by the Secretary, of whom—

(i) one shall be a representative of the Federal Government;

(ii) one shall be selected from a list of nominees provided by the United States-Israel Binational Science Foundation; and

(iii) one shall be selected from a list of nominees provided by the United States-Israel Binational Industrial Research and Development Foundation.

(6) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may accept or retain funds contributed by any person, government entity, or organization for purposes of carrying out this subsection. Such funds shall be available, subject to appropriation, without fiscal year limitation.

(7) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of completion of a project for which a grant is provided under this subsection, the grant recipient shall submit to the Secretary a report that contains—

(A) a description of how the grant funds were used by the recipient; and

(B) an evaluation of the level of success of each project funded by the grant.

(8) CLASSIFICATION.—Grants shall be awarded under this subsection only for projects that are considered to be unclassified by both the United States and Israel.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section not less than $6,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''cybersecurity research'' means research, including social science research, into ways to identify, protect against, detect, respond to, and recover from cybersecurity threats;

(2) the term ''cybersecurity technology'' means technology intended to identify, protect against, detect, respond to, and recover from cybersecurity threats;

(3) the term ''cybersecurity threat'' has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501; enacted as title I of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113)));

(4) the term ''Department'' means the Department of Homeland Security; and

(5) the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

AMENDMENT NO. 149 OFFERED BY MR. GARBARINO OF NEW YORK

At the appropriate place in title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8____. DUTIES OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER COUNSELORS.

Section 21 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 648) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(o) CYBER STRATEGY TRAINING FOR SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

''(A) the term 'cyber strategy' means resources and tactics to assist in planning for cybersecurity and defending against cyber risks and cyber attacks; and

''(B) the term 'lead small business development center' means a small business development center that has received a grant from the Administration.

''(2) CERTIFICATION PROGRAM.—The Administrator shall establish a cyber counseling certification program, or approve a similar existing program, to certify the employees of lead small business development centers to provide cyber planning assistance to small business concerns.

''(3) NUMBER OF CERTIFIED EMPLOYEES.—The Administrator shall ensure that the number of employees of each lead small business development center who are certified in providing cyber planning assistance under this subsection is not fewer than the lesser of—

''(A) 5; or

''(B) 10 percent of the total number of employees of the lead small business development center.

''(4) CONSIDERATION OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER CYBER STRATEGY.—In carrying out this subsection, the Administrator, to the extent practicable, shall consider any cyber strategy methods included in the Small Business Development Center Cyber Strategy developed under section 1841(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 130 Stat. 2662).

''(5) REIMBURSEMENT FOR CERTIFICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations and subparagraph (B), the Administrator shall reimburse a lead small business development center for costs relating to the certification of an employee of the lead small business development center under the program established under paragraph (2).

''(B) LIMITATION.—The total amount reimbursed by the Administrator under subparagraph (A) may not exceed $350,000 in any fiscal year.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 150 OFFERED BY MR. GARBARINO OF NEW YORK

Add at the end of subtitle D of title XV of division A the following:

SEC. 15___. CYBER INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN.

Subsection (c) of section 2210 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 660) is amended—

(1) by striking ''regularly update'' and inserting ''update not less often then biennially''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''The Director, in consultation with relevant Sector Risk Management Agencies and the National Cyber Director, shall develop mechanisms to engage with stakeholders to educate such stakeholders regarding Federal Government cybersecurity roles and responsibilities for cyber incident response.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 151 OFFERED BY MR. GARCÍA OF ILLINOIS

At the appropriate place in subtitle C of title XIII, insert the following:

SEC. 13___. PROHIBITION ON SECURITY COOPERATION WITH BRAZIL.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to provide any United States security assistance or security cooperation to the defense, security, or police forces of the Government of Brazil for the purpose of involuntarily relocating, including through coercion or the use of force, the indigenous or Quilombola communities of Brazil.

AMENDMENT NO. 152 OFFERED BY MR. GARCÍA OF ILLINOIS

At the end of title LX of division E, add the following:

SEC. 6013. REPORT ON ALL COMPREHENSIVE SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the head of any other relevant Federal department or agency that the Comptroller General determines necessary, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on all comprehensive sanctions imposed on de jure or de facto governments of foreign countries, and all comprehensive sanctions imposed on non-state actors that exercise significant de facto governmental control over a foreign civilian population, under any provision of law.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an assessment of the effect of sanctions imposed on the government of each foreign country and each non-state actor that exercises significant de facto governmental control over a foreign civilian population described in subsection (a) on—

(A) the ability of civilian population of the country to access water, food, sanitation, and public health services, including all humanitarian aid and supplies related to the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of COVID-19;

(B) the changes to the general mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, life expectancy, and literacy;

(C) the extent to which there is an increase in refugees or migration to or from the country or an increase in internally displaced people in the country;

(D) the degree of international compliance and non-compliance of the country; and

(E) the licensing of transactions to allow access to essential goods and services to vulnerable populations, including the number of licenses applied for, approved, or denied and reasons why such licenses were denied, and average time to receive a decision; and

(2) a description of the purpose of sanctions imposed on the government of each foreign country and each non-state actor that exercises significant de facto governmental control over a foreign civilian population described in subsection (a) and the required legal or political authority, including—

(A) an assessment of United States national security;

(B) an assessment of whether the stated foreign policy goals of the sanctions are being met;

(C) the degree of international support or opposition to the sanctions; and

(D) an assessment of such sanctions on United States businesses, consumers, and financial institutions.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex. The unclassified portion of the report shall be published on a publicly-available website of the Government of the United States.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 153 OFFERED BY MR. GARCIA OF CALIFORNIA

After section 565, insert the following and redesignate subsequent sections accordingly:

SEC. 566. PORTABILITY OF PROFESSIONAL LICENSES OF MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES AND THEIR SPOUSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VII of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 4021 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 705 (50 U.S.C. 4025) the following new section:

''SEC. 705A. PORTABILITY OF PROFESSIONAL LICENSES OF SERVICEMEMBERS AND THEIR SPOUSES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which a servicemember has a professional license in good standing in a jurisdiction or the spouse of a servicemember has a professional license in good standing in a jurisdiction and such servicemember or spouse relocates his or her residency because of military orders for military service to a location that is not in such jurisdiction, the professional license or certification of such servicemember or spouse shall be considered valid at a similar scope of practice and in the discipline applied for in the jurisdiction of such new residency for the duration of such military orders if such servicemember or spouse—

''(1) provides a copy of such military orders to the licensing authority in the jurisdiction in which the new residency is located;

''(2) remains in good standing with the licensing authority that issued the license; and

''(3) submits to the authority of the licensing authority in the new jurisdiction for the purposes of standards of practice, discipline, and fulfillment of any continuing education requirements.

''(b) INTERSTATE LICENSURE COMPACTS.—If a servicemember or spouse of a servicemember is licensed and able to operate in multiple jurisdictions through an interstate licensure compact, with respect to services provided in the jurisdiction of the interstate licensure compact by a licensee covered by such compact, the servicemember or spouse of a servicemember shall be subject to the requirements of the compact or the applicable provisions of law of the applicable State and not this section.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 705 the following new item:

''Sec. 705A. Portability of professional licenses of servicemembers and their spouses.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 154 OFFERED BY MR. GIBBS OF OHIO

At the end of title LX of division E, insert the following:

SEC. 60___. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON EQUIPMENT IN AFGHANISTAN.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report accounting for any equipment provided by the United States Coast Guard or the Army Corps of Engineers to any regime in Afghanistan and that has been left behind in Afghanistan.

AMENDMENT NO. 155 OFFERED BY MR. GOHMERT OF TEXAS

At the appropriate place in title V, insert the following new section:

SEC. 5___. MILITARY JUSTICE CAREER TRACK FOR JUDGE ADVOCATES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Each Secretary of a military department shall establish a military justice career track for judge advocates under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In establishing a military justice career track under subsection (a) the Secretary concerned shall—

(1) ensure that the career track leads to judge advocates with military justice expertise in the grade of colonel, or in the grade of captain in the case of judge advocates of the Navy, to prosecute and defend complex cases in military courts-martial;

(2) include the use of skill identifiers to identify judge advocates for participation in the career track from among judge advocates having appropriate skill and experience in military justice matters;

(3) issue guidance for promotion boards considering the selection for promotion of officers participating in the career track in order to ensure that judge advocates who are participating in the career track have the same opportunity for promotion as all other judge advocate officers being considered for promotion by such boards

(c) SECRETARY CONCERNED DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Secretary concerned'' has the meaning given that term in section 101(a)(9) of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 156 OFFERED BY MR. GOMEZ OF CALIFORNIA

At the appropriate place in subtitle E of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12___. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON KOREAN AND KOREAN-AMERICAN VETERANS OF THE WAR IN VIETNAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Korean and Korean-American veterans of the war in Vietnam served honorably throughout the conflict, fighting valiantly both as a part of and alongside the United States Armed Forces and often making the ultimate sacrifice, with many later becoming United States citizens.

(2) Military cooperation in the Vietnam War is one of several examples that demonstrate the robust alliance of the United States and South Korea, under shared commitment to democratic principles.

(3) During the Vietnam conflict, more than 3,000,000 members of the United States Armed Forces fought bravely to preserve and defend these ideals, among them many Korean Americans who earned citations for their heroism and honorable service.

(4) South Korea joined the Vietnam conflict to support the United States Armed Forces and the cause of freedom at the request of the United States.

(5) From 1964 until the last soldier left Saigon on March 23, 1973, 325,517 members of South Korea's armed forces served in Vietnam, the largest contribution of troops sent by an ally of the United States.

(6) South Korean forces fought bravely throughout the theater and were known for their dedication, tenacity, and effectiveness on the battlefield.

(7) More than 17,000 Korean soldiers were injured, and over 4,400 Korean soldiers made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of United States friends and allies.

(8) There are approximately 3,000 naturalized Korean Americans who served in the Vietnam War currently living in the United States, many of whom suffer from significant injuries due to their service in Vietnam, including post-traumatic stress disorder, total disability, and the effects of the toxic defoliant Agent Orange.

(9) Korean-American veterans of the Vietnam conflict upheld the highest ideals of the United States through their dedicated service and considerable sacrifices, with many continuing to carry the visible and invisible wounds of war to this day.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that Korean and Korean-American veterans who served alongside the United States Armed Forces in the Vietnam war fought with honor and valor.

AMENDMENT NO. 157 OFFERED BY MR. GOMEZ OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle B of title III, add the following:

SEC. 328. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ELECTRIC OR ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLES FOR NON-COMBAT VEHICLE FLEET.

It is the sense of Congress that any new non-tactical Federal vehicle purchased by the Department of Defense for use outside of combat should, to the greatest extent practicable, be an electric or zero-emission vehicle.

AMENDMENT NO. 158 OFFERED BY MR. TONY GONZALES OF TEXAS

At the end of title XI, add the following new section:

SEC. 11___. NATIONAL DIGITAL RESERVE CORPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart I of part III of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new chapter:

''CHAPTER 103—NATIONAL DIGITAL RESERVE CORPS

''Sec. 10301. Definitions.
''Sec. 10302. Establishment.
''Sec. 10303. Organization.
''Sec. 10304. Assignments.
''Sec. 10305. Reservist continuing education.
''Sec. 10306. Congressional reports.

''SEC. 10301. DEFINITIONS.

''In this chapter:

''(1) ACTIVE RESERVIST.—The term 'active reservist' means a reservist holding a position to which such reservist has been appointed under section 10303(c)(2).

''(2) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

''(3) INACTIVE RESERVIST.—The term 'inactive reservist' means a reservist who is not serving in an appointment under section 10303(c)(2).

''(4) PROGRAM.—The term 'Program' means the program established under section 10302(a).

''(5) RESERVIST.—The term 'reservist' means an individual who is a member of the National Digital Reserve Corps.

''SEC. 10302. ESTABLISHMENT.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the General Services Administration a program to establish, manage, and assign a reserve of individuals with relevant skills and credentials, to be known as the 'National Digital Reserve Corps', to help address the digital and cybersecurity needs of Executive agencies.

''(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—

''(1) GUIDANCE.—Not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Administrator shall issue guidance for the National Digital Reserve Corps, which shall include procedures for coordinating with Executive agencies to—

''(A) identify digital and cybersecurity needs which may be addressed by the National Digital Reserve Corps; and

''(B) assign active reservists to address such needs.

''(2) RECRUITMENT AND INITIAL ASSIGNMENTS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Administrator shall begin recruiting reservists and assigning active reservists under the Program.

''SEC. 10303. ORGANIZATION.

''(a) ADMINISTRATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The National Digital Reserve Corps shall be administered by the Administrator.

''(2) RESPONSIBILITIES.—In carrying out the Program, the Administrator shall—

''(A) establish standards for serving as a reservist, including educational attainment, professional qualifications, and background checks;

''(B) ensure the standards established under subparagraph (A) are met;

''(C) recruit individuals to the National Digital Reserve Corps;

''(D) activate and deactivate reservists as necessary;

''(E) coordinate with Executive agencies to—

''(i) determine the digital and cybersecurity needs which reservists shall be assigned to address;

''(ii) ensure reservists have access, resources, and equipment required to address digital and cybersecurity needs which such reservists are assigned to address; and

''(iii) analyze potential assignments for reservists to determine outcomes, develop anticipated assignment timelines, and identify Executive agency partners;

''(F) ensure reservists acquire and maintain appropriate suitability and security eligibility and access; and

''(G) determine what additional resources, if any, are required to successfully implement the Program.

''(b) NATIONAL DIGITAL RESERVE CORPS PARTICIPATION.—

''(1) SERVICE OBLIGATION AGREEMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—An individual may become a reservist only if such individual enters into a written agreement with the Administrator to become a reservist.

''(B) CONTENTS.—The agreement under subparagraph (A) shall—

''(i) require the individual seeking to become a reservist to serve as a reservist for a three-year period, during which such individual shall serve not less than 30 days per year as an active reservist; and

''(ii) set forth all other the rights and obligations of the individual and the General Services Administration.

''(2) EMPLOYEE STATUS AND COMPENSATION.—

''(A) EMPLOYEE STATUS.—An inactive reservist shall not be considered to be a Federal employee for any purpose solely on the basis of being a reservist.

''(B) COMPENSATION.—The Administrator shall determine the appropriate compensation for service as an active reservist, except that the maximum rate of pay may not exceed the maximum rate of basic pay payable for GS-15 (including any applicable locality-based comparability payment under section 5304 or similar provision of law).

''(3) USERRA EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The protections, rights, benefits, and obligations provided under chapter 43 of title 38 shall apply to active reservists of the National Reserve Digital Corps appointed pursuant to paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of section 10303 of this chapter to perform service to the General Services Administration under section 10304 of this chapter, or to train for such service under section 10305 of this chapter.

''(B) NOTICE OF ABSENCE FROM POSITION OF EMPLOYMENT.—Preclusion of giving notice of service by necessity of service under paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of section 10303 of this chapter to perform service to the General Services Administration under section 10304 of this chapter, or to train for such service under section 10305 of this chapter, shall be deemed preclusion by ''military necessity'' for purposes of section 4312(b) of title 38 pertaining to giving notice of absence from a position of employment. A determination of such necessity shall be made by the Administrator and shall not be subject to review in any judicial or administrative proceeding.

''(4) PENALTIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A reservist that fails to accept an appointment under subsection (c)(2) or fails to carry out the duties assigned to reservist under such an appointment shall, after notice and an opportunity to be heard—

''(i) cease to be a reservist; and

''(ii) be fined an amount equal to the amounts, if any, paid under section 10305 with respect to training expenses for such reservist.

''(B) EXCEPTION.—With respect to a failure of a reservist to accept an appointment under subsection (c)(2) or to carry out the duties assigned to the reservist under such an appointment—

''(i) subparagraph (A) shall not apply if the failure was due to the continuation, recurrence, or onset of a serious health condition or any other circumstance beyond the control of the reservist; and

''(ii) the Administrator may waive the application of subparagraph (A), in whole or in part, if the Administrator determines that applying subparagraph (A) with respect to the failure would be against equity and good conscience and not in the best interest of the United States.

''(c) HIRING AUTHORITY.—

''(1) CORPS LEADERSHIP.—The Administrator may appoint qualified candidates to positions in the competitive service in the General Service Administration for which the primary duties are related to the management or administration of the National Digital Reserve Corps, as determined by the Administrator.

''(2) CORPS RESERVISTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may appoint, without regard to the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 33 (other than sections 3303 and 3328), qualified reservists to temporary positions in the competitive service for the purpose of assigning such reservists under section 10304 and to otherwise carry out the National Digital Reserve Corps.

''(B) APPOINTMENT LIMITS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may not appoint an individual under this paragraph if, during the 365-day period ending on the date of such appointment, such individual has been an officer or employee of the executive or legislative branch of the United States Government or of any independent agency of the United States 130 or more days.

''(ii) AUTOMATIC APPOINTMENT TERMINATION.—The appointment of an individual under this paragraph shall terminate upon such individual being employed as an officer or employee of the executive or legislative branch of the United States Government or of any independent agency of the United States for 130 days during the previous 365 days.

''(C) EMPLOYEE STATUS.—An individual appointed under this paragraph shall be considered a special Government employee (as such term is defined in section 202(a) of title 18).

''(D) ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES.—Individuals appointed under this paragraph shall be in addition to any employees of the General Services Administration whose duties relate to the digital or cybersecurity needs of the General Services Administration.

''SEC. 10304. ASSIGNMENTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may assign active reservists to address the digital and cybersecurity needs of Executive agencies, including cybersecurity services, digital education and training, data triage, acquisition assistance, guidance on digital projects, development of technical solutions, and bridging public needs and private sector capabilities.

''(b) ASSIGNMENT-SPECIFIC ACCESS, RESOURCES, SUPPLIES, OR EQUIPMENT.—The head of an Executive agency shall, to the extent practicable, provide each active reservist assigned to address a digital or cybersecurity need of such Executive agency under subsection (a) with any specialized access, resources, supplies, or equipment required to address such digital or cybersecurity need.

''(c) DURATION.—An assignment of an individual under subsection (a) shall terminate on the earlier of—

''(1) the date determined by the Administrator;

''(2) the date on which the Administrator receives notification of the decision of the head of the Executive agency, the digital or cybersecurity needs of which such individual is assigned to address under subsection (a), that such assignment should terminate; or

''(3) the date on which the assigned individual ceases to be an active reservist.

''(d) COMPLIANCE.—The Administrator shall ensure that assignments under subsection (a) are consistent with all applicable Federal ethics rules and Federal appropriations laws.

''SEC. 10305. RESERVIST CONTINUING EDUCATION.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator may pay for reservists to acquire training and receive continuing education, including attending conferences and seminars and obtaining certifications, that will enable reservists to more effectively meet the digital and cybersecurity needs of Executive agencies.

''(b) APPLICATION.—The Administrator shall establish a process for reservists to apply for the payment of reasonable expenses related to the training or continuing education described in subsection (a).

''(c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section, and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report on the expenditures under this subsection.

''SEC. 10306. CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

''Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this section, and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report on the Program, including—

''(1) the number of reservists;

''(2) a list of Executive agencies that have submitted requests for support from the National Digital Reserve Corps;

''(3) the nature and status of such requests; and

''(4) with respect to each such request to which active reservists have been assigned and for which work by the National Digital Reserve Corps has concluded, an evaluation of such work and the results of such work by—

''(A) the Executive agency that submitted the request; and

''(B) the reservists assigned to such request.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for part III of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item related to chapter 102 the following new item:

''103. National Digital Reserve Corps 10303''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SERVICE DEFINITIONS.—Section 4303 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (13), by inserting '', a period for which a person is absent from a position of employment to perform service to the General Services Administration as an active reservist of the National Reserve Digital Corps under section 10304 of Title 5, or inactive reservist training for such service under section 10305 of Title 5,'' before '', and a period''; and

(B) in the second paragraph (16), by inserting '', active reservists of the National Reserve Digital Corps who are appointed into General Services Administration service under section 10303(c)(2) of Title 5, or inactive reservist training for such service under section 10305 of Title 5,'' before '', and any other category''.

(2) REEMPLOYMENT SERVICE NOTICE REQUIREMENT.—Section 4312(b) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''A determination of military necessity'' and all that follows and inserting the following: ''A determination of military necessity for the purposes of this subsection—

''(1) shall be made—

''(A) except as provided under subparagraph (B), (C), or (D), pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense;

''(B) for persons performing service to the Federal Emergency Management Agency under section 327 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5165f) and as intermittent personnel under section 306(b)(1) of such Act, by the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency as described in sections 327(j)(2) and 306(d)(2), respectively, of such Act;

''(C) for intermittent disaster-response appointees of the National Disaster Medical System, by the Secretary of Health and Human Services as described in section 2812(d)(3)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh–11(d)(3)(B)); and

''(D) for active reservists of the National Reserve Digital Corps performing service to the General Services Administration under section 10304 of title 5, or inactive reservist training for such service under section 10305 of Title 5, by the Administrator of the General Services Administration as described in section 10303(b)(3)(B) of title 5; and

''(2) shall not be subject to judicial review.''.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated

$30,000,000, to remain available until fiscal year 2023, to carry out the program established under section 10302(a) of title 5, United States Code, as added by this section.

AMENDMENT NO. 159 OFFERED BY MR. GONZALEZ OF OHIO

At the end of subtitle C of title XVI, add the following new section:

SEC. 16___. REPORT ON GLOBAL NUCLEAR LEADERSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Secretary of Commerce, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report analyzing—

(1) the opportunities for advancing the interests of the United States with respect to global nuclear safety, nuclear security, and nuclear nonproliferation; and

(2) the risks to such interests of the United States, and the risks to wider foreign policy influence by the United States, posed by the dominance of Russia in the global nuclear energy market and the increasing supply by China to such market.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the historical role of civil nuclear cooperation agreements and supply arrangements made pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) in influencing the policies and practices of foreign governments concerning nuclear safety, nuclear security, and nuclear nonproliferation, and the wider foreign policy interests, including—

(A) a description of possible opportunities for using nuclear cooperation agreements and related exports to improve nuclear safety, nuclear security, and nuclear nonproliferation, and the foreign policy interests of the United States;

(B) a description of potential risks associated with such agreements and nuclear exports; and

(C) a description of the potential market for small and advanced reactor technologies.

(2) An assessment of the competitiveness of the United States against Russia and China in the global nuclear energy market, including—

(A) a comparison of nuclear reactor research and design by Russia and China with analogous research and design by the United States;

(B) a comparison of the ability of Russia and China to produce and export nuclear technology with analogous abilities of the United States;

(C) a description of the factors enabling progress made by Russia and China regarding civil nuclear technology;

(D) a comparison of the export policies of the United States with regard to civil nuclear technology, including the role, if any, of financial support, with such policies of Russia and China;

(E) a list of specific reactor designs, including fuel characteristics, that Russia and China have offered for export; and

(F) details of any agreements made by Russia or China for exporting nuclear technology, including the duration, purchase price, potential profitability, any provisions regarding spent fuel take back, related regulatory support, and any other elements that compromise a competitive offer.

(3) An assessment, if applicable, of the means by which Russia or China uses foreign-origin dual-use nuclear technology for military purposes.

(4) Recommendations for regulatory or legislative actions for developing a robust free-enterprise response designed to improve the competitiveness of the United States in the global nuclear energy market.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees;

(2) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(3) the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 160 OFFERED BY MR. GONZALEZ OF OHIO

At the end of title LX of division E, add the following:

SEC. 6013. CHINA ECONOMIC DATA COORDINATION CENTER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall establish within the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce a China Economic Data Coordination Center (in this section referred to as the ''Center'').

(b) DUTIES.—The Center, in coordination with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies and the private sector, shall collect and synthesize official and unofficial Chinese economic data on developments in China's financial markets and United States exposure to risks and vulnerabilities in China's financial system, including—

(1) data on baseline economic statistics such as gross domestic product (GDP) and other indicators of economic health;

(2) data on national and local government debt;

(3) data on nonperforming loan amounts;

(4) data on the composition of shadow banking assets;

(5) data on the composition of China's foreign exchange reserves;

(6) data on bank loan interest rates;

(7) data on United States retirement accounts tied to Chinese investments;

(8) data on China's exposure to foreign borrowers and flows of official financing for China's Belt and Road Initiatve and other trade-related initiatives, including data from the Export-Import Bank of China, the China Export and Credit Insurance Corporation (Sinosure), and the China Development Bank;

(9) data on sovereign or near-sovereign loans made by China to other countries or guaranteed by sovereign entities; and

(10) data on Chinese domestic retirement accounts and investments.

(c) BRIEFINGS.—The Center shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees and the private sector on a biannual basis briefings on implementation of the duties of the Center.

(d) REPORTS AND PUBLIC UPDATES.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that—

(A) describes the current capabilities of the Center; and

(B) describes the estimated resources, staffing, and funding needed for the Center to operate, including the estimated resources, staffing, and funding needed for the Center to operate at increased capacity.

(2) ONGOING REPORTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the establishment of the Center under subsection (a), and on a quarterly basis thereafter, the Center shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report in writing on implementation of the duties of the Center.

(B) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by this subsection shall include—

(i) key findings, data, the research and development activities of the affiliates of United States multinational enterprises operating in China, and a description of the implications of such activities for United States production, employment, and the economy; and

(ii) a description of United States industry interactions with Chinese state-owned enterprises and other state-affiliated entities and inbound Chinese investments.

(3) PUBLIC UPDATES.—The Center shall provide to the public on a monthly basis updates on implementation of the duties of the Center.

(e) RECOMMENDATIONS AND STRATEGIES.—The Secretary of the Treasury, using data collected and synthesized by the Center under subsection (b) and in consultation with the Center, shall—

(1) develop recommendations and strategies for ways in which the United States can respond to potential risks and exposures within China's financial system; and

(2) not later than 90 days after the date of the establishment of the Center under subsection (a), submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains such recommendations and strategies.

(f) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(2) Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 161 OFFERED BY MR. GONZALEZ OF OHIO

At the end of subtitle F of title V, insert the following new section:

SEC. 5___. PILOT PROGRAM ON ACTIVITIES UNDER THE TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR A REDUCTION IN SUICIDE AMONG VETERANS.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly carry out a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of providing the module described in subsection (b) and the services described in subsection (c) as part of the Transition Assistance Program for members of the Armed Forces participating in the Transition Assistance Program as a means of reducing the incidence of suicide among veterans.

(b) MODULE.—The module described in this subsection is a three-hour module under the Transition Assistance Program for each member of the Armed Forces participating in the pilot program that includes the following:

(1) An in-person meeting between the cohort of the member and a social worker or mental health provider in which the social worker or mental health provider—

(A) counsels the cohort on specific potential risks confronting members after discharge or release from the Armed Forces, including loss of community or a support system, isolation from family, friends, or society, identity crisis in the transition from military to civilian life, vulnerability viewed as a weakness, need for empathy, self-medication and addiction, importance of sleep and exercise, homelessness, and reasons why veterans attempt and complete suicide;

(B) in coordination with the Department of Defense InTransition program, counsels members of the cohort who have been diagnosed with physical, psychological, or neurological issues, such as post-traumatic stress disorder, traumatic brain injury, adverse childhood experiences, depression, and bipolar disorder, on—

(i) the potential risks for such members from such issues after discharge or release; and

(ii) the resources and treatment options afforded to members for such issues through the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Defense, and non-profit organizations;

(C) counsels the cohort about the resources afforded to victims of military sexual trauma through the Department of Veterans Affairs; and

(D) counsels the cohort about the manner in which members might experience grief during the transition from military to civilian life, and the resources afforded to them for grieving through the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(2) In coordination with the Department of Veterans Affairs' Solid Start program, the provision to each cohort member of contact information for a counseling or other appropriate facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs in the locality in which such member intends to reside after discharge or release.

(3) The submittal by cohort members to the Department of Veterans Affairs (including both the Veterans Health Administration and the Veterans Benefits Administration) of their medical records in connection with service in the Armed Forces, whether or not such members intend to file a claim with the Department for benefits with respect to any service-connected disability.

(c) SERVICES.—The services described in this subsection in connection with the Transition Assistance Program for each member of the Armed Forces participating in the pilot program are the following:

(1) Not later than 90 days after the discharge or release of the member from the Armed Forces, a contact of the member by a social worker or behavioral health coordinator from the Department of Veterans Affairs to schedule a follow-up appointment with a social worker or behavioral health provider at the facility applicable to the member under subsection (b)(2) to occur not later than 90 days after such contact.

(2) During the appointment scheduled pursuant to paragraph (1)—

(A) an assessment of the member to determine the experiences of the member with events during service in the Armed Forces that could lead, whether individually or cumulatively, to physical, psychological, or neurological issues, including issues described in subsection (b)(1)(B); and

(B) the development of a medical treatment plan for the member, including treatment for issues identified pursuant to the assessment under subparagraph (A).

(d) LOCATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The pilot program shall be carried out at not fewer than 10 Transition Assistance Centers of the Department of Defense that serve not fewer than 300 members of the Armed Forces annually that are jointly selected by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for purposes of the pilot program.

(2) MEMBERS SERVED.—The centers selected under paragraph (1) shall, to the extent practicable, be centers that, whether individually or in aggregate, serve all the Armed Forces and both the regular and reserve components of the Armed Forces.

(e) SELECTION AND COMMENCEMENT.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly select the locations of the pilot program under subsection (d)(1) and commence carrying out activities under the pilot program by not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(f) DURATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The duration of the pilot program shall be five years.

(2) CONTINUATION.—If the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs recommend in the report under subsection (g) that the pilot program be extended beyond the date otherwise provided by paragraph (1), the Secretaries may jointly continue the pilot program for such period beyond such date as the Secretaries jointly consider appropriate.

(g) REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter during the duration of the pilot program, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly submit to Congress a report on the activities under the pilot program.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A description of the members of the Armed Forces who participated in the pilot program during the 180-day period ending on the date of such report, broken out by the following:

(i) Sex.

(ii) Branch of the Armed Forces in which served.

(iii) Diagnosis of, or other symptoms consistent with, military sexual trauma, post-traumatic stress disorder, traumatic brain injury, depression, or bipolar disorder in connection with service in the Armed Forces.

(B) A description of the activities under the pilot program during such period.

(C) An assessment of the benefits of the activities under the pilot program during such period to veterans and family members of veterans.

(D) An assessment whether the activities under the pilot program as of the date of such report have reduced the incidence of suicide among members who participated in the pilot program within one year of discharge or release from the Armed Forces.

(E) Such recommendations as the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs jointly consider appropriate regarding expansion of the pilot program, extension of the pilot program, or both.

(h) TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Transition Assistance Program'' means the program of assistance and other transitional services carried out pursuant to section 1144 of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 162 OFFERED BY MISS GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN OF PUERTO RICO

Add at the end of subtitle G of title X the following new section:

SEC. 10___. INDEPENDENT EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES IN VIEQUES.

(a) AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine for the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to perform the services covered by this section.

(2) TIMING.—The Secretary shall seek to enter into the agreement described in paragraph (1) not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) STUDIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Under an agreement between the Secretary and the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine under this section, the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine shall carry out epidemiological studies of the short-term, long-term, primary, and secondary health effects caused or sufficiently correlated to exposure to chemicals and radioactive materials from activities of the Department of Defense in the communities of concern, including any recommendations. In carrying out such studies, the National Academies may incorporate the research generated pursuant to funding opportunity number EPA–G2019–ORD–A1.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The epidemiological studies carried out under paragraph (1) and the recommendations developed under such paragraph shall include the following:

(A) A list of known contaminants and their locations that have been left by the Department of Defense in the communities of concern.

(B) For each contaminant under subparagraph (A), an epidemiological study that—

(i) estimates the disease burden of current and past residents of Vieques, Puerto Rico, from such contaminants;

(ii) incorporates historical estimates of residents' groundwater exposure to contaminants of concern that—

(I) predate the completion of the water-supply pipeline in 1978;

(II) include exposure to groundwater from Atlantic Weapons Fleet Weapons Training Area ''Area of Concern E'' and any other exposures that the National Academies determine necessary;

(III) consider differences between the aquifers of Vieques; and

(IV) consider the differences between public and private wells, and possible exposures from commercial or agricultural uses; and

(iii) includes estimates of current residents' exposure to chemicals and radiation which may affect the groundwater, food, air, or soil, that—

(I) include current residents' groundwater exposure in the event of the water-supply pipeline being temporarily lost; and

(II) is based on the actual practices of residents in Vieques during times of duress, for example the use of wells for fresh water following Hurricane Maria.

(C) An identification of Military Munitions Response Program sites that have not fully investigated whether contaminants identified at other sites are present or the degree of contamination present.

(D) The production of separate, peer-reviewed quality research into adverse health outcomes, including cancer, from exposure to drinking water contaminated with methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE).

(E) Any other factors the National Academies determine necessary.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than two years after the date of the execution of an agreement under subsection (a), the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine shall—

(A) submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the findings of the National Academies under subsection (b); and

(B) make available to the public on a publicly accessible website a version of the report that is suitable for public viewing.

(2) FORM.—The report submitted under paragraph (1)(A) shall be submitted in unclassified form.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional defense committees; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) The term ''communities of concern'' means Naval Station Roosevelt Roads and the former Atlantic Fleet Weapons Training Area.

AMENDMENT NO. 163 OFFERED BY MISS GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN OF PUERTO RICO

At the end of subtitle D of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___ LIMITATION ON RETIREMENT OF LCM-8 LANDING CRAFT PLATFORM.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that the LCM-8 served a vital function in disaster response operations following Hurricane Maria.

(b) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2022 may be used to retire the LCM-8 platform from service in Puerto Rico.

AMENDMENT NO. 164 OFFERED BY MISS GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN OF PUERTO RICO

At the end of subtitle G of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. AVAILABILITY OF MODULAR SMALL ARMS RANGE FOR ARMY RESERVE IN PUERTO RICO.

The Secretary of Army shall ensure that a modular small arms range is made available for the Army Reserve in Puerto Rico.

AMENDMENT NO. 165 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR OF ARIZONA

Add at the end of subtitle E of title VIII the following new section:

SEC. 8_____. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS IN THE DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE.

Not later than March 1, 2022, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on the impact of mergers and acquisitions of defense industrial base contractors on the procurement processes of the Department of Defense.

AMENDMENT NO. 166 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of subtitle E of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. ANNUAL REPORT ON USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA BY FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an annual report on—

(1) the use of online social media platforms by entities designated as foreign terrorist organizations by the Department of State for recruitment, fundraising, and the dissemination of information; and

(2) the threat posed to the national security of the United States by the online radicalization of terrorists and violent extremists.

(b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the appropriate congressional committees are—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 167 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of subtitle J of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 596. ANNUAL REPORT REGARDING COST OF LIVING FOR MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

Section 136 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness shall submit annually to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report containing an analysis of the costs of living, nationwide, for

''(1) members of the Armed Forces on active duty; and

''(2) employees of the Department of Defense.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 168 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

Page 127, line 21, after ''**SUBSTANCES**'' insert ''**OR LEAD**''.

Page 127, line 22, after ''PFAS'' insert''AND LEAD''.

Page 128, line 3, after '' 'PFAS)' '' insert ''or for lead''.

Page 128, line 18, after ''substances'' insert ''or lead''.

Page 128, line 20, strike ''PFAS''.

Page 129, line 1, after ''substances'' insert ''or lead''.

Page 129, line 22, after ''substances'' insert ''or lead''.

Page 130, line 11, after ''substances'' insert ''or lead''.

AMENDMENT NO. 169 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of subtitle E of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY PROGRAM.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the results of a study conducted by the Director on the excess personal property program under section 2576a of title 10, United States Code, and the administration of such program by the Law Enforcement Support Office. Such study shall include—

(1) an analysis of the degree to which personal property transferred under such program has been distributed equitably between larger, well-resourced municipalities and units of government and smaller, less well-resourced municipalities and units of government; and

(2) an identification of potential reforms to such program to ensure that such property is transferred in a manner that provides adequate opportunity for participation by smaller, less well-resourced municipalities and units of government.

AMENDMENT NO. 170 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

In title LI, add at the end the following:

SEC. 5106. STUDY ON THE FINANCING OF DOMESTIC VIOLENT EXTREMISTS AND TERRORISTS.

(a) GAO STUDY ON THE FINANCING OF DOMESTIC VIOLENT EXTREMISTS AND TERRORISTS.—

(1) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the financing of domestic violent extremists and terrorists, including foreign terrorist-inspired domestic extremists, which should consider—

(A) what is known about the primary mechanisms that domestic violent extremists and terrorists use to finance their activities, including the extent to which they rely on online social media, livestreaming sites, crowdfunding platforms, digital assets (including virtual currencies), charities, and foreign sources to finance their activities;

(B) what is known about any funding that domestic violent extremists and terrorists provide to foreign entities for the purposes of coordination, support, or otherwise furthering their activities;

(C) any data that selected U.S. agencies collect related to the financing of domestic violent extremists and terrorists, and how such data is used;

(D) the extent to which U.S. agencies coordinate and share information among themselves, with foreign partner agencies, and with the private sector to identify and exploit the sources of funding for domestic violent extremists and terrorists;

(E) efforts of financial institutions to identify and report on suspicious financial activity related to the financing of domestic violent extremists and terrorists;

(F) any actions U.S. financial regulators have taken to address the risks to financial institutions of the financing of domestic violent extremists and terrorists; and

(G) with respect to the considerations described under subparagraphs (A) through (F), any civil rights and civil liberties protections currently included in law and challenges associated with any potential changes to the legal framework to address them.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall report to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives the results of the study required under paragraph (1).

AMENDMENT NO. 171 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF LOUISIANA

After section 504, insert the following and redesignate subsequent sections accordingly:

SEC. 505. NATIONAL GUARD SUPPORT TO MAJOR DISASTERS; REPORT ON METHODS TO ENHANCE DOMESTIC RESPONSE TO LARGE SCALE, COMPLEX AND CATASTROPHIC DISASTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following:

''(C) Operations or missions authorized by the President or the Secretary of Defense to support large scale, complex, catastrophic disasters, as defined by section 311(3) of title 6, United States Code, at the request of a State governor.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) With respect to operations or missions described under paragraph (2)(C), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Defense such sums as may be necessary to carry out such operations and missions, but only if—

''(A) an emergency has been declared by the governor of the applicable State; and

''(B) the President has declared the emergency to be a major disaster for the purposes of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.''.

(b) REPORT ON METHODS TO ENHANCE DOMESTIC RESPONSE TO LARGE SCALE, COMPLEX AND CATASTROPHIC DISASTERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation and coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Security Council, the Council of Governors, and the National Governors Association, shall submit to the congressional defense, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on their plan to establish policy and processes to implement the authority provided by the amendments

made by section 520. The report shall include a detailed examination of the policy framework consistent with existing authorities, identify major statutory or policy impediments to implementation, and make recommendations for legislation as appropriate.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include a description of—

(A) the current policy and processes whereby governors can request activation of the National Guard under title 32, United States Code, as part of the response to large scale, complex, catastrophic disasters that are supported by the Federal Government and, if no formal process exists in policy, the Secretary of Defense shall provide a timeline and plan to establish such a policy, including consultation with the Council of Governors and the National Governors Association;

(B) the Secretary of Defense's assessment, informed by consultation with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Security Council, the Council of Governors, and the National Governors Association, regarding the sufficiency of current authorities for the reimbursement of National Guard and Reserve manpower during large scale, complex, catastrophic disasters under title 10 and title 32, United States Code, and specifically whether reimbursement authorities are sufficient to ensure that military training and readiness are not degraded to fund disaster response, or invoking them degrades the effectiveness of the Disaster Relief Fund;

(C) the Department of Defense's plan to ensure there is parallel and consistent policy in the application of the authorities granted under section 12304a of title 10, United States Code, and section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, including—

(i) a description of the disparities between benefits and protections under Federal law versus State active duty;

(ii) recommended solutions to achieve parity at the Federal level; and

(iii) recommended changes at the State level, if appropriate;

(D) the Department of Defense's plan to ensure there is parity of benefits and protections for military members employed as part of the response to large scale, complex, catastrophic disasters under title 32 or title 10, United States Code, and recommendations for addressing shortfalls; and

(E) a review, by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, of the current policy for, and an assessment of the sufficiency of, reimbursement authority for the use of all National Guard and Reserve, both to the Department of Defense and to the States, during large scale, complex, catastrophic disasters, including any policy and legal limitations, and cost assessment impact on Federal funding.

AMENDMENT NO. 172 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF MISSOURI

At the end of subtitle B of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2____. FUNDING FOR SOLDIER LETHALITY TECHNOLOGY.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for research, development, test and evaluation, Army, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, for advanced technology development, soldier lethality advanced technology (PE0603118A), line 037, is hereby increased by $8,000,000.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance, Space Force, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for contractor logistics and system support, line 080, is hereby reduced by $8,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 173 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF MISSOURI

At the end of title LX of division E, insert the following:

SEC. 60____. FLIGHT INSTRUCTION OR TESTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—An authorized flight instructor providing student instruction, flight instruction, or flight training shall not be deemed to be operating an aircraft carrying persons or property for compensation or hire.

(b) AUTHORIZED ADDITIONAL PILOTS.—An individual acting as an authorized additional pilot during Phase I flight testing of aircraft holding an experimental airworthiness certificate, in accordance with section 21.191 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, and meeting the requirements set forth in Federal Aviation Administration regulations and policy in effect as of the date of enactment of this section, shall not be deemed to be operating an aircraft carrying persons or property for compensation or hire.

(c) USE OF AIRCRAFT.—An individual who uses, causes to use, or authorizes to use aircraft for flights conducted under subsection (a) or (b) shall not be deemed to be operating an aircraft carrying persons or property for compensation or hire.

(d) REVISION OF RULES.—The requirements of this section shall become effective upon the date of enactment. The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall issue, revise, or repeal the rules, regulations, guidance, or procedures of the Federal Aviation Administration to conform to the requirements of this section.

AMENDMENT NO. 174 OFFERED BY MR. GREEN OF TEXAS

In title LI of division E, after section 5105, insert the following:

SEC. 5106. MILITARY SERVICE QUESTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart A of part 2 of subtitle A of title VIII of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 4541 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 1329. UNIFORM RESIDENTIAL LOAN APPLICATION.

''The Director shall, not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this section, require each enterprise to—

''(1) include a military service question on the form known as the Uniform Residential Loan Application; and

''(2) position such question above the signature line of the Uniform Residential Loan Application.''.

(b) RULEMAKING.—The Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency shall, not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this section, issue a rule to carry out the amendment made by this section.

AMENDMENT NO. 175 OFFERED BY MR. GREEN OF TEXAS

In title LI of division E, after section 5105, insert the following:

SEC. 5106. INCLUSION OF VETERANS IN HOUSING PLANNING.

(a) PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY PLANS.—Section 5A(d)(1) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437c–1(d)(1)) is amended by striking ''and disabled families'' and inserting '', disabled families, and veterans (as such term is defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code)''.

(b) COMPREHENSIVE HOUSING AFFORDABILITY STRATEGIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 105 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12705) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting ''veterans (as such term is defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code),'' after ''acquired immunodeficiency syndrome,'';

(B) in subsection (b)(20), by striking ''and service'' and inserting ''veterans service, and other service''; and

(C) in subsection (e)(1), by inserting ''veterans (as such term is defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code),'' after ''homeless persons,''.

(2) CONSOLIDATED PLANS.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall revise the regulations relating to submission of consolidated plans (part 91 of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations) in accordance with the amendments made by paragraph (1) of this subsection to require inclusion of appropriate information relating to veterans and veterans service agencies in all such plans.

SEC. 5107. ANNUAL REPORT ON HOUSING ASSISTANCE TO VETERANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than December 31 of each year, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall submit a report on the activities of the Department of Housing and Urban Development relating to veterans during such year to the following:

(1) The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

(2) The Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate.

(3) The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(4) The Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(5) The Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(6) The Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(7) The Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

(b) CONTENTS.—Each report required under subsection (a) shall include the following information with respect to the year for which the report is submitted:

(1) The name of each public housing agency that provides assistance under the program of housing choice vouchers for homeless veterans under section 8(o)(19) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(19)).

(2) The number of homeless veterans provided assistance under the program of housing choice vouchers for homeless veterans under section 8(o)(19) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(19)), the socioeconomic characteristics and racial characteristics of such homeless veterans, and the number, types, and locations of entities contracted under such section to administer the vouchers.

(3) The number of homeless veterans provided assistance under the Tribal HUD–VA Supportive Housing Program (HUD–VASH) authorized by the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Pub. L. 113–235; 128 Stat. 2733) the socioeconomic characteristics and racial characteristics of such homeless veterans, and the number, types, and locations of entities contracted under such section to administer the vouchers.

(4) A summary description of the special considerations made for veterans under public housing agency plans submitted pursuant to section 5A of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437c–1) and under comprehensive housing affordability strategies submitted pursuant to section 105 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12705).

(5) A description of the activities of the Special Assistant for Veterans Affairs.

(6) A description of the efforts of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to coordinate the delivery of housing and services to veterans with other Federal departments and agencies, including the Department of Defense, Department of Justice, Department of Labor, Department of Health

and Human Services, Department of Veterans Affairs, Interagency Council on Homelessness, and the Social Security Administration.

(7) The cost to the Department of Housing and Urban Development of administering the programs and activities relating to veterans.

(8) Any other information that the Secretary considers relevant in assessing the programs and activities of the Department of Housing and Urban Development relating to veterans.

(c) ASSESSMENT OF HOUSING NEEDS OF VERY LOW-INCOME VETERAN FAMILIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For the first report submitted pursuant to subsection (a) and every fifth report thereafter, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall—

(A) conduct an assessment of the housing needs of very low-income veteran families (as such term is defined in paragraph 5); and

(B) shall include in each such report findings regarding such assessment.

(2) CONTENT.—Each assessment under this subsection shall include—

(A) conducting a survey of, and direct interviews with, a representative sample of very low-income veteran families (as such term is defined in paragraph 5) to determine past and current—

(i) socioeconomic characteristics of such veteran families;

(ii) barriers to such veteran families obtaining safe, quality, and affordable housing;

(iii) levels of homelessness among such veteran families; and

(iv) levels and circumstances of, and barriers to, receipt by such veteran families of rental housing and homeownership assistance; and

(B) such other information that the Secretary determines, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and national nongovernmental organizations concerned with veterans, homelessness, and very low-income housing, may be useful to the assessment.

(3) CONDUCT.—If the Secretary contracts with an entity other than the Department of Housing and Urban Development to conduct the assessment under this subsection, such entity shall be a nongovernmental organization determined by the Secretary to have appropriate expertise in quantitative and qualitative social science research.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, to be available until expended to carry out this subsection, $1,000,000.

(5) VERY LOW-INCOME VETERAN FAMILY.—The term ''very low-income veteran family'' means a veteran family whose income does not exceed 50 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by the Secretary with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that the Secretary may establish an income ceiling higher or lower than 50 percent of the median for the area on the basis of the Secretary's findings that such variations are necessary because of prevailing levels of construction costs or fair market rents (as determined under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f)).

AMENDMENT NO. 176 OFFERED BY MR. GREEN OF TENNESSEE

At the end of subtitle B of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12__. REPORT ON EVACUATION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FROM HAMID KARZAI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 30 days thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the number of United States citizens evacuated from Hamid Karzai International Airport.

(b) TERMINATION.—The reports required by subsection (a) shall terminate 30 days after the date on which the final United States citizen that has requested evacuation from Hamid Karzai International Airport has been evacuated.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that throughout the evacuation of American citizens and allies from Afghanistan, the United States Armed Forces carried out their mission with tremendous professionalism, compassion, and bravery.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(3) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 177 OFFERED BY MR. HAGEDORN OF MINNESOTA

Add at the end of title LI the following new section:

SEC. 51___. USE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES PROVIDERS IN PROVISION OF FINANCIAL LITERACY TRAINING FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

Section 992 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

''(d) TRAINING FOR MEMBERS STATIONED OVERSEAS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—As part of the financial literacy training provided under this section to members of the armed forces stationed or deployed at an installation outside the United States, the commander of such installation may, in the commander's discretion, permit representatives of financial services providers serving, or intending to serve, such members to participate in such training, including in orientation briefings regularly scheduled for members newly arriving at such installation.

''(2) NO ENDORSEMENT.—In permitting representatives to participate in training and orientation briefings pursuant to paragraph (1), a commander may not endorse any financial services provider or the services provided by such provider.

''(3) FINANCIAL SERVICES PROVIDER DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'financial services provider' means the following:

''(A) A financial institution, insurance company, or broker-dealer that is licensed and regulated by the United States or a State.

''(B) A money service business that is—

''(i) registered with the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the Department of the Treasury; and

''(ii) licensed and regulated by the United States or a State.

''(C) The host nation agent of a money service business described in subparagraph (B).''.

AMENDMENT NO. 178 OFFERED BY MR. HIGGINS OF LOUISIANA

At the end of subtitle D of title I, add the following new section:

SEC. 1___. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON JOINT SURVEILLANCE TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM AIRCRAFT.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System aircraft is an essential element of the aircraft fleet of the Air Force; and

(2) before retiring any such aircraft, the Secretary of the Air Force should strictly adhere to each provision of law relating to the use, operation, and retirement of such aircraft.

AMENDMENT NO. 179 OFFERED BY MR. HILL OF ARKANSAS

In title LI, add at the end the following:

SEC. 5106. SAVE ACT OF 2021.

(a) SECURING ESSENTIAL MEDICAL MATERIALS.—

(1) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—Section 2(b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4502) is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (8) as paragraphs (4) through (9), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) authorities under this Act should be used when appropriate to ensure the availability of medical materials essential to national defense, including through measures designed to secure the drug supply chain, and taking into consideration the importance of United States competitiveness, scientific leadership and cooperation, and innovative capacity;''.

(2) STRENGTHENING DOMESTIC CAPABILITY.—Section 107 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4517) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by inserting ''(including medical materials)'' after ''materials''; and

(B) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting ''(including medical materials such as drugs, devices, and biological products to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent disease that are essential to national defense)'' after ''essential materials''.

(3) STRATEGY ON SECURING SUPPLY CHAINS FOR MEDICAL MATERIALS.—Title I of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4511 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 109. STRATEGY ON SECURING SUPPLY CHAINS FOR MEDICAL MATERIALS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the President, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Secretary of Defense, shall transmit a strategy to the appropriate Members of Congress that includes the following:

''(1) A detailed plan to use the authorities under this title and title III, or any other provision of law, to ensure the supply of medical materials (including drugs, devices, and biological products (as that term is defined in section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262)) to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent disease) essential to national defense, to the extent necessary for the purposes of this Act.

''(2) An analysis of vulnerabilities to existing supply chains for such medical materials, and recommendations to address the vulnerabilities.

''(3) Measures to be undertaken by the President to diversify such supply chains, as appropriate and as required for national defense.

''(4) A discussion of—

''(A) any significant effects resulting from the plan and measures described in this subsection on the production, cost, or distribution of biological products (as that term is defined in section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262)) or any other devices or drugs (as defined under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.));

''(B) a timeline to ensure that essential components of the supply chain for medical

materials are not under the exclusive control of a foreign government in a manner that the President determines could threaten the national defense of the United States; and

''(C) efforts to mitigate any risks resulting from the plan and measures described in this subsection to United States competitiveness, scientific leadership, and innovative capacity, including efforts to cooperate and proactively engage with United States allies.

''(b) PROGRESS REPORT.—Following submission of the strategy under subsection (a), the President shall submit to the appropriate Members of Congress an annual progress report until September 30, 2025, evaluating the implementation of the strategy, and may include updates to the strategy as appropriate. The strategy and progress reports shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

''(c) APPROPRIATE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The term 'appropriate Members of Congress' means the Speaker, majority leader, and minority leader of the House of Representatives, the majority leader and minority leader of the Senate, the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.''.

(b) INVESTMENT IN SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4533) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) INVESTMENT IN SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to other authorities in this title, the President may make available to an eligible entity described in paragraph (2) payments to increase the security of supply chains and supply chain activities, if the President certifies to Congress not less than 30 days before making such a payment that the payment is critical to meet national defense requirements of the United States.

''(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—An eligible entity described in this paragraph is an entity that—

''(A) is organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States; and

''(B) produces—

''(i) one or more critical components;

''(ii) critical technology; or

''(iii) one or more products or raw materials for the security of supply chains or supply chain activities.

''(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms 'supply chain' and 'supply chain activities' have the meanings given those terms by the President by regulation.''.

(2) REGULATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall prescribe regulations setting forth definitions for the terms ''supply chain'' and ''supply chain activities'' for the purposes of section 303(h) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4533(h)), as added by subsection (a).

(B) SCOPE OF DEFINITIONS.—The definitions required by paragraph (1)—

(i) shall encompass—

(I) the organization, people, activities, information, and resources involved in the delivery and operation of a product or service used by the Government; or

(II) critical infrastructure as defined in Presidential Policy Directive 21 (February 12, 2013; relating to critical infrastructure security and resilience); and

(ii) may include variations as determined necessary and appropriate by the President for purposes of national defense.

AMENDMENT NO. 180 OFFERED BY MR. HILL OF ARKANSAS

At the end of subtitle E of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. INTERAGENCY STRATEGY TO DISRUPT AND DISMANTLE NARCOTICS PRODUCTION AND TRAFFICKING AND AFFILIATED NETWORKS LINKED TO THE REGIME OF BASHAR AL-ASSAD IN SYRIA.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the captagon trade linked to the regime of Bashar al-Assad in Syria is a transnational security threat; and

(2) the United States should develop and implement an interagency strategy to deny, degrade, and dismantle Assad-linked narcotics production and trafficking networks.

(b) REPORT AND STRATEGY REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Director of National Intelligence, and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing a strategy to disrupt and dismantle narcotics production and trafficking and affiliated networks linked to the regime of Bashar al-Assad in Syria. Such strategy shall include each of the following:

(1) A strategy to target, disrupt and degrade networks that directly and indirectly support the narcotics ?infrastructure of the Assad regime, particularly through diplomatic and intelligence support to law enforcement investigations.

(2) The use of sanctions authorities and associated actions to target individuals and entities directly or indirectly associated with the narcotics infrastructure of the Assad regime.

(3) The use global diplomatic engagements associated with the economic pressure campaign against the Assad regime to target its narcotics infrastructure.

(4) Leveraging multilateral institutions and cooperation with international partners to disrupt the narcotics infrastructure of the Assad regime.

(5) Mobilizing a public communications campaign to increase awareness of the extent of the connection of the Assad regime to illicit narcotics trade.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (b) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees;

(2) the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(3) the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 181 OFFERED BY MR. HIMES OF CONNECTICUT

Add at the end of subtitle D of title XV the following new section:

SEC. 1533. REPORT ON PLAN TO FULLY FUND THE INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM AND NEXT GENERATION ENCRYPTION.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the resources necessary to fully fund the Information Systems Security Program during the period covered by the most recent future-years defense program submitted under section 221 of title 10, United States Code—

(1) to address the cybersecurity requirements of the Department of Defense; and

(2) for the adoption of next generation encryption into existing and future systems.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment by the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, in coordination with the chiefs of the Armed Forces and in consultation with the Director of the National Security Agency, of the additional resources required to fund the Information Systems Security Program at a level that satisfies current and anticipated cybersecurity requirements of the Department.

(2) An identification of any existing funding not currently aligned to the Program that is more appropriately funded through the Program.

(3) A strategic plan, developed in coordination with the chiefs of the Armed Forces and in consultation with the Director of the National Security Agency, that provides options, timelines and required funding, by Armed Force or component of the Department, for the adoption of next generation encryption into existing and future systems.

(c) FORM.—The report under subsection (a) may be submitted in classified form.

(d) BRIEFING.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary submits the report under subsection (a), the Chief Information Officer of the Department and the Director of the National Security Agency shall jointly provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the report.

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 182 OFFERED BY MR. HIMES OF CONNECTICUT

In title LI of division E, after section 5105, insert the following:2

SEC. 5106. PROHIBITIONS OR CONDITIONS ON CERTAIN TRANSMITTALS OF FUNDS.

Section 5318A of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting after ''Secretary of the Treasury may'' the following: '', by order, regulation, or otherwise as permitted by law,'';

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) FORM OF REQUIREMENT.—The special measures described in subsection (b) may be imposed in such sequence or combination as the Secretary shall determine.''; and

(C) by striking paragraph (3); and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (5), by striking ''on behalf of a foreign banking institution''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) PROHIBITIONS OR CONDITIONS ON CERTAIN TRANSMITTALS OF FUNDS.—If the Secretary finds a jurisdiction outside of the United States, 1 or more financial institutions operating outside of the United States, 1 or more types of accounts within, or involving, a jurisdiction outside of the United States, or 1 or more classes of transactions within, or involving, a jurisdiction outside of

the United States to be of primary money laundering concern, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the State, the Attorney General, and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, may prohibit, or impose conditions upon certain transmittals of funds (as such term may be defined by the Secretary in a special measure issuance, by regulation, or as otherwise permitted by law), to or from any domestic financial institution or domestic financial agency if such transmittal of funds involves any such jurisdiction, institution, type of account, or class of transaction.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 183 OFFERED BY MR. HORSFORD OF NEVADA

At the end of subtitle B of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3___. PILOT PROGRAM TO TEST NEW SOFTWARE TO TRACK EMISSIONS AT CERTAIN MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may conduct a pilot program (to be known as the ''Installations Emissions Tracking Program'') to evaluate the feasibility and effectiveness of software and emerging technologies and methodologies to track real-time emissions from installations and installation assets.

(b) GOALS.—The goals of the Installations Emissions Tracking Program are—

(1) to prove software and emerging technologies, methodologies, and capabilities to effectively track emissions in real time; and

(2) to reduce energy costs and increase efficiencies.

(c) LOCATIONS.—If the Secretary conducts the Installations Emissions Tracking Program, the Secretary shall select, for purposes of the Program, four major military installations located in different geographical regions of the United States that the Secretary determines—

(1) are prone to producing higher emissions;

(2) are in regions that historically have poor air quality; and

(3) have historically higher than average utility costs.

AMENDMENT NO. 184 OFFERED BY MR. HORSFORD OF NEVADA

At the end of subtitle B of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2___. PILOT PROGRAM ON DATA LIBRARIES FOR TRAINING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE MODELS.

(a) DATA LIBRARIES.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director of the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center, is authorized to carry out a pilot program under which Secretary may—

(1) establish data libraries containing Department of Defense data sets relevant to the development of artificial intelligence software and technology; and

(2) allow private companies to access such data libraries for the purposes of developing artificial intelligence models and other technical software solutions.

(b) OBJECTIVES.—The objective of the pilot program under subsection (a) shall be to ensure that the Department of Defense is able to procure optimal artificial intelligence and machine learning software capabilities that can quickly scale to meet the needs of the Department.

(c) ELEMENTS.—If the Secretary of Defense elects to carry out the pilot program under subsection (a), the data libraries established under the program—

(1) may include unclassified data stacks representative of diverse types of information, such as aerial imagery, radar, synthetic aperture radar, captured exploitable material, publicly available information, and as many other data types the Secretary determines appropriate; and

(2) shall be made available to covered software companies beginning immediately upon the covered software company entering into a contract or agreement with the Secretary to support rapid development of high-quality software.

(d) AVAILABILITY.—If the Secretary of Defense elects to carry out the pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary, acting through the Chief Information Officer of the Department, shall ensure that the data libraries established under the program are available to covered software companies by not later than 180 days after the date on which the program is commenced.

(e) BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on implementing this section, including an identification of the types of information that the Secretary determines are feasible and advisable to include in the data stacks under subsection (b)(1).

(f) COVERED SOFTWARE COMPANY.—In this section, the term ''covered software company'' means a private entity that develops software for the Department of Defense under a contract or agreement entered into with the Secretary of Defense.

AMENDMENT NO. 185 OFFEED BY MR. HORSFORD OF NEVADA

Add at the end of subtitle D of title XV of division A the following:

SEC. 15___. ASSESSMENT OF CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION PROGRAM.

Subsection (b) of section 1648 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92), is amended by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

''(4) Definitions for 'Controlled Unclassified Information' (CUI) and 'For Official Use Only' (FOUO), policies regarding protecting information designated as either of such, and an assessment of the 'DoD CUI Program' and Department of Defense compliance with the responsibilities specified in Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 5200.48, 'Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI),' including the following:

''(A) The extent to which the Department of Defense is identifying whether information is CUI via a contracting vehicle and marking documents, material, or media containing such information in a clear and consistent manner.

''(B) Recommended regulatory or policy changes to ensure consistency and clarity in CUI identification and marking requirements.

''(C) Circumstances under which commercial information is considered CUI, and any impacts to the commercial supply chain associated with security and marking requirements.

''(D) Benefits and drawbacks of requiring all CUI to be marked with a unique CUI legend versus requiring that all data marked with an appropriate restricted legend be handled as CUI.

''(E) The extent to which the Department of Defense clearly delineates Federal Contract Information (FCI) from CUI.

''(F) Examples or scenarios to illustrate information that is and is not CUI.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 186 OFFERED BY MS. HOULAHAN OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN CONTRACTS AWARDED TO SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS FROM CATEGORY MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Small Business Act is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 49 as section 50; and

(2) by inserting after section 48 the following new section:

''SEC. 49. EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN CONTRACTS FROM CATEGORY MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—A contract awarded under section 8(a), 8(m), 31, or 36 that is classified as tier 0—

''(1) shall be exempt from the procedural requirements of any Federal rule or guidance on category management or successor strategies for contract consolidation; and

''(2) shall not be included when measuring the attainment of any goal or benchmark established under any Federal rule or guidance on category management or successor strategies for contract consolidation.

''(b) PROHIBITION.—With respect to a requirement that was previously satisfied through a contract awarded under section 8(a), the head of a Federal agency shall not remove such requirement from a contract eligible for award under section 8(a) and include such requirement in a contract that is classified as tier 1, tier 2, or tier 3 without the Administrator's approval.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) CATEGORY MANAGEMENT.—The term 'category management' has the meaning given by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

''(2) TIER 0; TIER 1; TIER 2; TIER 3.—The terms 'tier 0', 'tier 1', 'tier 2', and 'tier 3' have the meanings given such terms, respectively, by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget with respect to the Spend Under Management tiered maturity model, or any successor model.''.

(b) APPLICATION.—Section 49 of the Small Business Act, as added by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to contracts entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 187 OFFERED BY MS. HOULAHAN OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle B of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. MODIFICATION OF ENHANCED TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPED AT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE LABORATORIES.

Section 801(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (10 U.S.C. 2514 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (f);

(2) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following new subsections:

''(d) DATA COLLECTION.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop and implement a plan to collect and analyze data on the use of authority under this section for the purposes of—

''(1) developing and sharing best practices; and

''(2) providing information to the Secretary of Defense and Congress on the use of authority under this section and related policy issues.

''(e) REPORT.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 31, 2025.''; and

(3) in subsection (f) (as so redesignated), by striking ''December 31, 2021'' and inserting ''December 31, 2026''.

AMENDMENT NO. 188 OFFERED BY MS. HOULAHAN OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of title LII, insert the following:

SEC. 52___. REPORTS ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF NATIONAL SECURITY COMMISSION ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE REGARDING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this

Act, and one year thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the recommendations made by the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence with respect to the Department of Defense. Each such report shall include—

(1) for each such recommendation, a determination of whether the Secretary of Defense intends to implement the recommendation;

(2) in the case of a recommendation the Secretary intends to implement, the intended timeline for implementation, a description of any additional resources or authorities required for such implementation, and the plan for such implementation;

(3) in the case of a recommendation the Secretary determines is not advisable or feasible, the analysis and justification of the Secretary in making that determination; and

(4) in the case of a recommendation the Secretary determines the Department is already implementing through a separate line of effort, the analysis and justification of the Secretary in making that determination.

(b) BRIEFINGS.— Not less frequently than twice each year during the two-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the congressional defense committees briefings on the progress of the Secretary in analyzing and implementing the recommendations made by the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence with respect to the Department of Defense.

(c) BUDGET MATERIALS.—The Secretary of Defense shall include in the annual budget submission of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, for each of fiscal years 2023 and 2024, a report listing the funding and programs of the Department of Defense that advance the recommendations of the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence.

AMENDMENT NO. 189 OFFERED BY MS. HOULAHAN OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of title LII of division D, add the following:

SEC. 52____. CHIEF HUMAN CAPITAL OFFICERS COUNCIL ANNUAL REPORT.

Subsection (d) of section 1303 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296; 5 U.S.C. 1401 note) is amended to read as follows:

''(d) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

''(1) COUNCIL REPORT.—Each year, the Chief Human Capital Officers Council shall submit a report to Congress and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management that includes the following:

''(A) A description of the activities of the Council.

''(B) A description of employment barriers that prevent the agency from hiring qualified applicants, including those for digital talent positions, and recommendations for addressing the barriers that would allow agencies to more effectively hire qualified applicants.

''(2) OPM REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the Director receives a report under paragraph (1), the Director shall submit to Congress and the Council a report that details how the Office plans to address the barriers and recommendations identified by the Council in their report.

''(3) PUBLICATION.—The Director shall—

''(A) not later than 30 days after receiving a report under paragraph (1), make that report publicly available on the Office's website; and

''(B) on the date the Director submits the report under paragraph (2), make that report publicly available on such website.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 190 OFFERED BY MR. HUIZENGA OF MICHIGAN

At the end of subtitle E of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10____. REPORT ON RECOVERY OPERATIONS OF 1952 C–119 FLYING BOXCAR, CALL NAME "GAMBLE CHALK 1".

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to Congress a report that includes—

(1) a status update on the recovery operations of the 1952 C-119 Flying boxcar, call name ''Gamble Chalk 1'', crash at Mount Silverthrone, Alaska;

(2) detailed plans for the recovery operation, the timeline for such operation, a description of any past recovery operations, and the rationale for any canceled or delayed operations; and

(3) a summary of other Air Force operational losses that occurred in Alaska in 1952 and have yet to be recovered.

AMENDMENT NO. 191 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 7____. INCREASED COLLABORATION WITH NIH TO COMBAT TRIPLE NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Office of Health of the Department of Defense shall work in collaboration with the National Institutes of Health to—

(1) identify specific genetic and molecular targets and biomarkers for triple negative breast cancer; and

(2) provide information useful in biomarker selection, drug discovery, and clinical trials design that will enable both—

(A) triple negative breast cancer patients to be identified earlier in the progression of their disease; and

(B) the development of multiple targeted therapies for the disease.

(b) FUNDING.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated by section 1405 for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the corresponding funding tables in division D, is hereby increased by $10,000,000 to carry out subsection (a).

(c) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated by section 1405 for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the corresponding funding tables in division D, for Private Sector Care is hereby reduced by $10,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 192 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 7____. FUNDING FOR POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER.

(a) FUNDING.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated by section 1405 for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the corresponding funding table in such division, is hereby increased by $2,500,000 for post-traumatic stress disorder.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated by section 1405 for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the corresponding funding tables in division D, for Private Sector Care is hereby reduced by $2,500,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 193 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle F of title V, add the following:

SEC. 5____. SPEECH DISORDERS OF CADETS AND MIDSHIPMEN.

(a) TESTING.—The Superintendent of a military service academy shall provide testing for speech disorders to incoming cadets or midshipmen under the jurisdiction of that Superintendent.

(b) NO EFFECT ON ADMISSION.—The testing under subsection (a) may not have any affect on admission to a military service academy.

(c) RESULTS.—The Superintendent shall provide each cadet or midshipman under the jurisdiction of that Superintendent the result of the testing under subsection (a) and a list of warfare unrestricted line officer positions and occupation specialists that require successful performance on the speech test.

(d) THERAPY.—The Superintendent shall furnish speech therapy to a cadet or midshipman under the jurisdiction of that Superintendent at the election of the cadet or midshipman.

(e) RETAKING.—A cadet or midshipman whose testing indicate a speech disorder or impediment may elect to retake the testing once each academic year while enrolled at the military service academy.

AMENDMENT NO. 194 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

Add at the end of subtitle H of title V the following:

SEC. 576. TASK FORCE ON HISTORICAL AND CURRENT BARRIERS TO AFRICAN AMERICAN PARTICIPATION AND EQUAL TREATMENT IN THE ARMED SERVICES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish within the Department of Defense a task force to be known as the ''Task Force on Historical and Current Barriers to African American Participation and Equal Treatment in the Armed Services'' (hereafter referred to as the ''Task Force'').

(b) DUTIES.—The Task Force shall advise, consult with, report to, and make recommendations to the Secretary, as appropriate, on the development, refinement, and implementation of policies, programs, planning, and training which will provide redress for historical barriers to African American participation and equal treatment in the Armed Services.

(c) STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS.—

(1) INVESTIGATION OF HISTORICAL RECORD OF SLAVERY.—As part of its duties, the Task Force shall identify, compile, examine, and synthesize the relevant corpus of evidentiary documentation regarding the military or Armed Service's involvement in the institution of slavery. The Task Force's documentation and examination shall include facts related to—

(A) the capture and procurement of Africans;

(B) the transport of Africans to the United States and the colonies that became the United States for the purpose of enslavement, including their treatment during transport;

(C) the sale and acquisition of Africans and their descendants as chattel property in interstate and intrastate commerce;

(D) the treatment of African slaves and their descendants in the colonies and the United States, including the deprivation of their freedom, exploitation of their labor, and destruction of their culture, language, religion, and families; and

(E) the extensive denial of humanity, sexual abuse, and the chatellization of persons.

(2) STUDY OF EFFECTS OF DISCRIMINATORY POLICIES IN THE ARMED SERVICES.—As part of its duties, the Task Force shall study and analyze the official policies or routine practices of the Armed Services with discriminatory intent or discriminatory effect on the formerly enslaved Africans and their descendants in the Armed Services following

the overdue recognition of such persons as United States citizens beginning in 1868.

(3) STUDY OF OTHER FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION.—As part of its duties, the Task Force shall study and analyze the other forms of discrimination in the Armed Services against freed African slaves and their descendants who were belatedly accorded their rightful status as United States citizens from 1868 to the present.

(4) STUDY OF LINGERING EFFECTS OF DISCRIMINATION.—As part of its duties, the Task Force shall study and analyze the lingering negative effects of the institution of slavery and the matters described in the preceding paragraphs on living African Americans and their participation in the Armed Services.

(d) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REMEDIES.—

(1) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Based on the results of the investigations and studies carried out under subsection (c), the Task Force shall recommend appropriate remedies to the Secretary.

(2) ISSUES ADDRESSED.—In recommending remedies under this subsection, the Task Force shall address the following:

(A) How Federal laws and policies that continue to disproportionately and negatively affect African Americans as a group in the Armed Services, and those that perpetuate the lingering effects, materially and psycho-socially, can be eliminated.

(B) How the injuries resulting from the matters described in subsection (c) can be reversed through appropriate policies, programs, and projects.

(C) How, in consideration of the Task Force's findings, to calculate any form of repair for inequities to the descendants of enslaved Africans.

(D) The form of that repair which should be awarded, the instrumentalities through which the repair should be provided, and who should be eligible for the repair of such inequities.

(e) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 90 days after the end of each year, the Task Force shall submit a report to the Secretary on its activities, findings, and recommendations during the preceding year.

(2) PUBLICATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary receives an annual report for a year under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall publish a public version of the report, and shall include such related matters as the Secretary finds would be informative to the public during that year.

(f) COMPOSITION; GOVERNANCE.—

(1) COMPOSITION.—The Task Force shall be composed of such number of members as the Secretary may appoint from among individuals whom the Secretary finds are qualified to serve by virtue of their military service, education, training, activism or experience, particularly in the field of history, sociology, and African American studies.

(2) PUBLICATION OF LIST OF MEMBERS.—The Secretary shall post and regularly update on a public website of the Department of Defense the list of the members of the Task Force.

(3) MEETINGS.—The Task Force shall meet not less frequently than quarterly, and may convene additional meetings during a year as necessary. At least one of the meetings during each year shall be open to the public.

(4) GOVERNANCE.—The Secretary shall establish rules for the structure and governance of the Task Force.

(5) DEADLINE.—The Secretary shall complete the appointment of the members of the Task Force not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 195 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 7____. REPORT ON RATE OF MATERNAL MORTALITY AMONG MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, and with respect to members of the Coast Guard, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, shall submit to Congress a report on the rate of maternal mortality among members of the Armed Forces and the dependents of such members.

AMENDMENT NO. 196 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle A of title XVI, add the following new section:

SEC. 16___. REPORT ON SPACE DEBRIS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 240 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the risks posed by man-made space debris in low-earth orbit, including—

(1) recommendations with respect to the remediation of such risks; and

(2) outlines of plans to reduce the incident of such space debris.

(b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 197 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle C of title XIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 13____. BRIEFING ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAM TO PROTECT UNITED STATES STUDENTS AGAINST FOREIGN AGENTS.

Not later than 240 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the program described in section 1277 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91), including an assessment on whether the program is beneficial to students interning, working part time, or in a program that will result in employment post-graduation with Department of Defense components and contractors.

AMENDMENT NO. 198 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle I of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28__. REPORT ON RECOGNITION OF AFRICAN AMERICAN SERVICEMEMBERS IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE NAMING PRACTICES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the following information:

(1) A description of current Department of Defense naming conventions for military installations, infrastructure, vessels, and weapon systems.

(2) A list of all military installations (including reserve component facilities), infrastructure (including reserve component infrastructure), vessels, and weapon systems that are currently named after African Americans who served in the Armed Forces.

(3) An explanation of the steps being taken to recognize the service of African Americans who have served in the Armed Forces with honor, heroism, and distinction by increasing the number of military installations, infrastructure, vessels, and weapon systems named after deserving African American members of the Armed Forces.

AMENDMENT NO. 199 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

At the appropriate place in subtitle C of title XIII, insert the following:

SEC. 13____. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ISRAEL AS A CRITICAL DEFENSE PARTNER.

It is the sense of Congress that it is in that national security interest of the United States to—

(1) maintain a strong relationship with Israel and support their military efforts;

(2) conduct military exercises with Israel, promoting interoperability and readiness;

(3) ensure that Israel has capabilities with regards to their defense articles to support peace efforts in the region;

(4) be a source of consistent and reliable defense articles;

(5) work with Israel to oppose any efforts of terrorism or radical extremism in the Middle East; and

(6) promote the belief that normalized relations with Israel is of benefit for any country.

AMENDMENT NO. 200 OFFERED BY MR. JACOBS OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle D of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8____. PILOT PROGRAM ON DEFENSE INNOVATION OPEN TOPICS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, the Secretary of the Air Force, Secretary of the Army, and Secretary of the Navy, shall establish defense innovation open topic activities using the Small Business Innovation Research Program in order to—

(1) increase the transition of commercial technology to the Department of Defense;

(2) expand the small business nontraditional defense industrial base;

(3) increase commercialization derived from defense investments;

(4) increase diversity and participation among self-certified small-disadvantaged businesses, minority-owned businesses, and disabled veteran-owned businesses; and

(5) expand the ability for qualifying small businesses to propose technology solutions to meet defense needs.

(b) FREQUENCY.—The Department of Defense and Military Services shall conduct not less than one open topic announcement per fiscal year.

(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall provide the congressional defense committees a briefing on the establishment of the program required by subsection (a).

(d) TERMINATION.—The pilot program authorized in subsection (a) shall terminate on October 1, 2025.

AMENDMENT NO. 201 OFFERED BY MS. JACOBS OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of subtitle C of title XIII of division A the following:

SEC. 13____. REPORT ON HAITI.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report regarding conflict assessment in Haiti that includes information relating to the following:

(1) Aftershocks of the 2021 earthquake.

(2) Systemic patterns and causes of violence and subsequent impunity relating to

massacres, death threats, kidnappings, armed attacks, and firearm-related violence, with analysis of the roles of the various actors and beneficiaries who are or have been involved, including Haitian Government actors.

(3) Gang activity and its role in the recent wave of kidnappings, and the capacities of the police force to address the most serious manifestations of insecurity.

(4) The scope and role of criminal activity and its linkages to political forces, particularly leading up to elections.

(5) Implications of the lack of independence of Haiti's judicial system.

(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 202 OFFERED BY MS. JACOBS OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle D of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. CONSIDERATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS RECORDS OF RECIPIENTS OF SUPPORT OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS TO COMBAT TERRORISM.

Section 127e of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2) by adding at the end of the following new subparagraph—

''(D) The processes through which the Secretary shall ensure that, prior to a decision to provide any support to foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals, full consideration is given to any credible information relating to violations of human rights by such entities.''.

(2) in subsection (d)(2)—

(A) in subparagraph (H), by inserting '', including the promotion of good governance and rule of law and the protection of civilians and human rights'' before the period at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (I)—

(i) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''or violations of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, including—''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following new clauses:

''(i) vetting units receiving such support for violations of human rights;

''(ii) providing human rights training to units receiving such support; and

''(iii) providing for the investigation of allegations of violations of human rights and termination of such support in cases of credible information of such violations.''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(J) A description of the human rights record of the recipient, including for purposes of section 362 of this title, and any relevant attempts by such recipient to remedy such record.'';

(3) in subsection (i)(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(I) An assessment of how support provided under this section advances United States national security priorities and aligns with other United States Government efforts to address underlying risk factors of terrorism and violent extremism.''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(j) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS.—(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), no funds may be used to provide support to any foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals if the Secretary of Defense has credible information that the unit has committed a gross violation of human rights.

''(2) The Secretary of Defense may waive the prohibition under paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines that the waiver is required by extraordinary circumstances.

''(3) The prohibition under paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to the foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals of a country if the Secretary of Defense determines that—

''(A) the government of such country has taken all necessary corrective steps; or

''(B) the support is necessary to assist in disaster relief operations or other humanitarian or national security emergencies.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 203 OFFERED BY MS. JACOBS OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle C of title XIII, add the following:

SEC. 13__. STRATEGY TO COUNTER VIOLENT EXTREMISM AND ARMED CONFLICT IN MOZAMBIQUE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Secretary of Defense, and other departments and agencies as deemed necessary, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a United States strategy to counter violent extremism and armed conflict in Mozambique, including through the provision of United States assistance also intended to foster a peaceful post-conflict transition in Mozambique.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall address or include the following:

(1) United States assistance provided to—

(A) the Government of the Republic of Mozambique and foreign militaries, including regional partners and allies, that have deployed military trainers, combat troops, or other military assets to Mozambique for the purpose of degrading all known terrorist threats, including ISIS-Mozambique, to include United States military efforts to train and equip Mozambican forces, including any United States programs to counter violent extremism in Cabo Delgado and elsewhere in Mozambique, and any related activities pertaining to countering violent extremism, mitigating armed conflict, and establishing reasonable security conditions in areas of Mozambique from where these threats emanate; and

(B) the Government of the Republic of Mozambique or multilateral or nongovernmental recipients aimed at supporting efforts to—

(i) respond to socioeconomic or political disruptions and humanitarian needs in conflict-affected areas and among conflict-affected populations, a prospective post-conflict transition or recovery, and economic growth and development and improved livelihoods in conflict-affected areas or among conflict-affected populations; and

(ii) help address local grievances that fuel recruitment into violent extremist groups and other armed groups or otherwise reinforce such groups narratives and propaganda, including government-driven economic and political exclusion, marginalization, and alienation, socioeconomic inequality, state-sponsored land transfers resulting in population displacement, state corruption, and abuses by security forces, among other factors.

(2) Plans for future United States assistance and assessments of any past or current United States assistance to achieve stability, counter violent extremism, and to address socioeconomic, humanitarian, and security conditions in conflict-affected areas or among conflict-affected populations, including by programming or otherwise implementing—

(A) activities set out under paragraph (1)(A) or efforts related to such activities, to include efforts to ensure that such assistance is provided in accordance with international norms and Mozambican constitutional or other applicable legal provisions governing and guaranteeing human rights, civilian protection, civil liberties, and does not exacerbate violence or risks to non-combatants;

(B) activities set out under paragraph (1)(B) or efforts related to such activities, in a manner that ensures program efficacy and complementarity between United States assistance and assistance funded by other governments, multilateral entities, or agencies thereof to support similar goals and activities;

(C) plans to deconflict all assistance provided in Mozambique with conflict mitigation and prevention priorities; and

(D) assistance activities or programs designed to foster and monitor adherence to international human rights and humanitarian law by the Government of the Republic of Mozambique or any entity receiving United States assistance set out under paragraph (1).

(3) Assessments of—

(A) the capacity of the Government of the Republic of Mozambique to effectively implement, benefit from, or use the assistance described in paragraph (1);

(B) the impact of assistance described in paragraph (1) on local political and social dynamics, including a description of any consultations with local civil society;

(C) the efficacy and impact of past and current United States assistance described in paragraph (1) or to promote economic growth and development and improve livelihoods in conflict-affected areas or among conflict-affected populations; and

(D) the degree and nature of complementarities between United States assistance and assistance funded by other governments, multilateral entities, or agencies thereof to support socioeconomic and humanitarian responses, post-conflict transitions or recovery, and economic growth and development and improve livelihoods in conflict-affected areas or among conflict-affected populations, to include World Bank International Development Association (IDA) or other World Bank entity assistance to Mozambique's Northern Crisis Recovery Project and any additional such assistance under the International Development Association Prevention and Resilience Allocation (PRA).

(4) Detailed descriptions of past, current, and planned United States assistance to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph (1), to include project or program names, activity descriptions, implementers, and funding estimates by account, if applicable.

(c) GOALS.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall—

(1) describe United States national security interests and policy objectives in Mozambique and the surrounding region, including those affected by the presence of violent extremists and other armed groups;

(2) include a statement of key objectives pertaining to each area of planned activity or assistance, civilian or military, as well as metrics for measuring progress toward attaining such objectives, data describing the status of and progress to date toward each objective by metric, and criteria defining the United States national security interests met by countering violent extremism and supporting stabilization operations, including the degree of military degradation of ISIS-Mozambique; and

(3) be updated and transmitted to the appropriate congressional committees annually at the beginning of each fiscal year for at least 3 years, pending the attainment of such activities or assistance meeting United States national security interests and satisfactory end-state for security conditions as

set out in paragraph (2), as certified by a determination by the President, which shall be transmitted to the appropriate congressional committees.

(d) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 15 days prior to the obligation of amounts made available to provide assistance in Mozambique as set out under the strategy required by subsection (a), the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Defense, as applicable with regard to accounts under their respective jurisdictions, and except where otherwise required by law, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a notification, in accordance with procedures applicable under section 634(a) or section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as applicable, to include an identification of the amount and purpose of assistance to be provided to Mozambique, the account or accounts from which such assistance is drawn or reprogrammed, and indications of concordance between such assistance and elements of such strategy.

(e) TERMINATION.—The requirements of this section shall terminate if the President selects Mozambique as a ''priority country'' pursuant to section 505 of the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (22 U.S.C. 9804) for purposes of the requirements of that Act.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(2) CONFLICT-AFFECTED AREA.—The term ''conflict-affected area'', with respect to Mozambique, means an area in Mozambique in which ISIS-Mozambique is active or has been active, militarily or otherwise or where state military or police forces have operated to combat ISIS-Mozambique operations or activities, or where there is a significant pattern of instability, violence, and conflict.

(3) CONFLICT-AFFECTED POPULATIONS.—The term ''conflict-affected populations'', with respect to Mozambique, means populations in Mozambique—

(A) affected by—

(i) ISIS-Mozambique operations or activities in conflict-affected areas; or

(ii) government or allied military or police response to such operations or activities; or

(B) that have fled conflict-affected areas.

(4) ISIS-MOZAMBIQUE.—The term ''ISIS-Mozambique'' means the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria-Mozambique, a group designated by the Department of State on March 10, 2021 as a Foreign Terrorist Organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist (SDGT) entity under Executive Order 13224, also known as Ahlu Sunnah Wa-Jama, Ansar al-Sunna, and locally in Mozambique as al-Shabaab, among other names.

AMENDMENT NO. 204 OFFERED BY MS. JACOBS OF CALIFORNIA

At the appropriate place in title LX of division E, insert the following new section:

SEC. ___. REQUIRED NOTIFICATION AND REPORTS RELATED TO PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS ACCOUNT.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 15 days prior to the obligation of amounts made available to provide assistance pursuant to section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2348), the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a notification, in accordance with the applicable procedures under section 634A of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2394–1), that includes, with respect to such assistance, the following:

(1) An itemized identification of each foreign country or entity the capabilities of which the assistance is intended to support.

(2) An identification of the amount, type, and purpose of assistance to be provided to each such country or entity.

(3) An assessment of the capacity of each such country or entity to effectively implement, benefit from, or use the assistance to be provided for the intended purpose identified under paragraph (2).

(4) A description of plans to encourage and monitor adherence to international human rights and humanitarian law by the foreign country or entity receiving the assistance.

(5) An identification of any implementers, including third party contractors or other such entities, and the anticipated timeline for implementing any activities to carry out the assistance.

(6) As applicable, a description of plans to sustain and account for any military or security equipment and subsistence funds provided as an element of the assistance beyond the date of completion of such activities, including the estimated cost and source of funds to support such sustainment.

(7) An assessment of how such activities promote the following:

(A) The diplomatic and national security objectives of the United States.

(B) The objectives and regional strategy of the country or entity receiving the assistance.

(C) The priorities of the United States regarding the promotion of good governance, rule of law, the protection of civilians, and human rights.

(D) The peacekeeping capabilities of partner countries of the country or entity receiving the assistance, including an explanation if such activities do not support peacekeeping.

(8) An assessment of the possible impact of such activities on local political and social dynamics, including a description of any consultations with local civil society.

(b) REPORTS ON PROGRAMS UNDER PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS ACCOUNT.—

(1) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on any security assistance made available, during the three fiscal years preceding the date on which the report is submitted, to foreign countries that received assistance authorized under section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2348) for any of the following purposes:

(A) Building the capacity of the foreign military, border security, or law enforcement entities, of the country.

(B) Strengthening the rule of law of the country.

(C) Countering violent extremist ideology or recruitment within the country.

(2) MATTERS.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include, with respect to each foreign country that has received assistance as specified in such paragraph, the following:

(A) An identification of the authority used to provide such assistance and a detailed description of the purpose of assistance provided.

(B) An identification of the amount of such assistance and the program under which such assistance was provided.

(C) A description of the arrangements to sustain any equipment provided to the country as an element of such assistance beyond the date of completion of the assistance, including the estimated cost and source of funds to support such sustainment.

(D) An assessment of the impact of such assistance on the peacekeeping capabilities and security situation of the country, including with respect to the levels of conflict and violence, the local, political, and social dynamics, and the human rights record, of the country.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 205 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL OF WASHINGTON

Add at the end of subtitle E of title VIII the following new section:

SEC. 8___. PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTING WITH PERSONS WITH WILLFUL OR REPEATED VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938.

The head of a Federal department or agency (as defined in section 102 of title 40, United States Code) shall initiate a debarment proceeding with respect to a person for whom information regarding four or more willful or repeated violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) as determined by a disposition described under subsection (c)(1) of section 2313 of title 41, United States Code, and issued in the last four years, is included in the database established under subsection (a) of such section. The head of the department or agency shall use discretion in determining whether the debarment is temporary or permanent.

AMENDMENT NO. 206 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL OF WASHINGTON

Page 879, insert after line 13 (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 1090. INDEPENDENT STUDIES REGARDING POTENTIAL COST SAVINGS WITH RESPECT TO THE NUCLEAR SECURITY ENTERPRISE AND FORCE STRUCTURE.

(a) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than December 1, 2021, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing cost analyses with respect to each of the following:

(A) Options for reducing the nuclear security enterprise (as defined by section 4002 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2501)).

(B) Options for reductions in service contracts.

(C) Options for rebalancing force structure, including reductions in special operations forces, the ancillary effects of such options, and the impacts of changing the force mix between active and reserve components.

(D) Options for reducing or realigning overseas military presence.

(E) Options for the use of pre-award audits to negotiate better prices for weapon systems and services.

(F) Options for replacing some military personnel with civilian employees.

(2) FORM.—The report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex with respect to the matters specified in subparagraphs (A) and (C) of such paragraph.

(b) FFRDC STUDIES.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall seek to enter into agreements with federally funded research and development centers to conduct the following studies:

(A) A study of the cost savings resulting from changes in force structure, active and

reserve component balance, basing, and other impacts resulting from potential challenges to foundational planning assumptions.

(B) A study of the cost savings resulting from the adoption of alternatives to the current nuclear deterrence posture of the United States.

(C) A study of the cost savings of alternatives to current force structures.

(2) DETAIL REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall ensure that each study under paragraph (1) has a level of detail sufficient to allow the Director of the Congressional Budget Office to analyze the costs described in such studies.

(3) SUBMISSION.—Not later than December 1, 2021, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees each study under paragraph (1).

(4) FORM.—The studies under paragraph (1), and the report under paragraph (3), shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(c) INDEPENDENT STUDY.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall seek to enter into an agreement with an appropriate nonpartisan nongovernmental entity to conduct a study on possible alternatives to the current defense and deterrence posture of the United States, including challenges to foundational assumptions, and the impact of such postures on planning assumptions and requirements, basing, and force structure requirements.

(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than December 1, 2021, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees the study under paragraph (1).

AMENDMENT NO. 207 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL OF WASHINGTON

Page 879, insert after line 13 (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 1090. INDEPENDENT STUDIES REGARDING POTENTIAL COST SAVINGS WITH RESPECT TO THE NUCLEAR SECURITY ENTERPRISE AND FORCE STRUCTURE.

(a) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than December 1, 2021, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing cost analyses with respect to each of the following:

(A) Options for reducing the nuclear security enterprise (as defined by section 4002 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2501)).

(B) Options for reductions in service contracts.

(C) Options for rebalancing force structure, including reductions in special operations forces, the ancillary effects of such options, and the impacts of changing the force mix between active and reserve components.

(D) Options for reducing or realigning overseas military presence.

(E) Options for the use of pre-award audits to negotiate better prices for weapon systems and services.

(F) Options for replacing some military personnel with civilian employees.

(2) FORM.—The report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex with respect to the matters specified in subparagraphs (A) and (C) of such paragraph.

(b) FFRDC STUDIES.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall seek to enter into agreements with federally funded research and development centers to conduct the following studies:

(A) A study of the cost savings resulting from changes in force structure, active and reserve component balance, basing, and other impacts resulting from potential challenges to foundational planning assumptions.

(B) A study of the cost savings resulting from the adoption of alternatives to the current nuclear deterrence posture of the United States.

(C) A study of the cost savings of alternatives to current force structures.

(2) DETAIL REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall ensure that each study under paragraph (1) has a level of detail sufficient to allow the Director of the Congressional Budget Office to analyze the costs described in such studies.

(3) SUBMISSION.—Not later than December 1, 2021, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees each study under paragraph (1).

(4) FORM.—The studies under paragraph (1), and the report under paragraph (3), shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(c) INDEPENDENT STUDY.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall seek to enter into an agreement with an appropriate nonpartisan nongovernmental entity to conduct a study on possible alternatives to the current defense and deterrence posture of the United States, including challenges to foundational assumptions, and the impact of such postures on planning assumptions and requirements, basing, and force structure requirements.

(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than December 1, 2021, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees the study under paragraph (1).

AMENDMENT NO. 208 OFFERED BY MR. JONES OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle B of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3____. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PLAN TO MEET SCIENCE-BASED EMISSIONS TARGETS.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than September 30, 2022, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a plan to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions of the Department of Defense, including Department of Defense functions that are performed by contractors, in line with science-based emissions targets.

(b) UPDATES.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress annual reports on the progress of the Department of Defense toward meeting the science-based emissions targets in the plan required by subsection (a).

(c) SCIENCE-BASED EMISSIONS TARGET.—In this section, the term ''science-based emissions target'' means a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions consistent with preventing an increase in global average temperature of greater than or equal to 1.5 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels.

AMENDMENT NO. 209 OFFERED BY MR. JOYCE OF OHIO

At the end of subtitle E of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10____. REPORT ON TALIBAN'S ILLEGAL DRUG TRADE.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State and Secretary of Homeland Security, shall submit to Congress a report that includes—

(1) a plan to combat the Taliban's illegal drug trade; and

(2) a description of the risk to the United States of drugs emanating from such drug trade, including risks posed by the profits of such drugs; and

(3) a description of any actions taken to interdict and prevent such drugs from reaching the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 210 OFFERED BY MR. JOYCE OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of title LX, add the following:

SEC. 6013. NATIONAL BIODEFENSE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY STRATEGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall develop an annex to the National Biodefense Strategy under section 1086 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (6. U.S.C. 104) for a national biodefense science and technology strategy and implementation plan.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The annex required by subsection (a) shall—

(1) include a mission, goals, and objectives for public and private sector development, procurement, acquisition, and deployment of innovative technologies to address and eliminate biological threats;

(2) be informed by an evaluation of science and technology successes and failures in addressing the 2019 novel coronavirus (COVID–19) pandemic;

(3) address coordination of Federal efforts;

(4) address contributions from academia, industry, and nongovernmental organizations; and

(5) be accompanied by an implementation plan that clearly defines Federal department and agency roles and responsibilities, and includes timeframes for execution.

(c) CLASSIFIED APPENDIX.—The annex required by subsection (a) may include a classified appendix.

(d) SUBMISSION.—Upon completion of the annex required by subsection (a), the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit the annex to—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 211 OFFERED BY MR. KATKO OF NEW YORK

At the end of title LX, add the following:

SEC. 6013. TICK IDENTIFICATION PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, may award grants to States to implement a tick identification program.

(b) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to States that—

(1) have more reported cases of Lyme disease; and

(2) submit an effective plan for implementation and maintenance of a tick identification program.

(c) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—Any program funded under this section shall—

(1) allow individuals to submit electronically photo images of ticks encountered;

(2) require images of ticks to be submitted with the likely geographic location where the ticks were encountered, the date on which the ticks were encountered, and the likely physical location where the ticks were found (for example, on a pet, on a human, or loose);

(3) after review by a qualified professional, respond to the individual directly within 72 hours of the image being received with—

(A) if possible, identification of the species and life stage of the tick;

(B) if possible, an estimate of the risk that the tick carried a tick-borne disease;

(C) a recommendation of the best practices for the individual who encountered the tick, including with respect to seeking medical evaluation and submitting the tick for testing; and

(D) additional education on best methods to avoid ticks and prevent contagion of tick-borne illnesses; and

(4) maintain a database of reported tick incidents, including—

(A) the date, geographic location, and environment of the encounter;

(B) any identifying information about the tick that was determined; and

(C) best practices that were disseminated to each reporting individual.

(d) APPLICATION.—To seek a grant under this section, a State shall submit an application at such time, in such form, and containing such information as the Secretary may prescribe.

(e) DATA COLLECTION; REPORT.—

(1) DATA COLLECTION.—The Secretary shall collect, with respect to each State program funded under this section and each fiscal year, the following data:

(A) The number of tick incidents reported.

(B) For each incident reported—

(i) the date, geographic location, and environment of the encounter;

(ii) any identifying information about the tick that was determined; and

(iii) best practices that were disseminated to each reporting individual.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the first day of each of fiscal years 2022 through 2025, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report on the data collected under paragraph (1).

(f) DEFINITION.—In this Act:

(1) The term ''qualified professional'' means a biologist with a background in vector biology.

(2) The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

AMENDMENT NO. 212 OFFERED BY MR. KATKO OF NEW YORK

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 60___. PREVENTING SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN PUBLIC HOUSING.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Preventing Sexual Harassment in Public Housing Act of 2021''.

(b) REQUIREMENT TO ANNUALLY REPORT COMPLAINTS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT.—

(1) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 808(e)(2) of the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3608(e)(2)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B)(iii) by striking the semicolon and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

''(C) containing tabulations of the number of instances in the preceding year in which complaints of discriminatory housing practices were filed with the Department of Housing and Urban Development or a fair housing assistance program, including identification of whether each complaint was filed with respect to discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, handicap, or familial status.''.

(2) SEXUAL HARASSMENT.—Section 808 of the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3608) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) In carrying out the reporting obligations under this section, the Secretary shall—

''(1) consider a complaint filed with respect to discrimination based on sex to include any complaint filed with respect to sexual harassment; and

''(2) in reporting the instances of a complaint filed with respect to discrimination based on sex under subsection (e)(2)(C), include a disaggregated tabulation of the total number of such complaints filed with respect to sexual harassment.''.

(3) INITIATIVE TO COMBAT SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN HOUSING.—Title IX of the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3631) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 902. INITIATIVE TO COMBAT SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN HOUSING.

''The Attorney General shall establish an initiative to investigate and prosecute an allegation of a violation under this Act with respect to sexual harassment.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 213 OFFERED BY MR. KATKO OF NEW YORK

Add at the end of title LX the following:

SEC. ___. STUDY ON FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMMIGRANTS AND REFUGEES WITH PROFESSIONAL CREDENTIALS OBTAINED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Labor shall conduct a study on the factors affecting employment opportunities in the United States for applicable immigrants and refugees with professional credentials obtained in countries other than the United States.

(2) COORDINATION.—The Department of Labor shall conduct this study in coordination with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Administrator of the Internal Revenue Service, and the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration.

(3) WORK WITH OTHER ENTITIES.—The Secretary of Labor shall seek to work with relevant non-profit organizations and State agencies to use the existing data and resources of such entities to conduct the study in paragraph (1).

(4) LIMITATIONS ON DISCLOSURE.—Any information provided to the Secretary of Labor under this subsection shall be used only for the purposes of, and to the extent necessary to ensure the efficient operation of, the study described in paragraph (1). No such information shall be disclosed to any other person or entity except as provided in this subsection.

(b) INCLUSIONS.—The study under subsection (a)(1) shall include the following:

(1) An analysis of the employment history of applicable immigrants and refugees admitted to the United States in the last 5 years. This analysis shall include, to the extent practicable, a comparison of the employment applicable immigrants and refugees held prior to immigrating to the United States with the employment obtained in the United States, if any, since the arrival of such applicable immigrants and refugees. This analysis shall also note the occupational and professional credentials and academic degrees held by applicable immigrants and refugees prior to immigrating to the United States.

(2) An assessment of any barriers that prevent applicable immigrants and refugees from using occupational experience obtained outside the United States to obtain employment opportunities in the United States.

(3) An analysis of existing public and private resources assisting applicable immigrants and refugees who have professional experience and qualifications obtained outside the United States with using such professional experience and qualifications to obtain skill-appropriate employment opportunities in the United States.

(4) Policy recommendations for better enabling applicable immigrants and refugees who have professional experience and qualifications obtained outside the United States to use such professional experience and qualifications to obtain skill-appropriate employment opportunities in the United States.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall submit to Congress and make publically available on the website of the Department of Labor a report that describes the results of the study conducted under subsection (a)(1).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) APPLICABLE IMMIGRANTS AND REFUGEES.—For the purposes of this section, the term ''applicable immigrants and refugees''—

(A) means individuals who are—

(i) not citizens or nationals of the United States but who are lawfully present and authorized to be employed; or

(ii) naturalized citizens born outside of the United States and its outlying possessions; and

(B) includes individuals described in section 602(b)(2) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note).

(2) OTHER TERMS.—Except as otherwise defined in this subsection, terms used in this section have the definitions given such terms under section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)).

AMENDMENT NO. 214 OFFERED BY MR. KEATING OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 968, after line 11, insert the following::

(d) DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out activities consistent with the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 and this section, including by—

(1) hiring and training of full-time equivalent personnel as gender advisors of the Department;

(2) building on the implementation of the requirements of section 1210E of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (10 U.S.C. 113 note) by establishing roles, responsibilities, and requirements for personnel to advance implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017, which efforts should include attention to commander and senior official-level engagement and support for women, peace, and security commitments;

(3) integrating gender analysis, the meaningful participation of women, and their relationship to security outcomes into relevant training for all members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the Department of Defense, including special emphasis on senior level training and support for women, peace, and security;

(4) developing standardized training across the Department for gender advisors, gender focal points, and women, peace, and security subject matter experts;

(5) ensuring that gender analysis and the meaningful participation of women and their relationship to security outcomes is addressed in professional military education curriculum; and

(6) building the capacity of the Department to conduct the partner country assessments described in section 1210E(b)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021.

(e) PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense—

(A) shall direct and carry out a pilot program to conduct partner country assessments in each country selected in accordance with paragraph (2) with respect to the barriers facing the participation of women in the national security forces of participating partner countries (in this subsection referred to as a ''pilot barrier assessment'');

(B) should seek to enter into contracts with nonprofit organizations or federally funded research and development centers independent of the Department of State and Department of Defense for the purpose of conducting the pilot barrier assessments; and

(C) shall, after a pilot barrier assessment is conducted—

(i) review the methods of research and analysis used by any entity contracted with pursuant to subparagraph (B) in conducting such assessment and identify lessons learned from the review; and

(ii) assess the ability of the Department of State and Department of Defense to conduct future pilot barrier assessments without entering into a contract described subparagraph (B), including by assessing potential costs and benefits for the Department that may arise from conducting such future assessments without such contracts.

(2) SELECTION OF COUNTRIES.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, commanders of the combatant commands, and relevant United States ambassadors, shall select one partner country from within the geographic area of responsibility of each geographic combatant command for participation in the pilot program, taking into consideration in each instance—

(A) the demonstrated political commitment of a partner country to increasing the participation of women in the security sector; and

(B) the national security priorities and theater campaign strategies of the United States.

(3) PILOT BARRIER ASSESSMENT.—A pilot barrier assessment pursuant to this subsection shall be—

(A) adapted to the local context of the partner country being assessed;

(B) conducted in collaboration with the security sector of the partner country being assessed; and

(C) based on existing and tested methodologies.

(4) FINDINGS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall use findings from each pilot barrier assessment to inform effective security cooperation activities and security sector assistance interventions by the United States in the partner country assessed. Such activities and interventions should substantially increase opportunities for the recruitment, employment, development, retention, deployment, and promotion of women in the national security forces of such partner country (including for deployments to peace operations and for participation in counterterrorism operations and activities).

(B) MODEL METHODOLOGY.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall develop a model barrier assessment methodology from the findings of the pilot program for use across the geographic combatant commands.

(5) REPORTS ON PILOT PROGRAM.—

(A) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an initial report on the implementation of the pilot program under this subsection, including an identification of the partner counties selected for participation in the program and the justifications for such selections.

(B) UPDATE TO REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the initial report under subparagraph (A) is submitted, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an update to the initial report.

(C) REPORT ON METHODOLOGY.—On the date on which the Secretary of State determines the pilot program to be complete, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the model barrier assessment methodology developed pursuant to paragraph (4)(B).

(D) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(i) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 215 OFFERED BY MR. KELLER OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII of division A of the bill, add the following:

SEC. _____. DOMESTICALLY SOURCED ALTERNATIVES.

The Secretary of Defense should acquire domestically sourced alternatives to existing defense products for the design, development, and production of priority Department of Defense projects to include further developing high efficiency power conversion technology and manufacturing advanced AC-DC power converters that improve performance for the dismounted soldier.

AMENDMENT NO. 216 OFFERED BY MR. KELLER OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII of division A of the bill, add the following:

SEC. _____. REPORT ON DUPLICATIVE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CONTRACTS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on efforts within the Department of Defense to reduce duplicative information technology contracts.

AMENDMENT NO. 217 OFFERED BY MS. KELLY OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle G of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 569F. PILOT TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR MILITARY SPOUSES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall establish a pilot transition assistance program for covered individuals (in this section referred to as the ''pilot program'').

(b) SERVICES.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide to a covered individual, who elects to participate in the pilot program, services similar to those available under TAP to members of the Armed Forces, including the following:

(1) Assessments of prior education, work history, and employment aspirations of covered individuals, to tailor appropriate employment services.

(2) Preparation for employment through services like mock interviews and salary negotiations, training on professional networking platforms, and company research.

(3) Job placement services.

(4) Services offering guidance on available health care resources, mental health resources, and financial assistance resources.

(5) Training in mental health first aid to learn how to assist someone experiencing a mental health or substance use-related crisis.

(c) LOCATIONS.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program at 12 military installations located in the United States.

(d) DURATION.—The pilot program shall terminate five years after enactment.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the and House of Representatives a report that includes—

(1) a description of the pilot program, including a description of specific activities carried out under this section; and

(2) the metrics and evaluations used to assess the effectiveness of the pilot program.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''covered individual'' means a spouse of a member of the Armed Forces eligible for TAP.

(2) The term ''military installation'' has the meaning given such term in section 2801 of title 10, United States Code.

(3) The term ''TAP'' means the Transition Assistance Program under sections 1142 and 1144 of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 218 OFFERED BY MS. KELLY OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle A of title XVI, insert the following:

SEC. 16___. NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL BRIEFING ON THREATS TO UNITED STATES SPACE SYSTEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the National Space Council, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration a briefing at the highest level of classification on the current assessment of the Department of Defense, as of the date of the briefing, regarding safety threats posed to United States civilian and commercial space systems in space by adversarial foreign governments and other foreign governments, with a particular emphasis on threats posed by China's activities in space and debris arising from any ongoing or future work by China on anti-satellite weapons technology.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—Not later than 15 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense provides the briefing under subsection (a), the Secretary shall provide such briefing to—

(1) the Committees on Armed Services, Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committees on Armed Services and Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 219 OFFERED BY MR. KELLY OF MISSISSIPPI

At the appropriate place in title LX, add the following new section:

SEC. 8_____. SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTION INCENTIVE EXPANSION.

(a) ADDITIONAL COVERED ENTITIES.—Section 9901(2) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) is amended by striking ''relating to fabrication'' and all that follows and inserting the following: ''relating to—

''(1) fabrication, assembly, testing, advanced packaging, or research and development of semiconductors; or

''(2) manufacturing, production, or research and development of semiconductor manufacturing equipment and materials.''.

(b) PROGRAM SCOPE EXPANSION.—Section 9902(a)(1) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) is

amended by striking ''the United States for'' and all that follows and inserting the following: ''the United States for—

''(1) semiconductor fabrication, assembly, testing, advanced packaging, or research and development; and

''(2) the manufacturing, production, or research and development of semiconductor manufacturing equipment and materials.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 220 OFFERED BY MR. KELLY OF MISSISSIPPI

At the end of subtitle C of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. STATEMENT OF POLICY AND DETERMINATION RELATED TO COVERED OPTICAL TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT OR SERVICES.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States that covered optical transmission equipment or services is a critical component of the United States information and communications technology supply chain, and the Department of Defense should procure covered optical transmission equipment or services from trusted manufacturers and suppliers for use in communications networks.

(b) DETERMINATION RELATED TO COVERED OPTICAL TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT OR SERVICES.—

(1) PROCEEDING.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall commence a process to make a determination whether a proposed procurement of covered optical transmission equipment or services that is manufactured, produced, or distributed by an entity owned, controlled, or supported by the People's Republic of China poses an unacceptable risk to the national security of the United States.

(2) COMMUNICATION OF DETERMINATION.—If the Secretary determines pursuant to paragraph (1) that a proposed procurement of covered optical transmission equipment or services poses an unacceptable risk, the Secretary shall immediately publish that determination in the Federal Register and submit that determination to the relevant Federal agencies, including the Department of Commerce and the Federal Communications Commission.

(c) COMMERCIAL NETWORKS.—

(1) STUDY REQUIRED.—If the Secretary of Defense makes a determination under subsection (b) that a proposed procurement of covered optical transmission equipment or services poses an unacceptable risk to the national security of the United States, the Federal Communications Commission shall—

(A) within 90 days after receipt of such determination, complete a study to determine the extent to which such covered optical transmission equipment or services is present in commercial communications networks in the United States; and

(B) submit to Congress a report on the study conducted under subparagraph (A).

(2) COVERED COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT OR SERVICES LIST.—If the requirements for placement on the covered communications equipment or services list under section 2 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1601) are met, the Federal Communications Commission shall place such covered optical transmission equipment or services on such list, but the prohibition in section 3(a)(1)(B) of such Act (47 U.S.C. 1602(a)(1)(B)) shall not take effect until the date that is 1 year after the Commission places such covered optical transmission equipment or services on such list.

(3) REIMBURSEMENT.—Any covered optical transmission equipment or services placed on the covered communications equipment or services list described in paragraph (2) shall not be eligible for reimbursement under the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Reimbursement Program established under section 4 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1603) until the date that is 1 year after the Commission places such covered optical transmission equipment or services on such list.

(d) COVERED OPTICAL TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT OR SERVICES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered optical transmission equipment or services'' means—

(1) optical transmission equipment, including optical fiber and cable, that is capable of routing or redirecting user data traffic or permitting visibility into any user data or packets that such equipment transmits or handles; or

(2) services that use such equipment.

AMENDMENT NO. 221 OFFERED BY MR. KELLY OF MISSISSIPPI

After section 623, insert the following as a new section 624 and redesignate subsequent sections accordingly:

SEC. 624. SPACE-AVAILABLE TRAVEL FOR CHILDREN, SURVIVING SPOUSES, PARENTS, AND SIBLINGS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO DIE WHILE SERVING IN THE ACTIVE MILITARY, NAVAL, OR AIR SERVICE.

(a) EXPANSION OF ELIGIBILITY.—Section 2641b(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph (6):

''(6) Children, surviving spouses, parents, and siblings of members of the armed forces who die while serving in the active military, naval, or air service (as that term is defined in section 101 of title 38).''.

(b) RELATED INSTRUCTION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall revise Department of Defense Instruction 4515.13 to ensure that individuals eligible for space-available travel on aircraft of the Department under paragraph (6) of such section, as amended by subsection (a), are placed in a category of travellers not lower than category V.

AMENDMENT NO. 222 OFFERED BY MR. KELLY OF MISSISSIPPI

At the appropriate place in title LX, add the following new section:

SEC. 8____. SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTION INCENTIVE EXPANSION.

Section 9902(a)(1) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) is amended by striking ''the United States for'' and all that follows and inserting the following: ''the United States for—

''(1) semiconductor fabrication, assembly, testing, advanced packaging, or research and development; and

''(2) the manufacturing, production, or research and development of semiconductor manufacturing equipment and materials.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 223 OFFERED BY MR. KELLY OF MISSISSIPPI

At the end of subtitle E of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. REPORT ON USE OF CERTAIN FUNDING FOR COUNTER-NARCOTICS MISSIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Not later than March 1, 2022, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the use of funding made available pursuant to section 333 of title 10, United States Code, for counter-narcotics missions in Central Asia. The report shall include—

(1) the amount of funding made available pursuant to section 333 of title 10, United States Code, that has been used for counter-narcotics missions in Central Asia, specifically to counter illicit trafficking operations emanating from Afghanistan and Central Asia, during the five-year period preceding the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) the amount of funding made available pursuant to other sources, including section 284 of title 10, United States Code, that has been used to counter illicit trafficking operations emanating from Afghanistan and Central Asia during the five-year period preceding the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(3) an assessment of whether funding made available pursuant to section 333 of title 10, United States Code, can be used to maintain, repair, and upgrade equipment previously supplied by the United States to foreign law enforcement agencies for counter-narcotics purposes on borders and at international ports.

AMENDMENT NO. 224 OFFERED BY MR. KHANNA OF CALIFORNIA

At the appropriate place in subtitle B of title XIII, insert the following:

SEC. 13___. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN PAYMENTS TO REDRESS INJURY AND LOSS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Subsection (a) of section 1213 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 10 U.S.C. 2731 note) is amended by striking ''December 31, 2022'' and inserting ''December 31, 2023''.

(b) MODIFICATION TO CONDITIONS ON PAYMENT.—Subsection (b)(1) of such section 1213 is amended to read as follows:

''(1) the prospective foreign civilian recipient is not otherwise ineligible for payment under any other provision of law;''.

(c) MODIFICATIONS TO QUARTERLY REPORT REQUIREMENT.—Subsection (g) of such section 1213 is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) The status of Department of Defense efforts to establish the claims procedures required under subsection (d)(1) and to otherwise implement this section.''.

(d) MODIFICATION TO PROCEDURE TO SUBMIT CLAIMS.—Such section 1213 is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (d) through (g), as amended, as subsections (e) through (h), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

''(d) PROCEDURES TO REVIEW ALLEGATIONS.—

''(1) PROCEDURES REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of Defense shall establish procedures to receive, evaluate, and respond to allegations of civilian harm resulting from military operations involving the United States Armed Forces, a coalition that includes the United States, or a military organization supporting the United States. Such responses may include—

''(A) a formal acknowledgement of such harm;

''(B) a nonmonetary expression of condolence; or

''(C) an ex gratia payment.

''(2) CONSULTATION.—In establishing the procedures under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Secretary of State and with nongovernmental organizations that focus on addressing civilian harm in conflict.

''(3) POLICY UPDATES.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of Defense shall ensure that procedures established under paragraph (1) are formalized through updates to the policy referred to in section 936 of the

John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 10 U.S.C. 134 note).''.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section may be construed to require the Secretary of Defense to pause, suspend, or otherwise alter the provision of ex gratia payments in accordance with section 1213 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, as amended, in the course of developing the procedures required by subsection (d) of such section (as added by subsection (d) of this section).

AMENDMENT NO. 225 OFFERED BY MR. KILMER OF WASHINGTON

At the end of title XI, add the following:

SEC. 11___. EXPANSION OF RATE OF OVERTIME PAY AUTHORITY FOR DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY EMPLOYEES PERFORMING WORK OVERSEAS ON NAVAL VESSELS.

Section 5542(a)(6)(A) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''outside the United States'' after ''temporary duty'';

(2) by striking ''the nuclear aircraft carrier that is forward deployed in Japan'' and inserting ''naval vessels''; and

(3) by inserting ''of 1938'' after ''Fair Labor Standards Act''.

AMENDMENT NO. 226 OFFERED BY MR. KILMER OF WASHINGTON

At the end of title XI, add the following:

SEC. 11___. ASSESSMENT OF ACCELERATED PROMOTION PROGRAM SUSPENSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall conduct an assessment of the impacts resulting from the Navy's suspension in 2016 of the Accelerated Promotion Program (in this section referred to as the ''APP''). The Director may consult with the Secretary of the Navy in carrying out such assessment, but the Navy may not play any other role in such assessment.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) An identification of the employees who were hired at the four public shipyards between January 23, 2016, and December 22, 2016, covering the period in which APP was suspended, and who would have otherwise been eligible for APP had the program been in effect at the time they were hired.

(2) An assessment for each employee identified in paragraph (1) to determine the difference between wages earned from the date of hire to the date on which the wage data would be collected and the wages which would have been earned during this same period should that employee have participated in APP from the date of hire and been promoted according to the average promotion timeframe for participants hired in the five-year period prior to the suspension.

(3) An assessment for each employee identified in paragraph (1) to determine at what grade and step each effected employee would be at on October 1, 2020, had that employee been promoted according to the average promotion timeframe for participants hired in the five-year period prior to the suspension.

(4) An evaluation of existing authorities available to the Secretary to determine whether the Secretary can take measures using those authorities to provide the pay difference and corresponding interest, at a rate of the federal short–term interest rate plus 3 percent, to each effected employee identified in paragraph (2) and directly promote the employee to the grade and step identified in paragraph (3).

(c) REPORT.—The Director shall submit, to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, a report on the results of the evaluation by not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and shall provide interim briefings upon request.

AMENDMENT NO. 227 OFFERED BY MR. KINZINGER OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle D of title I, add the following new section:

SEC. 1___. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OF RC–26B AIRCRAFT.

(a) LIMITATION.—Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 for the Air Force may be obligated or expended to retire, divest, realign, or place in storage or on backup aircraft inventory status, or to prepare to retire, divest, realign, or place in storage or on backup aircraft inventory status, any RC–26B aircraft.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The limitation in subsection (a) shall not apply to individual RC–26B aircraft that the Secretary of the Air Force determines, on a case-by-case basis, to be no longer mission capable because of mishaps or other damage.

(c) FUNDING FOR RC–26B MANNED INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, AND RECONNAISSANCE PLATFORM.—

(1) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for operation and maintenance, Air National Guard, the Secretary of the Air Force may transfer up to $18,500,000 to be used in support of the RC–26B manned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance platform.

(2) MILITARY PERSONNEL.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated in section 401 for military personnel, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4401, the Secretary of the Air Force may transfer up to $13,000,000 from military personnel, Air National Guard to be used in support of personnel who operate and maintain the RC–26B manned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance platform.

(d) MEMORANDA OF AGREEMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense may enter into one or more memoranda of agreement or cost-sharing agreements with other departments and agencies of the Federal Government under which the RC–26B aircraft may be used to assist with the missions and activities of such departments and agencies.

AMENDMENT NO. 228 OFFERED BY MRS. KIRKPATRICK OF ARIZONA

Page 795, after line 16, insert the following new paragraph:

(3) ADDITIONAL REPORT FROM SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the progress made toward the A–10 re-wing contracts and the progress made in re-winging those A–10 aircraft that have not received new wings. The report shall address the following:

(A) The status of contracts awarded, procured wing kits, and completed installations.

(B) A list of locations scheduled to receive the procured re-wing kits.

(C) A spend plan for procurement funding that was appropriated in fiscal year 2021 and subsequent fiscal years for A–10 re-wing kits.

AMENDMENT NO. 229 OFFERED BY MR. KRISHNAMOORTHI OF ILLINOIS

Add at the end of title LX the following new section:

SEC. 60___. AUTHORITY FOR SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES TO ACCEPT UNUSED COVID–19 VACCINES FOR POTENTIAL REDISTRIBUTION.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services may accept, as the Secretary determines appropriate and practicable, the return of an unused COVID-19 vaccine from a Federal agency, State, or other entity, for potential redistribution, including distribution to a foreign ally or partner.

AMENDMENT NO. 230 OFFERED BY MR. LAMB OF PENNSYLVANIA

Add at the end of title LX the following:

SEC. ___. PILOT PROGRAM TO EMPLOY VETERANS IN POSITIONS RELATING TO CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretaries concerned shall jointly establish a pilot program under which veterans are employed by the Federal Government in positions that relate to the conservation and resource management activities of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall administer the pilot program under subsection (a).

(c) POSITIONS.—The Secretaries concerned shall—

(1) identify vacant positions in the respective Departments of the Secretaries that are appropriate to fill using the pilot program under subsection (a); and

(2) to the extent practicable, fill such positions using the pilot program.

(d) APPLICATION OF CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.—A veteran employed under the pilot program under subsection (a) shall be treated as an employee as defined by section 2105 of title 5, United States Code.

(e) BEST PRACTICES FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall establish guidelines containing best practices for departments and agencies of the Federal Government that carry out programs to employ veterans who are transitioning from service in the Armed Forces. Such guidelines shall include—

(1) lessons learned under the Warrior Training Advancement Course of the Department of Veterans Affairs; and

(2) methods to realize cost savings based on such lessons learned.

(f) PARTNERSHIP.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Secretaries concerned, and the Secretary of Defense may enter into a partnership to include the pilot program under subsection (a) as part of the Skillbridge program under section 1143 of title 10, United States Code.

(g) REPORTS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretaries concerned shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the pilot program under subsection (a), including—

(A) a description of how the pilot program will be carried out in a manner to reduce the unemployment of veterans; and

(B) any recommendations for legislative actions to improve the pilot program.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than one year after the date on which the pilot program under subsection (a) commences, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretaries concerned shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the implementation of the pilot program.

(3) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the pilot program under subsection (a) is completed, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretaries concerned shall jointly submit to the

appropriate congressional committees a report on the pilot program that includes the following:

(A) The number of veterans who applied to participate in the pilot program.

(B) The number of such veterans employed under the pilot program.

(C) The number of veterans identified in subparagraph (B) who transitioned to full-time positions with the Federal Government after participating in the pilot program.

(D) Any other information the Secretaries determine appropriate with respect to measuring the effectiveness of the pilot program.

(h) DURATION.—The authority to carry out the pilot program under subsection (a) shall terminate on the date that is two years after the date on which the pilot program commences.

(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the Committee on Agriculture, and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) The term ''Secretary concerned'' means—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to matters regarding the National Forest System and the Department of Agriculture; and

(B) the Secretary of the Interior with respect to matters regarding the National Park System and the Department of the Interior.

AMENDMENT NO. 231 OFFERED BY MR. LAMB OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of title LX, insert the following:

SEC. 6013. USE OF VETERANS WITH MEDICAL OCCUPATIONS IN RESPONSE TO NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

(a) UPDATE OF WEB PORTAL TO IDENTIFY VETERANS WHO HAD MEDICAL OCCUPATIONS AS MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall update existing web portals of the Department to allow the identification of veterans who had a medical occupation as a member of the Armed Forces.

(2) INFORMATION IN PORTAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An update to a portal under paragraph (1) shall allow a veteran to elect to provide the following information:

(i) Contact information for the veteran.

(ii) A history of the medical experience and trained competencies of the veteran.

(B) INCLUSIONS IN HISTORY.—To the extent practicable, histories provided under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall include individual critical task lists specific to military occupational specialties that align with existing standard occupational codes maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(b) PROGRAM ON PROVISION TO STATES OF INFORMATION ON VETERANS WITH MEDICAL SKILLS OBTAINED DURING SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES.—For purposes of facilitating civilian medical credentialing and hiring opportunities for veterans seeking to respond to a national emergency, including a public health emergency declared by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d), the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Labor, shall establish a program to share information specified in section 3(b) with the following:

(1) State departments of veterans affairs.

(2) Veterans service organizations.

(3) State credentialing bodies.

(4) State homes.

(5) Other stakeholders involved in State-level credentialing, as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(c) PROGRAM ON TRAINING OF INTERMEDIATE CARE TECHNICIANS OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall implement a program to train covered veterans to work as intermediate care technicians of the Department.

(2) LOCATIONS.—The Secretary may place an intermediate care technician trained under the program under paragraph (1) at any medical center of the Department, giving priority to a location with a significant staffing shortage.

(3) INCLUSION OF INFORMATION IN TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—As part of the Transition Assistance Program under sections 1142 and 1144 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary shall prepare a communications campaign to convey opportunities for training, certification, and employment under the program under paragraph (1) to appropriate members of the Armed Forces separating from active duty.

(4) REPORT ON EXPANSION OF PROGRAM.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on whether the program under this section could be replicated for other medical positions within the Department.

(5) COVERED VETERAN DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''covered veteran'' means a veteran whom the Secretary determines served as a basic health care technician while serving in the Armed Forces.

(d) NOTIFICATION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR VETERANS.—The Secretary shall notify veterans service organizations and, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces of opportunities for veterans under this section.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DEPARTMENT; SECRETARY; VETERAN.—The terms ''Department'', ''Secretary'', ''State home'', and ''veteran'' have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

(2) VETERANS SERVICE ORGANIZATION.—The term ''veterans service organization'' means an organization that provides services to veterans, including organizations recognized by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs under section 5902 of title 38, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 232 OFFERED BY MR LAMBORN OF COLORADO

Add at the end of subtitle D of title XVI the following new section:

SEC. 1648. REPORT ON SENIOR LEADERSHIP OF MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY.

Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Missile Defense Agency shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report detailing the following:

(1) The responsibilities of the positions of the Director, Sea-based Weapons Systems, and the Deputy Director of the Missile Defense Agency.

(2) The role of the officials who occupy these positions with respect to the functional combatant commands with missile defense requirements.

(3) The rationale and benefit of having an official in these positions who is a general officer or flag officer versus a civilian.

AMENDMENT NO. 233 OFFERED BY MR. LAMBORN OF COLORADO

Add at the end of subtitle A of title XVI the following new section:

SEC. 16___. LEVERAGING COMMERCIAL ON-ORBIT SATELLITE SERVICING.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) National security depends on reliable access to, and safe operations in, space. Modern society is reliant on space operations, but most spacecraft today are designed to be discarded at end-of-mission, leaving potential gaps in mission continuity and contributing to risk in the space domain.

(2) Existing and future critical Department of Defense missions operating in space and providing multidomain support would benefit from the application of commercial On-orbit Servicing, Assembly, and Manufacturing (in this section referred to as ''OSAM'') capabilities, which extend the longevity and operability of national security space systems through inspection, repair, refueling, and mitigation of debris.

(3) Because the domain in which space systems operate is increasingly congested, the risk of collisions and orbital debris generation has increased, a risk that is exacerbated by a lack of utilization of OSAM services. A secure, stable, and accessible space domain is paramount to the unimpeded and resilient operations of civil, military, intelligence, and commercial space assets by the United States and its allies. OSAM technologies support Department of Defense strategy by improving the adaptability and efficiency of existing and future military space architectures.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Congress strongly encourages the Secretary of Defense to invest in developing technologies to support the advancement of debris remediation, such as rendezvous, proximity operations, and debris removal as an element of OSAM;

(2) because of the importance of the space domain, the Secretary should seek ways to collaborate with United States industry partners and allied nations;

(3) beyond technology development, the Secretary and the intelligence community should consider satellite servicing and active disposal as a viable operational trade-off—in this way, in the future, a back-up disposal plan using direct retrieval should be a preferred and viable method for relevant or off-nominal missions.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than December 3, 2021, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that—

(1) identifies critical investment areas for the further development and usage of commercial OSAM technologies and capabilities to meet emerging and changing government space mission needs on-orbit; and

(2) includes a plan for interagency engagement in the standardization and adoption of commercial OSAM interfaces for government space systems.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees;

(2) the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(3) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 234 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN OF RHODE ISLAND

At the end of title LX, add the following new section:

SEC. 60___. CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY SECURITY CENTERS.

(a) CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY SECURITY CENTERS.—Title III of the Homeland Security

Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 322. CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY SECURITY CENTERS.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, and in coordination with the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, shall award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements to covered entities for the establishment of not fewer than four cybersecurity-focused Critical Technology Security Centers to evaluate and test the security of devices and technologies that underpin national critical functions.

''(b) INITIAL CENTERS.—With respect to the critical technology security centers referred to in subsection (a), four of such centers shall be as follows:

''(1) The Center for Network Technology Security, to study the security of information and communications technology that underpins national critical functions related to communications.

''(2) The Center for Connected Industrial Control System Security, to study the security of connected programmable data logic controllers, supervisory control and data acquisition servers, and other networked industrial equipment.

''(3) The Center for Open Source Software Security, to study vulnerabilities in open source software used to support national critical functions.

''(4) The Center for Federal Critical Software Security, to study the security of software used by the Federal government that performs functions critical to trust (such as affording or requiring elevated system privileges or direct access to networking and computing resources).

''(c) ADDITIONAL CENTERS.—The Under Secretary may, in coordination with the Director, award grants contracts, or cooperative agreements to covered entities for the establishment of additional critical technology security centers to address technologies vital to national critical functions.

''(d) SELECTION OF CRITICAL TECHNOLOGIES.—Before awarding a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement to a covered entity to establish a critical technology security center, the Under Secretary shall consult with the Director, who shall provide the Under Secretary with a list of technologies within the remit of the center that support national critical functions.

''(e) RESPONSIBILITIES.—In studying the security of technologies within its remit, each center shall have the following responsibilities:

''(1) Conducting rigorous security testing to identify vulnerabilities in such technologies.

''(2) Reporting new vulnerabilities found and the tools, techniques, and practices used to uncover them to the developers of such technologies in question and to the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

''(3) With respect to such technologies, developing new capabilities for vulnerability discovery, management, and mitigation.

''(4) Assessing the security of software essential to national critical functions.

''(5) Supporting existing communities of interest, including by granting funds, in remediating vulnerabilities discovered within such technologies.

''(6) Utilizing findings to inform and support the future work of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

''(f) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to be designed as a critical technology security center pursuant to subsection (a), a covered entity shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and including such information as the Secretary may require.

''(g) BIANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section and every two years thereafter, the Under Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes, with respect to each critical technology security center—

''(1) a summary of the work performed by each such center;

''(2) information relating to the allocation of Federal funds at each such center;

''(3) a description of each vulnerability identified, including information relating to the corresponding software weakness;

''(4) an assessment of the criticality of each vulnerability identified pursuant to paragraph (3);

''(5) a list of critical technologies studied by each center, including an explanation by the Under Secretary for any deviations from the list of technologies provided by the Director before the distribution of funding to the center; and

''(6) a list of tools, techniques, and procedures used by each such center.

''(h) CONSULTATION WITH RELEVANT AGENCIES.—In carrying out this section, the Under Secretary shall consult with the heads of other Federal agencies conducting cybersecurity research, to include the following:

''(1) The National Institute of Standards and Technology.

''(2) The National Science Foundation.

''(3) Relevant agencies within the Department of Energy.

''(4) Relevant agencies within the Department of Defense.

''(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

''(1) $40,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

''(2) $42,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

''(3) $44,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

''(4) $46,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

''(5) $49,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

''(j) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'appropriate congressional committees' means—

''(A) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

''(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

''(2) The term 'covered entity' means a university, federally funded research and development center, including national laboratories, or consortia thereof.

''(3) The term 'critical technology' means technology relating to a national critical function.

''(4) The term ''open source software'' means software for which the human-readable source code is freely available for use, study, re-use, modification, enhancement, and redistribution by the users of such software.''.

(b) IDENTIFICATION OF CERTAIN TECHNOLOGY.—Paragraph (1) of section 2202(e) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 603(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(S) To identify the technologies within the remits of the Critical Technology Security centers as described in section 322 that are vital to national critical functions.''.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 321 the following new item:

''Sec. 322. Critical Technology Security Centers.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 235 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN OF RHODE ISLAND

Add at the end of title LII, add the following new section:

SEC. 52___. ENHANCED ROLE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING ON THE JOINT REQUIREMENTS OVERSIGHT COUNCIL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 181 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting ''the Secretary of Defense and'' before ''the Chairman'';

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (6) as paragraphs (3) through (7), respectively;

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

''(2) increasing awareness of global technology trends, threats, and adversary capabilities to address gaps in joint military capabilities and validate technical feasibility of requirements developed by the military departments;'';

(D) in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (4) (as so redesignated), by inserting ''the Secretary of Defense and'' before ''the Chairman''; and

(E) in paragraph (5) (as so redesignated), by inserting ''the Secretary of Defense and'' before ''the Chairman'';

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (F) as subparagraphs (C) through (G), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph:

''(B) The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, who shall serve as the Chief Science Advisor to the Council.''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), and (E)'' and inserting ''subparagraphs (C), (D), (E), and (F)''; and

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (D); and

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (E) through (H) as subparagraphs (D) through (G), respectively.

(b) RECOMMENDATION ON EXTENSION.—Not later than March 1, 2023, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a recommendation regarding whether the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering should be designated as the co-chair of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council. The report should include the reasons behind the recommendation and a description of the additional resources and staff that would be required to support such designation. The report may also include input from each member or advisor of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council.

AMENDMENT NO. 236 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN OF RHODE ISLAND

Add at the end of subtitle D of title XV of division A the following:

SEC. 15___. EVALUATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CYBER GOVERNANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall commission a comprehensive evaluation and review of the Department of Defense's current cyber governance construct.

(b) SCOPE.—The evaluation and review commissioned pursuant to subsection (a) shall—

(1) assess the performance of the Department of Defense in carrying out cyberspace and cybersecurity responsibilities relating to—

(A) conducting military cyberspace operations of offensive, defensive, and protective natures;

(B) securely operating technologies associated with information networks, industrial control systems, operational technologies, weapon systems, and weapon platforms; and

(C) enabling, encouraging, and supporting the security of international, industrial, and academic partners;

(2) analyze and assess the current institutional constructs across the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Joint Staff, military services, and combatant commands involved with and responsible for the responsibilities specified in paragraph (1);

(3) examine the Department's policy, legislative, and regulatory regimes related to cyberspace and cybersecurity matters;

(4) analyze and assess the Department's performance in and posture for building and retaining the requisite workforce necessary to perform the responsibilities specified in paragraph (1);

(5) determine optimal governance structures related to the management and advancement of the Department's cyber workforce, including those structures defined under and evaluated pursuant to section 1649 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and section 1726 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283);

(6) develop policy and legislative recommendations, as appropriate, to delineate and deconflict the roles and responsibilities of United States Cyber Command in defending and protecting the Department of Defense Information Network (DoDIN), with the responsibility of the Chief Information Officer, the Defense Information Systems Agency, and the military services to securely operate technologies specified in paragraph (1)(B);

(7) develop policy and legislative recommendations to enhance the authority of the Chief Information Officers within the military services, specifically as such relates to executive and budgetary control over matters related to such services' information technology security, acquisition, and value;

(8) develop policy and legislative recommendations, as appropriate, for optimizing the institutional constructs across the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Joint Staff, military services, and combatant commands involved with and responsible for the responsibilities specified in paragraph (1); and

(9) make recommendations for any legislation determined appropriate.

(c) INTERIM BRIEFINGS.—Not later than 90 days after the commencement of the evaluation and review commissioned pursuant to subsection (a) and every 45 days thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall brief the congressional defense committees on interim findings of such evaluation and review.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than six months after the commencement of the evaluation and review commissioned pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on such evaluation and review.

AMENDMENT NO. 237 OFFERED BY MR. LARSEN OF WISCONSIN

At the end of title XI of division A, add the following:

SEC. 11___. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR TEMPORARY PERSONNEL FLEXIBILITIES FOR DOMESTIC DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE FACILITIES AND MAJOR RANGE AND TEST FACILITIES BASE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL.

Section 1132 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114– 328; 130 Stat. 2457), as amended by section 1107 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91; 131 Stat. 1630), is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''through 2021'' and inserting ''through 2026'';

(2) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (h); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

''(f) DATA COLLECTION REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop and implement a plan to collect and analyze data on the pilot program for the purposes of—

''(1) developing and sharing best practices; and

''(2) providing information to the leadership of the Department and Congress on the implementation of the pilot program and related policy issues.

''(g) BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the end of each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, the Secretary of Defense shall provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate including—

''(1) a description of the effect of this section on the management of civilian personnel at domestic defense industrial base facilities and Major Range and Test Facilities Base during the most recently ended fiscal year; and

''(2) the number of employees—

''(A) hired under such section during such fiscal year; and

''(B) expected to be hired under such section during the fiscal year in which the briefing is provided.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 238 OFFERED BY MRS. LAWRENCE OF MICHIGAN

At the end of subtitle H of title V, insert the following new section:

SEC. 576. BEST PRACTICES FOR THE RETENTION OF CERTAIN FEMALE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The Secretaries of the military departments shall share and implement best practices (including use of civilian industry best practices) regarding the use of retention and exit survey data to identify barriers and lessons learned to improve the retention of female members of the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of such Secretaries.

AMENDMENT NO. 239 OFFERED BY MRS. LAWRENCE OF MICHIGAN

Page 1390, after line 19, add the following:

SEC. 6013. PILOT PROGRAM ON DOULA SUPPORT FOR VETERANS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) There are approximately 2,300,000 women within the veteran population in the United States.

(2) The number of women veterans using services from the Veterans Health Administration has increased by 28.8 percent from 423,642 in 2014 to 545,670 in 2019.

(3) During the period of 2010 through 2015, the use of maternity services from the Veterans Health Administration increased by 44 percent.

(4) Although prenatal care and delivery is not provided in facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs, pregnant women seek care from the Department for other conditions may also need emergency care and require coordination of services through the Veterans Community Care Program under section 1703 of title 38, United States Code.

(5) The number of unique women veteran patients with an obstetric delivery paid for by the Department increased by 1,778 percent from 200 deliveries in 2000 to 3,756 deliveries in 2015.

(6) The number of women age 35 years or older with an obstetric delivery paid for by the Department increased 16-fold from fiscal year 2000 to fiscal year 2015.

(7) A study in 2010 found that veterans returning from Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom who experienced pregnancy were twice as likely to have a diagnosis of depression, anxiety, posttraumatic stress disorder, bipolar disorder, or schizophrenia as those who had not experienced a pregnancy.

(8) The number of women veterans of reproductive age seeking care from the Veterans Health Administration continues to grow (more than 185,000 as of fiscal year 2015).

(b) PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall establish a pilot program to furnish doula services to covered veterans through eligible entities by expanding the Whole Health model of the Department of Veterans Affairs, or successor model, to measure the impact that doula support services have on birth and mental health outcomes of pregnant veterans (in this section referred to as the ''pilot program'').

(2) CONSIDERATION.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary shall consider all types of doulas, including traditional and community-based doulas.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In designing and implementing the pilot program the Secretary shall consult with stakeholders, including—

(A) organizations representing veterans, including veterans that are disproportionately impacted by poor maternal health outcomes;

(B) community-based health care professionals, including doulas, and other stakeholders; and

(C) experts in promoting health equity and combating racial bias in health care settings.

(4) GOALS.—The goals of the pilot program are the following:

(A) To improve—

(i) maternal, mental health, and infant care outcomes;

(ii) integration of doula support services into the Whole Health model of the Department, or successor model; and

(iii) the experience of women receiving maternity care from the Department, including by increasing the ability of a woman to develop and follow her own birthing plan.

(B) To reengage veterans with the Department after giving birth.

(c) LOCATIONS.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program in—

(1) the three Veterans Integrated Service Networks of the Department that have the highest percentage of female veterans enrolled in the patient enrollment system of the Department established and operated under section 1705(a) of title 38, United States Code, compared to the total number of enrolled veterans in such Network; and

(2) the three Veterans Integrated Service Networks that have the lowest percentage of female veterans enrolled in the patient enrollment system compared to the total number of enrolled veterans in such Network.

(d) OPEN PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary shall allow any eligible entity or covered veteran interested in participating in the pilot program to participate in the pilot program.

(e) SERVICES PROVIDED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Under the pilot program, a covered veteran shall receive not more than 10 sessions of care from a doula under the Whole Health model of the Department, or successor model, under which a doula works as an advocate for the veteran alongside the medical team for the veteran.

(2) SESSIONS.—Sessions covered under paragraph (1) shall be as follows:

(A) Three or four sessions before labor and delivery.

(B) One session during labor and delivery.

(C) Three or four sessions after postpartum, which may be conducted via the mobile application for VA Video Connect.

(f) ADMINISTRATION OF PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Office of Women's Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs, or successor office, shall—

(A) coordinate services and activities under the pilot program;

(B) oversee the administration of the pilot program; and

(C) conduct onsite assessments of medical facilities of the Department that are participating in the pilot program.

(2) GUIDELINES FOR VETERAN-SPECIFIC CARE.—The Office shall establish guidelines under the pilot program for training doulas on military sexual trauma and post traumatic stress disorder.

(3) AMOUNTS FOR CARE.—The Office may recommend to the Secretary appropriate payment amounts for care and services provided under the pilot program, which shall not exceed $3,500 per doula per veteran.

(g) DOULA SERVICE COORDINATOR.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Office of Women's Health, or successor office, shall establish a Doula Service Coordinator within the functions of the Maternity Care Coordinator at each medical facility of the Department that is participating in the pilot program.

(2) DUTIES.—A Doula Service Coordinator established under paragraph (1) at a medical facility shall be responsible for—

(A) working with eligible entities, doulas, and covered veterans participating in the pilot program; and

(B) managing payment between eligible entities and the Department under the pilot program.

(3) TRACKING OF INFORMATION.—A doula providing services under the pilot program shall report to the applicable Doula Service Coordinator after each session conducted under the pilot program.

(4) COORDINATION WITH WOMEN'S PROGRAM MANAGER.—A Doula Service Coordinator for a medical facility of the Department shall coordinate with the women's program manager for that facility in carrying out the duties of the Doula Service Coordinator under the pilot program.

(h) TERM OF PILOT PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall conduct the pilot program for a period of 5 years.

(i) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall establish a process to provide technical assistance to eligible entities and doulas participating in the pilot program.

(j) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for each year in which the pilot program is carried out, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on the pilot program.

(2) FINAL REPORT.—As part of the final report submitted under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall include recommendations on whether the model studied in the pilot program should be continued or more widely adopted by the Department.

(k) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary, for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2027, such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

(l) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''covered veteran'' means a pregnant veteran or a formerly pregnant veteran (with respect to sessions post-partum) who is enrolled in the patient enrollment system of the Department of Veterans Affairs under section 1705 of title 38, United States Code.

(2) The term ''eligible entity'' means an entity that provides medically accurate, comprehensive maternity services to covered veterans under the laws administered by the Secretary, including under the Veterans Community Care Program under section 1703 of title 38, United States Code.

(3) The term ''VA Video Connect'' means the program of the Department of Veterans Affairs to connect veterans with their health care team from anywhere, using encryption to ensure a secure and private session.

AMENDMENT NO. 240 OFFERED BY MRS. LEE OF NEVADA

At the end of subtitle J of title V of division A, add the following:

SEC. _____. COMPTROLLER GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY AND NUTRITION OF FOOD AVAILABLE AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an assessment of the quality and nutrition of food available at military installations for members of the Armed Forces.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the extent to which data is being collected on the nutritional food options available at military installations for members of the Armed Forces, including the fat, sodium, and fiber content of hot line foods.

(2) An assessment of the extent to which the Department of Defense has evaluated whether the nutritional food options described in paragraph (1) meet or exceed the daily nutrition standards for adults set forth by the Department of Agriculture.

(3) A description of how the Secretary integrates and coordinates nutrition recommendations, policies, and pertinent information through the Interagency Committee on Human Nutrition Research.

(4) An assessment of the extent to which the Department of Defense has evaluated how such recommendations, policies, and information affect health outcomes of members of the Armed Forces or retention rates for those members who do not meet physical standards set forth by the Department.

(5) A description of how the Secretary gathers input on the quality of food service options provided to members of the Armed Forces.

(6) An assessment of how the Department of Defense tracks the attitudes and perceptions of members of the Armed Forces on the quality of food service operations at military installations in terms of availability during irregular hours, accessibility, portion, price, and quality.

(7) An assessment of access by members of the Armed Forces to high-quality food options on military installations, such as availability of food outside typical meal times or options for members not located in close proximity to dining facilities at a military installation.

(8) Such recommendations as the Comptroller General may have to address any findings related to the quality and availability of food options provided to members of the Armed Forces by the Department of Defense.

(c) BRIEFING AND REPORT.—

(1) BRIEFING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the status of the assessment conducted under subsection (a).

(2) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the briefing under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the assessment conducted under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 242 OFFERED BY MRS. LESKO OF ARIZONA

Add at the end of subtitle E of title XII of division A the following:

SEC. 12___. REPORT ON UNITED STATES-TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR WORKING GROUP.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) it is the common interest of the United States and allies and partners to strive for a Indo-Pacific region that is free, open, inclusive, healthy, anchored by democratic values and market-based rules;

(2) the United States should work closely with allies and partners to respond to the most urgent of global challenges, including economic and health impacts of COVID, economic recovery as well as supply chain resiliency of critical industries;

(3) Taiwan is a vital part of global high technology supply chain with top-notched manufacturing capacity for chips; and it is in the political, security and economic interests of the United States to advocate for an upgraded partnership with Taiwan in response to challenges due to shortage of chips; and

(4) the United States recognizes Taiwan's continued efforts to expand production of critical chips, including for auto industries impacted severely by COVID.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of State, and the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the following:

(1) The feasibility and advisability of establishing an inter-agency United States-Taiwan working group for coordinating cooperation related to semiconductor issues.

(2) A discussion of current and future plans to engage with Taiwan with respect to activities ensuring supply chain security, especially with respect to semiconductors.

(3) An assessment of impacts on global supply chain integrity in case of regional conflicts in the Taiwan Strait.

(4) An assessment to achieve measurable progress in enhancing cooperation with Taiwan, including through assessments in—

(A) development of strategies to engaging Taiwan in the discussions of United States-leading supply chain forums or dialogues; and

(B) economic and security benefits of including Taiwan in the list of governments eligible for the strategic trade authorization exception.

(5) Any other matters the Secretary of Defense determines relevant.

(c) FORM.—The report required under subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the congressional defense committees and—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 243 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle E of title VI, insert the following:

SEC. 642. TERMINATION OF TELEPHONE, MULTI-CHANNEL VIDEO PROGRAMMING, AND INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE CONTRACTS BY SERVICEMEMBERS WHO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS AFTER RECEIVING MILITARY ORDERS FOR PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION BUT THEN RECEIVE STOP MOVEMENT ORDERS DUE TO AN EMERGENCY SITUATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 305A(a)(1) of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3956) is amended—

(1) by striking ''after the date the servicemember receives military orders to relocate for a period of not less than 90 days to a location that does not support the contract.'' and inserting ''after—''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

''(A) the date the servicemember receives military orders to relocate for a period of not less than 90 days to a location that does not support the contract; or

''(B) the date the servicemember, while in military service, receives military orders for a permanent change of station, thereafter enters into the contract, and then after entering into the contract receives a stop movement order issued by the Secretary of Defense in response to a local, national, or global emergency, effective for an indefinite period or for a period of not less than 30 days, which prevents the servicemember from using the services provided under the contract.''.

(b) RETROACTIVE APPLICATION.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to stop movement orders issued on or after March 1, 2020.

AMENDMENT NO. 244 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF CALIFORNIA

Insert the following after section 551 and redesignate subsequent sections accordingly.:

SEC. 552. AMENDMENTS TO PATHWAYS FOR COUNSELING IN THE TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

Section 1142(c)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''Disability'' and inserting ''Potential or confirmed medical discharge of the member'';

(2) in subparagraph (F), by striking ''Character'' and all that follows and inserting ''Potential or confirmed involuntary separation of the member.'';

(3) by redesignating subparagraph (M) as subparagraph (R); and

(4) by inserting after subparagraph (L) the following:

''(M) Child care requirements of the member (including whether a dependent of the member is enrolled in the Exceptional Family Member Program).

''(N) The employment status of other adults in the household of the member.

''(O) The location of the duty station of the member (including whether the member was separated from family while on duty).

''(P) The effects of operating tempo and personnel tempo on the member and the household of the member.

''(Q) Whether the member is an Indian or urban Indian, as those terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (Public Law 94–437; 25 U.S.C. 1603).''.

AMENDMENT NO. 245 OFFERED BY MR. LIEU OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of subtitle C of title XIII of division A the following:

SEC. 13___. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF CITY AND STATE DIPLOMACY.

Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(i) OFFICE OF CITY AND STATE DIPLOMACY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There shall be established within the Department of State an Office of City and State Diplomacy (in this subsection referred to as the 'Office'). The Department may use a similar name at its discretion and upon notification to Congress.

''(2) HEAD OF OFFICE.—The head of the Office shall be the Ambassador-at-Large for City and State Diplomacy (in this subsection referred to as the 'Ambassador') or other appropriate senior official. The head of the Office shall—

''(A) be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and

''(B) report directly to the Secretary, or such other senior official as the Secretary determines appropriate and upon notification to Congress.

''(3) DUTIES.—

''(A) PRINCIPAL DUTY.—The principal duty of the head of the Office shall be the overall coordination (including policy oversight of resources) of Federal support for subnational engagements by State and municipal governments with foreign governments. The head of the Office shall be the principal adviser to the Secretary of State on subnational engagements and the principal official on such matters within the senior management of the Department of State.

''(B) ADDITIONAL DUTIES.—The additional duties of the head of the Office shall include the following:

''(i) Coordinating overall United States policy and programs in support of subnational engagements by State and municipal governments with foreign governments, including with respect to the following:

''(I) Coordinating resources across the Department of State and throughout the Federal Government in support of such engagements.

''(II) Identifying policy, program, and funding discrepancies among relevant Federal agencies regarding such coordination.

''(III) Identifying gaps in Federal support for such engagements and developing corresponding policy or programmatic changes to address such gaps.

''(ii) Identifying areas of alignment between United States foreign policy and State and municipal goals.

''(iii) Improving communication with the American public, including, potentially, communication that demonstrate the breadth of international engagement by subnational actors and the impact of diplomacy across the United States.

''(iv) Providing advisory support to subnational engagements, including by assisting State and municipal governments regarding—

''(I) developing and implementing global engagement and public diplomacy strategies;

''(II) implementing programs to cooperate with foreign governments on policy priorities or managing shared resources; and

''(III) understanding the implications of foreign policy developments or policy changes through regular and extraordinary briefings.

''(v) Facilitating linkages and networks among State and municipal governments, and between State and municipal governments and their foreign counterparts, including by tracking subnational engagements and leveraging State and municipal expertise.

''(vi) Supporting the work of Department of State detailees assigned to State and municipal governments pursuant to this subsection.

''(vii) Under the direction of the Secretary, negotiating agreements and memoranda of understanding with foreign governments related to subnational engagements and priorities.

''(viii) Supporting United States economic interests through subnational engagements, in consultation and coordination with the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Treasury, and the Office of the United States Trade Representative.

''(ix) Coordinating subnational engagements with the associations of subnational elected leaders, including the United States Conference of Mayors, National Governors Association, National League of Cities, National Association of Counties, Council of State Governments, National Conference of State Legislators, and State International Development Organizations.

''(4) COORDINATION.—With respect to matters involving trade promotion and inward investment facilitation, the Office shall coordinate with and support the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce as the lead Federal agency for trade promotion and facilitation of business investment in the United States.

''(5) DETAILEES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, with respect to employees of the Department of State, is authorized to detail a member of the civil service or Foreign Service to State and municipal governments on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis. Such details shall be for a period not to exceed two years, and shall be without interruption or loss of status or privilege.

''(B) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Detailees under subparagraph (A) should carry out the following:

''(i) Supporting the mission and objectives of the host subnational government office.

''(ii) Advising State and municipal government officials regarding questions of global affairs, foreign policy, cooperative agreements, and public diplomacy.

''(iii) Coordinating activities relating to State and municipal government subnational engagements with the Department of State, including the Office, Department leadership, and regional and functional bureaus of the Department, as appropriate.

''(iv) Engaging Federal agencies regarding security, public health, trade promotion, and other programs executed at the State or municipal government level.

''(v) Any other duties requested by State and municipal governments and approved by the Office.

''(C) ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL SUPPORT FOR SUBNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT.—For the purposes of this subsection, the Secretary of State—

''(i) is authorized to employ individuals by contract;

''(ii) is encouraged to make use of the rehired annuitants authority under section 3323 of title 5, United States Code, particularly for annuitants who are already residing across the United States who may have the skills and experience to support subnational governments; and

''(iii) is encouraged to make use of authorities under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.) to temporarily assign State and local government officials to the Department of State or overseas missions to increase their international experience and add their perspectives on United States priorities to the Department.

''(6) REPORT AND BRIEFING.—

''(A) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the head of the Office shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report that includes information relating to the following:

''(i) The staffing plan (including permanent and temporary staff) for the Office and a justification for the location of the Office within the Department of State's organizational structure.

''(ii) The funding level provided to the Office for the Office, together with a justification relating to such level.

''(iii) The rank and title granted to the head of the Office, together with a justification relating to such decision and an analysis of whether the rank and title of Ambassador-at-Large is required to fulfill the duties of the Office.

''(iv) A strategic plan for the Office, including relating to—

''(I) leveraging subnational engagement to improve United States foreign policy effectiveness;

''(II) enhancing the awareness, understanding, and involvement of United States citizens in the foreign policy process; and

''(III) better engaging with foreign subnational governments to strengthen diplomacy.

''(v) Any other matters as determined relevant by the head of the Office.

''(B) BRIEFINGS.—Not later than 30 days after the submission of the report required under subparagraph (A) and annually thereafter, the head of the Office shall brief the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate on the work of the Office and any changes made to the organizational structure or funding of the Office.

''(7) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed as precluding—

''(A) the Office from being elevated to a bureau within the Department of State; or

''(B) the head of the Office from being elevated to an Assistant Secretary, if such an Assistant Secretary position does not increase the number of Assistant Secretary positions at the Department above the number authorized under subsection (c)(1).

''(8) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) MUNICIPAL.—The term 'municipal' means, with respect to the government of a municipality in the United States, a municipality with a population of not fewer than 100,000 people.

''(B) STATE.—The term 'State' means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and any territory or possession of the United States.

''(C) SUBNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT.—The term 'subnational engagement' means formal meetings or events between elected officials of State or municipal governments and their foreign counterparts.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 246 OFFERED BY MR. LIEU OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle F of title III, add the following new section:

SEC. 3___. PILOT PROGRAM ON USE OF WORKING DOGS TO DETECT EARLY STAGES OF DISEASES.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall commence a pilot program to determine the effectiveness of using scent detection working dogs to detect the early stages of diseases (including the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID–19)) and upon detection, to alert the handler of the dog. In carrying out such program, the Secretary shall consider—

(1) potential uses for such dogs in screening individuals seeking to access facilities under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense or seeking to access locations frequently used by the public and relevant to public safety; and

(2) any other potential uses for such dogs relating to the detection of early stages of diseases, including uses relating to the management and provision of personal protective equipment and medical testing kits to Department of Defense personnel.

(b) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe regulations concerning the scope and limitations of the pilot program under subsection (a). Such regulations shall include requirements to ensure that the pilot program is scientifically rigorous.

(c) DURATION.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program under subsection (a) for a period of not more than four years.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the pilot program under subsection (a) terminates, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the outcomes of such pilot program.

AMENDMENT NO. 247 OFFERED BY MR. LIEU OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle C of title XIII, add the following:

SEC. 13__. EXTENSION OF PROHIBITION ON IN-FLIGHT REFUELING TO NON-UNITED STATES AIRCRAFT THAT ENGAGE IN HOSTILITIES IN THE ONGOING CIVIL WAR IN YEMEN.

Section 1273(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 133 Stat. 1699) is amended by striking ''two-year period'' and inserting ''four-year period''.

AMENDMENT NO. 248 OFFERED BY MS. LOFGREN OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of subtitle A of title XVI the following new section:

SEC. 16___. REPORT ON SENSING CAPABILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO ASSIST FIGHTING WILDFIRES.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and any other head of an agency or department the Secretary determines appropriate, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the capabilities of the Department of Defense to assist fighting wildfires through the use and analysis of satellite and other aerial survey technology.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An examination of the current and future sensing requirements for the wildfire fighting and analysis community.

(2) Identification of assets of the Department of Defense and intelligence community that can provide data that is relevant to the requirements under paragraph (1), including an examination of such assets that—

(A) are currently available;

(B) are in development; and

(C) have been formally proposed by a department or agency of the Federal Government, but which have not yet been approved by Congress.

(3) With respect to the assets identified under paragraph (2)(A), an examination of how close the data such assets provide comes to meeting the wildfire management and suppression community needs.

(4) An identification of the total and breakdown of costs reimbursed to the Department of Defense during the five-year period preceding the date of the report for reimbursable requests for assistance from lead departments or agencies of the Federal Government responding to natural disasters.

(5) A discussion of issues involved in producing unclassified products using unclassified and classified assets, and policy options for Congress regarding that translation, including by explicitly addressing classification choices that could ease the application of data from such assets to wildfire detection and tracking.

(6) Identification of options to address gaps between requirements and capabilities to be met by additional solutions, whether from the Department of Defense, the intelligence community, or from the civil or commercial domain.

(7) A retrospective analysis to determine whether the existing data could have been used to defend against past fires.

(8) Options for the Department of Defense to assist the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Energy, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the National Science Foundation, and State and local governments in identifying and responding to wildfires.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(A) The Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(B) The Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(2) The term ''intelligence community'' has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

AMENDMENT NO. 249 OFFERED BY MRS. LURIA OF VIRGINIA

Add at the end of subtitle C of title XII the following new section:

SEC. 12___. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ENRICHMENT OF URANIUM BY IRAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Government of Iran's decision to enrich uranium up to 60 percent purity is a further escalation and shortens the breakout time to produce enough highly enriched uranium to develop a nuclear weapon; and

(2) the Government of Iran should immediately abandon any pursuit of a nuclear weapon.

AMENDMENT NO. 250 OFFERED BY MRS. LURIA OF VIRGINIA

At the appropriate place in subtitle E of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12___. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STUDY ON THE EMERGENCE OF MILITIA FLEETS IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out a study on the challenges posed by the emergence of militia fleets in the South China Sea, including—

(1) a tactical threat assessment and assessment of United States Navy and Coast Guard capability;

(2) options for countering militia fleets; and

(3) an assessment of future capabilities needed to address those challenges.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate a report on the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a).

(c) MILITIA FLEET.—In this section, the term ''militia fleet'' means the People's Armed Forces Maritime Militia or other subset national militias of China.

AMENDMENT NO. 251 OFFERED BY MRS. LURIA OF VIRGINIA

At the end of title VI, add the following new section:

SEC. 6___. SPACE AVAILABLE TRAVEL FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES TO ATTEND FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The Secretary of Defense shall modify the space available travel program established pursuant to section 2641b of title 10, United States Code, to include, as authorized category II travel, space available travel for a member of the Armed Forces when the primary purpose of the member's travel is to attend a funeral or memorial service.

AMENDMENT NO. 252 OFFERED BY MR. LYNCH OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, insert the following new section:

SEC. 85___ REESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION ON WARTIME CONTRACTING.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Wartime Contracting Commission Reauthorization of 2021''.

(b) IN GENERAL.—There is hereby reestablished in the legislative branch under section 841 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 230) the Commission on Wartime Contracting.

(c) AMENDMENT TO DUTIES.—Section 841(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 231) is amended to read as follows:

''(1) GENERAL DUTIES.—The Commission shall study the following matters:

''(A) Federal agency contracting funded by overseas contingency operations funds.

''(B) Federal agency contracting for the logistical support of coalition forces operating under the authority of either the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note) or the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107–243; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note).

''(C) Federal agency contracting for the performance of security functions in countries where coalition forces operate under the authority of either the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note) or the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107–243; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note).''.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 841 of the National of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 230) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform'' each place it appears, and inserting ''the Committee on Oversight and Reform'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''of this Act'' and inserting ''of the Wartime Contracting Commission Reauthorization of 2021''; and

(C) in paragraph (4), by striking ''was first established'' each place it appears, and inserting ''was reestablished by the Wartime Contracting Commission Reauthorization of 2021''; and

(2) in subsection (d)(1), by striking ''On March 1, 2009'' and inserting ''Not later than one year after the date of enactment of the Wartime Contracting Commission Reauthorization of 2021''.

AMENDMENT NO. 253 OFFERED BY MR. LYNCH OF MASSACHUSETTS

In title LI of division E, after section 5105, insert the following:

SEC. 5106. STRENGTHENING AWARENESS OF SANCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 312 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following::

''(g) OFAC EXCHANGE.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The OFAC Exchange is hereby established within OFAC.

''(2) PURPOSE.—The OFAC Exchange shall facilitate a voluntary public-private information sharing partnership among law enforcement agencies, national security agencies, financial institutions, and OFAC to—

''(A) effectively and efficiently administer and enforce economic and trade sanctions against targeted foreign countries and regimes, terrorists, international narcotics traffickers, those engaged in activities related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and other threats to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States by promoting innovation and technical advances in reporting—

''(i) under subchapter II of chapter 53 and the regulations promulgated under that subchapter; and

''(ii) with respect to other economic and trade sanctions requirements;

''(B) protect the financial system from illicit use, including evasions of existing economic and trade sanctions programs; and

''(C) facilitate two-way information exchange between OFAC and persons who are required to comply with sanctions administered and enforced by OFAC, including financial institutions, business sectors frequently affected by sanctions programs, and non-government organizations and humanitarian groups impacted by such sanctions programs.

''(3) REPORT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, and once every 2 years thereafter for the next 5 years, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committees on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Financial Services and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report containing—

''(i) an analysis of the efforts undertaken by the OFAC Exchange, which shall include an analysis of—

''(I) the results of those efforts; and

''(II) the extent and effectiveness of those efforts, including the extent and effectiveness of communication between OFAC and persons who are required to comply with sanctions administered and enforced by OFACs;

''(ii) recommendations to improve efficiency and effectiveness of targeting, compliance, enforcement and licensing activities undertake by OFAC; and

''(iii) any legislative, administrative, or other recommendations the Secretary may have to strengthen the efforts of the OFAC Exchange.

''(B) CLASSIFIED ANNEX.—Each report under subparagraph (A) may include a classified annex.

''(4) INFORMATION SHARING REQUIREMENT.—Information shared under this subsection shall be shared—

''(A) in compliance with all other applicable Federal laws and regulations;

''(B) in such a manner as to ensure the appropriate confidentiality of personal information; and

''(C) at the discretion of the Director, with the appropriate Federal functional regulator, as defined in section of the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020.

''(5) PROTECTION OF SHARED INFORMATION.—

''(A) REGULATIONS.—OFAC shall, as appropriate, promulgate regulations that establish procedures for the protection of information shared and exchanged between OFAC and the private sector in accordance with this section, consistent with the capacity, size, and nature of the financial institution to which the particular procedures apply.

''(B) USE OF INFORMATION.—Information received by a financial institution pursuant to this section shall not be used for any purpose other than identifying and reporting on activities that may involve the financing of terrorism, proliferation financing, narcotics trafficking, or financing of sanctioned countries, regimes, or persons.

''(6) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to create new information sharing authorities or requirements relating to the Bank Secrecy Act.''.

(b) SCOPE OF THE MEETINGS OF THE SUPERVISORY TEAM ON COUNTERING ILLICIT FINANCE.—Section 6214(b) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (31 U.S.C. 5311 note) is amended by striking ''to combat the risk relating to proliferation financing'' and inserting ''for the purposes of countering illicit finance, including proliferation finance and sanctions evasion''.

(c) COMBATING RUSSIAN MONEY LAUNDERING.—Section 9714 of the Combating Russian Money Laundering Act (Public Law 116–283) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by striking ''by'' and inserting ''involving'';

(2) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (f) and (g), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

''(b) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—In any judicial review of a finding of the existence of a primary money laundering concern, or of the requirement for 1 or more special measures with respect to a primary money laundering concern made under this section, if the designation or imposition, or both, were based on classified information (as defined in section 1(a) of the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.), such information may be submitted by the Secretary to the reviewing court ex parte and in camera. This subsection does not confer or imply any right to judicial review of any finding made or any requirement imposed under this section.

''(c) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The exemptions from, and prohibitions on, search and disclosure provided in section 5319 of title 31, United States Code, shall apply to any report or record of report filed pursuant to a requirement imposed under subsection (a) of this section. For purposes of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, this subsection shall be considered a statute described in subsection (b)(3)(B) of that section.

''(d) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in sections 5321 and 5322 of title 31, United States Code, that apply to violations of special measures imposed under section 5318A of title 31, United States Code, shall apply to violations of any order, regulation, special measure, or other requirement imposed under subsection (a) of this section, in the same manner and to the same extent as described in sections 5321 and 5322.

''(e) INJUNCTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury may bring a civil action to enjoin a violation of any order, regulation, special measure, or other requirement imposed under subsection (a) of this section in the same manner and to the same extent as described in section 5320 of title 31, United States Code.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

MODIFICATION TO AMENDMENT EN BLOC NO. 207 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

amendment No. 207 printed in part C of House Report 117–125 be modified in the form I have placed at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the modification.

The Clerk read as follows:

Modification to amendment No. 207 offered by Mr. SMITH of Washington:

AMENDMENT 207 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

At the end of subtitle E of title X of division A, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. COST ANALYSIS REPORT ON CHANGES TO MILITARY PRIORITIES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on—

(1) the estimated cost savings as a result of a full drawdown of United States personnel and contractors from Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria compared with actual costs for such personnel and contractors in fiscal year 2021; and

(2) the estimated cost of redirecting United States personnel and materials, including increased budget authority for ships, aircraft, nuclear weapons, major personnel, and operational costs, to effectively engage in great power competition with Russia and China to effectively curb and deter Russia and China militarily in their respective regions.

Mr. SMITH of Washington (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the modification be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The amendment is modified.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the en bloc package, which contains amendment No. 384 to create four critical technology security centers.

These centers would be created through competitive grants issued by the Department of Homeland Security to universities or federally funded research and development centers, including national laboratories.

Each center would have a different focus, with the first four covering network technology, network industrial control systems, open source software, and Federal critical software, respectively.

Each center would rigorously test the security of a set of technologies developed with input from the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, or CISA, the compromise of which would represent the highest level of risk to our critical infrastructure.

With respect to those specific technologies, centers would evaluate their overall security posture; develop new tools and capabilities for vulnerability discovery, management, and mitigation; and support the remediation of the vulnerabilities they find.

This is an important recommendation of the Cyberspace Solarium Commission, and I thank my fellow Commissioner, Mr. GALLAGHER, for cosponsoring this amendment. I also thank Chairman THOMPSON for his support of the measure. I urge Members to support the en bloc package and the underlying bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this en bloc package was put together in close consultation with the minority. I urge all Members to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman, and I thank the ranking member for his support, longtime friends.

Let me quickly indicate that as I have embraced the NDAA over the years, it has always been my focus to deal with the military personnel and to make us the best, the strongest, and the most well respected and appreciated.

I want to thank this committee and the Rules Committee for allowing my amendments Nos. 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, and 198. Many of them speak for themselves.

Let me clearly say that I have worked year after year as a breast cancer survivor to ensure that triple-negative breast cancer, which is one of the most deadly forms of cancer—that women in the military have the services that they need.

Let me just share with you that triple-negative breast cancer has a survival rate of 5 years. The key to beating this cancer is early detection. There is $10 million to enhance research and to help these women. In addition, I have asked for $2 million for post-traumatic stress disorder. I even, under then-Colonel Murtha, organized a center in my district.

But the most important point for supporting this amendment is that it still exists—Operation Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom, 11 to 20 out of 100; Gulf war, 12 out of 100; Vietnam war, 30 out of 100. It is still needed, and we appreciate this amendment.

I also want to thank you for recognizing that we are going into space. My amendment says that we should have a bill that studies the risks proposed by man-made space debris in lower orbit, including recommendations and remediation of such risks. It is extremely important.

Finally, I want to speak to a very important amendment dealing with the longstanding history of African Americans in the United States military, to create a task force that respects the fact that Crispus Attucks, a runaway slave who escaped—during the Boston Massacre to the present day—an escaped slave who fought in the Revolutionary War with George Washington.

This story is a long-story story. The United States Army and others have a very long history. This task force will determine the impact of slavery and the impact of our soldiers from the very early years, who happened to be ex-slaves fighting all the way through the many different wars.

I believe we will find that those who are descendants of enslaved Africans have fought in wars from the very beginning. It is an important story. It should be told. I am very pleased that this particular amendment is included.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I will just conclude that this task force, which will be a very significant historical study, will be very much appreciated.

But let me quickly say that having worked with our various nominees to the military academies, one in particular was an individual who stuttered. By the time he finished, they said he could not have his command. They never assessed him in the academy while he was there.

I believe this is an important assessment, to assess that vital $250,000 student, so that when he graduates, he will have a command even if he is a stutterer because he made it into the academy; he was successful academically; and he should be allowed to serve his country.

I thank you for considering my amendments and for them to stay in to become law.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my Amendments in the En Bloc Amendment No. 2 to H.R. 4350, the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2022, which incorporates Jackson Lee Amendments Nos. 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, and 198.

I thank the Rules Committee for making these amendments in order.

I also thank Chairman SMITH of the House Armed Services Committee and his staff for working with me and my staff to include the Jackson Lee Amendments in this En Bloc, and for his great work in shepherding the bill to the floor.

The amendments included in En Bloc No. 2 are as follows:

1. Jackson Lee Amendment designated as No. 191—Provides authorization for a $10 million increase in funding for increased collaboration with NIH to combat Triple Negative Breast Cancer.

2. Jackson Lee Amendment designated as No. 192—Provides authorization for $2.5 million increase in funding to combat posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

3. Jackson Lee Amendment designated as No. 193—Directs the Secretary of Defense to

promulgate regulations to ensure that candidates granted admission to attend a military academy undergo screening for speech disorders and be provided the results of the screening test and a list of warfare unrestricted line (URL) Officer positions and occupation specialists that require successful performance on the speech test. Academy students shall have the option of undergoing speech therapy to reduce speech disorders or impediments.

4. Jackson Lee Amendment designated as No. 194 recognizes that Black men and women have played an integral role in the defense of the nation from the bravery of Crispus Attucks, an escaped slave, during the Boston Massacre to the present day, and seeks to determine how to address the historical and current barriers to their participation and equal treatment in the Armed Services.

5. Jackson Lee Amendment designated as No. 195—Requires report on Maternity Mortality Rates for military members and their dependents.

6. Jackson Lee Amendment designated as No. 196—Requires a report to be submitted to Congress within 240 days following enactment on the risks posed by debris in low earth orbit and to make recommendations on remediation of risks and outline plans to reduce the incident of space debris.

7. Jackson Lee Amendment designated as No. 197—Requires the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress programs and procedures employed to ensure students studying abroad through Department of Defense National Security Education Programs are trained to recognize, resist, and report against recruitment efforts by agents of foreign governments.

8. Jackson Lee Amendment designated as No. 198—Directs the Secretary to submit to Congress within 180 days a report on the recognition of African Americans who have served in the Armed Forces in DOD naming practices and conventions for military installations, infrastructure, vessels, and weapon systems.

Jackson Lee Amendment 191 provides authorization for a $10 million increase in funding for increased collaboration with NIH to combat Triple Negative Breast Cancer.

As a Member of Congress, a mother, a sister, a spouse, and a breast cancer survivor, I feel a special responsibility to do all I can to ensure every American can win in the fight against all types of breast cancer but especially triple negative breast cancer (TNBC).

WHAT IS TRIPLE NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER?

The term triple negative breast cancer refers to the fact that this form of breast cancer will test negative, which means that each of the tests will return negative results for the presence of breast cancer for three types of breast cancer tests:

Estrogen receptor;

Progesterone receptor; and

Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 or the HER2 test will be negative.

In addition, triple-negative breast cancer:

Tends to be more aggressive than other types of breast cancer;

Five-year survival rates also tend to be lower for triple-negative breast cancer; and

Triple Negative Breast Cancer tends to be higher grade than other types of breast cancer.

Studies have shown that triple-negative breast cancer is more likely to spread beyond the breast and more likely to recur (come back) after treatment.

For example, a study of more than 1,600 women in Canada published in 2007 found that women with triple-negative breast cancer were at higher risk of having the cancer recur outside the breast—but only for the first 3 years.

As years go by, the risks of the triple-negative breast cancer recurring become similar to those risk levels for other types of breast cancer.

The key to beating this cancer is not just early detection—but detection period.

A 2007 study of more than 50,000 women with all stages of breast cancer found that 77 percent of women with triple-negative breast cancer survived at least 5 years, versus 93 percent of women with other types of breast cancer.

Another study of more than 1,600 women published in 2007 found that women with triple-negative breast cancer had a higher risk of death within 5 years of diagnosis, but not after that time period.

The recurrence and survival figures in these and other studies are averages for all women with triple-negative breast cancer.

Factors such as the grade and stage of the breast cancer will influence an individual woman's prognosis.

About 15–20 percent of breast cancers are triple negative.

Triple Negative tumors tend to occur more often in younger women and African-American women.

In studies of U.S. and British women, triple negative breast cancer appears to be more common among black women (especially before menopause) compared to white women.

Triple negative breast cancer may also be more common among Hispanic women compared to white women.

Although the reasons for racial/ethnic differences in rates of triple negative breast cancer are not clear, lifestyle factors may play a role.

For example, some findings show African-American women tend to have lower rates of breastfeeding compared to other women, which may increase the chances of having triple negative breast cancer.

For these individuals and the tens of thousands of survivors and their daughters this amendment is needed.

Jackson Lee Amendment 192 provides authorization for $2.5 million increase in funding to combat post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

PTSD was first brought to public attention in relation to war veterans, but it can result from a variety of traumatic incidents, such as torture, being kidnapped or held captive, bombings, or natural disasters such as floods or earthquakes.

People with PTSD may startle easily, become emotionally numb (especially in relation to people with whom they used to be close), lose interest in things they used to enjoy, have trouble feeling affectionate, be irritable, become more aggressive, or even become violent.

They avoid situations that remind them of the original incident, and anniversaries of the incident are often very difficult.

Most people with PTSD repeatedly relive the trauma in their thoughts during the day and in nightmares when they sleep. These are called flashbacks. A person having a flashback may lose touch with reality and believe that the traumatic incident is happening all over again.

My amendment recognizes that these soldiers are, first and foremost, human. They carry their experiences with them.

Ask a veteran of Vietnam, Iraq, or Afghanistan about the frequency of nightmares they experience, and one will realize that serving in the Armed Forces leaves a lasting impression, whether good or bad.

According to the National Center for PTSD, the number of Veterans with PTSD varies by service era:

Operations Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Enduring Freedom (OEF): About 11–20 out of every 100 Veterans (or between 11–20 percent) who served in OIF or OEF have PTSD in a given year.

Gulf War (Desert Storm): About 12 out of every 100 Gulf War Veterans (or 12 percent) have PTSD in a given year.

Vietnam War: It is estimated that about 30 out of every 100 (or 30 percent) of Vietnam Veterans have had PTSD in their lifetime.

Another cause of PTSD in the military can be military sexual trauma (MST). This is any sexual harassment or sexual assault that occurs while you are in the military.

MST can happen to both men and women and can occur during peacetime, training, or war.

Among Veterans who use VA health care, about:

23 out of 100 women (or 23 percent) reported sexual assault when in the military.

55 out of 100 women (or 55 percent) and 38 out of 100 men (or 38 percent) have experienced sexual harassment when in the military.

My amendment will help ensure that ''no soldier is left behind'' by addressing the urgent need for more outreach toward hard-to-reach veterans suffering from PTSD, especially those who are homeless or reside in underserved urban and rural areas of our country.

Jackson Lee Amendment ±194 recognizes that Black men and women have played an integral role in the defense of the nation, from the bravery of Crispus Attucks, an escaped slave, during the Boston Massacre to the present day, and seeks to determine how to address the historical and current barriers to their participation and equal treatment in the Armed Services.

Black Americans became pilots, nurses, Marines, and West Point graduates, but it was not until President Harry S. Truman issued an executive order in 1948 that the armed services were integrated; and even then, some units refused to do so for several more years.

In 1777, when George Washington faced a dearth of white soldiers willing to fight on behalf of the colonies, he allowed Black men to fight in the continental army and during the harsh winter of 1778 the Rhode Island Assembly, therefore, passed a law in 1778 allowing ''every able-bodied negro, mulatto, or Indian man slave in this state to enlist.''

100 black soldiers signed up in exchange for their freedom.

During the Civil War, around 179,000 Black men served in the Union army, either in the Army, Navy, or non-combat positions and more than 40,000 gave the last full measure of devotion to their country.

Over 125,000 Black soldiers served overseas in the segregated military during World

War II, but the U.S. military remained segregated.

When Black veterans came home, many found it difficult to get housing or jobs because White veterans were given preference.

The racial inequality and mistreatment of Black men and women that has historically permeated our military continues to this day, with more than 750 complaints of discrimination by race or ethnicity from service members in the fiscal year 2020 alone.

But discrimination doesn't exist just within the military rank-and-file, as in that same fiscal year, civilians working in the financial, technical, and support sectors of the Army, Air Force; and Navy also filed 900 complaints of racial discrimination and over 350 complaints of discrimination by skin color, data from the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission shows.

According to a report by the Defense Department's Diversity and Inclusion Board, while the enlisted ranks of the active and reserve military were ''slightly more racially and ethnically diverse than its U.S. civilian counterparts,'' the opposite was true for the officer corps.

With the rise and normalization of white supremacist expression during the Trump administration, the concept of restorative justice has gained more urgency, garnering the attention of mainstream commentators, and illustrating the need for a national reckoning.

We owe it to those brave men and women who have proven time and time again to be an integral part of our military to examine the Armed Services' history of discrimination and to determine the necessary steps to repair the harm caused by these inequities.

Jackson Lee Amendment No. 96 directs that the Secretary of DoD provide a report 240 days from enactment of this bill on the risks posed by man-made space debris in low-earth orbit, including recommendations on remediation of such risks, and outlines of plans to reduce the incident of space debris.

Space debris encompasses both natural and artificial particles.

This Jackson Lee Amendment would address the risk of man-made space debris.

Man-made objects in Earth's orbit that may no longer serve a useful function can include nonfunctional spacecraft, abandoned launch vehicle stages, mission-related debris and fragmentation debris.

Space debris travels at speeds up to 17,500 miles per hour is fast enough for a small piece of man-made debris to damage a satellite or a spacecraft.

There are more than 20,000 pieces of debris larger than a softball orbiting the Earth.

There are 500,000 pieces of debris the size of a marble or larger.

There are many millions of pieces of debris that are so small they can't be tracked.

NASA tracks more than 500,000 pieces of man-made space debris in Earth's orbit.

This amendment seeks a report from the Secretary of Defense on the risks posed by man-made space debris, solutions for reducing risks and strategies for reducing the incidence of more man-made space debris being introduced into space.

I urge all members to vote for En Bloc Amendment No. 2 and the underlying legislation, H.R. 4350, the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2022

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Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT), my longtime friend and colleague.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of amendment 165. It creates a separate career track for military judges to prevent undue influence from command above.

In the 1970s it was seen that it would be good for trial defense attorneys to have a separate track so that they were not rated by the same person who was pushing to have a court martial. That created some problems and at times some abuses.

The separation and the creation of a trial defense service served a great purpose, but before 2004 each of the judge advocates general of the armed services subscribed to the policy that all judge advocates should have a broad career and move from job to job. They became quite good at all trades but masters of none.

So junior judge advocates would try a few court martials, then move from one job to another. It gave them a broad basis, but it was not helpful overall.

By giving the military judges a separate career track, it will ensure avoidance of undue command influence and will give our servicemembers the fair trials they deserve. I would encourage everyone to vote for this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI).

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of my amendment, which would permit the Secretary of HHS to receive unused and oftentimes just about to expire COVID vaccines from States and be able to redistribute them to foreign partners or allies.

Now, my primary legislation before the body in Congress is called NOVID. It is a play on words, no more COVID. And this legislation would actually establish a program to help vaccinate 60 percent of the population of the world's 92 poorest countries. I hope that this legislation is taken up by this body and supported by the administration.

In the meantime, the very least that we can do is to donate unused vaccines from the States. Now, these vaccines are about to expire. They are going to be no good in just a matter of months, and so instead of allowing them to go to waste, we should donate them abroad.

This is not only the right thing to do to help to end suffering abroad, but it is the smart thing to do because then it helps to prevent variants that are generated abroad from coming back home to the United States and further wreaking havoc on our economy.

On top of that, we see the Chinese Communist Party going around the world peddling their ineffective Sinovac vaccine, and we should be instead vaccinating those populations with effective vaccines.

Again, I hope that the administration utilizes this amendment to great impact, and I hope that they also do more and endorse my NOVID legislation.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JACKSON), an outstanding freshman member of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my amendment, which clearly states that Israel is a critical defense partner of ours. Our national security is inextricably linked to our relationship with and our military's support for Israel.

As our strongest ally in the Middle East, it is critical that we conduct military exercises with Israel to improve interoperability and readiness. We must ensure that Israel has the capabilities it needs to defend itself against terrorists with consistent and reliable transfers of defense articles.

Last year, President Trump negotiated the historic Abraham Accords, and to honor that, my amendment states clear support for Israel's work to promote peace. While some in this body have made their disdain for the Jewish State of Israel clear, I believe our relationship with Israel is nonnegotiable.

Our friends in Israel are currently questioning our commitment because some of my more radical colleagues forced the Speaker to withdraw financial support for the Iron Dome yesterday.

I urge all Members of this body to support my amendment. We must take this step to show the only democracy in the Middle East that they can count on us for support.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. KELLY).

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of en bloc No. 2, which includes three amendments I worked on.

Amendment No. 217 establishes a pilot transition assistance program for military spouses, offering similar services to those available for members of our Armed Forces.

This includes mental health first aid training since military spouses are well positioned to notice warning signs for any mental health or subsequent abuse struggles a new veteran might experience.

Amendment No. 218 will improve interagency communication as the low Earth orbit becomes more crowded with defense, civil, and commercial space assets.

Finally, amendment No. 158 with Representative GONZALES will create a National Digital Reserve Corps to bring private sector talent into the Federal Government to work on short-term projects. We need more cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, and developer expertise in the Federal Government if we are going to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

I urge my colleagues to support this en bloc.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARCIA), an outstanding freshman member of our Conference.

Mr. GARCIA of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my critical, bipartisan, bicameral bill, the Military Spouse Licensing Relief Act, which was included as an amendment in this en bloc package.

My amendment would support military families by allowing military spouses with valid professional licenses in one State reciprocity in another State where their spouse is stationed on military orders. This effectively allows the spouse to cross-deck their professional license to another State while their spouse is on Active Duty.

More than 30 percent of our military spouses work in a field requiring professional licensing, and when these families receive move orders to a new State, military spouses often must spend time and money to reapply for a professional license that they already have. On average, military families lose thousands of dollars per move in lost wages and fees caused by relicensing barriers, and in many cases the spouse ends up not even applying for the license because it takes too long or is too costly to do so.

The struggle often threatens the economic security and quality of life for these families, as their loved ones serve our Nation. No military spouse should have to decide between job security and being with their family. Military families already sacrifice so much in service to our great country, and we must work to protect these families.

At a time in which our communities are also facing critical shortages of skilled professionals, like nurses and teachers, I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment that will drastically improve the quality of life for our military families as well as our communities.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING).

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the bipartisan National Defense Authorization Act, and I urge my colleagues to support the bill and my five amendments included in the bill.

My State of North Carolina is home to eight military bases and more than 800,000 Active Duty military servicemembers and veterans.

The NDAA will give these servicemembers a 2.7 percent pay raise and add a crucial level of accountability by taking the prosecution of sexual assault and other crimes out of the chain of command.

I urge support for my amendment requiring the military to consider the benefits of using electric vehicles for students at military installations. Increased use of electric vehicles by our military will help accelerate our transition to clean energy and create good-paying jobs in districts like mine.

This bill also includes my amendments to express concern about the safety of Afghan women and girls and to require the Secretary of Defense to appoint an official to assist the State Department with continued evacuations from Afghanistan. We must do better for the people who helped our troops.

I urge my colleagues to support this act.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Puerto Rico (Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN).

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my amendments that are included in this amendment en bloc number 2 for the National Defense Authorization Act.

This bill includes three amendments that were submitted by my office that will directly benefit our Nation's security and, of course, the people of Puerto Rico.

The first one is amendment 162, which authorizes research into the health effects of nearly 70 years of live fire training in the municipality of Vieques.

As well, amendment 163 supports the Puerto Rico National Guard by prohibiting the retirement of the current landing craft ships, or the MAG boats, not only used in the aftermath of Hurricanes Irma and Maria in 2019 and that were used again in March of this year. The Puerto Rico National Guard has used these ships to provide lifesaving food, water, and other equipment to the U.S. Virgin Islands, Vieques, and Culebra after any natural disaster. We cannot afford to retire these ships until they are replaced.

Lastly, will be amendment 164, which requires the Secretary of the Army to allocate a Modular Small Arms Range to Puerto Rico. This is to increase the readiness of the Armed Forces. Right now, Puerto Rico only has a single firearms range for the Department of Defense personnel. That means that there are numerous scheduling conflicts, and it decreases the mission readiness on the island.

I think those amendments should be supported.

I want to thank Chairman SMITH and Ranking Member ROGERS; I really appreciate all their good work on this NDAA. Included in this en bloc are numerous provisions for the people of Puerto Rico as a territory.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. LAWRENCE).

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the FY22 NDAA.

As the co-chair of the Democratic Women's Caucus, I am proud to see two of my amendments, 238 and 239, included as part of this en bloc.

These amendments would help us understand the factors that influence women servicemembers to stay in or leave the military as well as to take action to improve mental health outcomes for pregnant veterans.

Unfortunately, pregnant veterans have been found to be disproportionately impacted by mental health disorders and must be given adequate support to prevent childbirth complications.

This language would encourage the VA to support the use of doulas for expectant mothers and increase access for doulas for pregnant veterans.

This is a time we must come together in our support of the growing number of women in the military.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), my friend and an outstanding leader on the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the committee and my ranking member for the world-class work on this NDAA package.

This package contains two of my amendments. First, my bipartisan bill, H.R. 3146, the SAVE Act, passed the House unanimously earlier this year, is included as an amendment. The SAVE Act builds on the good work of the Armed Services Committee to include important provisions to counter China by improving the U.S. supply chain independence and security.

Secondly, this en bloc includes my amendment to require the creation of an interagency strategy within the United States Government to disrupt and dismantle the production and trafficking of the drug Captagon that is being produced by the Syrian regime led by Assad.

□ 1800

In addition to regularly committing war crimes against his own people, the Assad regime is now becoming a narco-state.

The United States Government must do all it can to disrupt this industrial level of production of this drug currently taking place in Syria.

I thank my friends for their support of these amendments, and I urge support of this en bloc.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close, therefore, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the amendments en bloc, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the amendments en bloc, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of en bloc package number two for the National Defense Authorization Act of 2022.

This bill includes three amendments that were submitted by my office and will directly benefit the people of Puerto Rico and our Nation's security.

Amendment 162 requires the Secretary of Defense to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences for the purpose of investigating the health effects on the island Municipality of Vieques that may have been

caused by toxic waste left after nearly 70 years of live fire training.

This waste includes heavy metals like lead, cancer-causing fuel chemicals, and even depleted uranium. In some locations, areas are so contaminated that it is not safe for workers to collect samples.

While there are numerous studies from different government agencies on this topic, including from the Centers for Disease Control and Government Accountability Office, much work remains to be done to further understand the consequences from this practice.

I am proud to say that this legislation now builds upon existing research for this important topic.

Amendment number 163 prohibits the Secretary of Defense from retiring the Landing Craft ships used by Puerto Rico's Army National Guard until such time as an adequate replacement is provided.

These ships delivered critical food, water, and other materials to Puerto Rico's noncontiguous islands of Vieques and Culebra, as well as the US Virgin Islands, following the aftermath of Hurricane Maria.

The landing craft ships were scheduled to be retired this year, however the adopted amendment prohibits this decommissioning until replacement equipment arrives to Puerto Rico.

My third and last amendment, number 164, requires the Secretary of the Army to allocate a Modular Small Arms Range to Puerto Rico.

Currently, Puerto Rico only has a single firearms range for Department of Defense personnel.

This creates numerous scheduling conflicts and decreases mission readiness.

Puerto Rico's own Fort Buchanan has the capacity to support a Modular Small Arms Range. My office has met with both Army leaders who support this request.

Let me close by noting that H.R. 4350 includes funding over 12 million dollars in funding for Fort Allen and 10 million for the Ramey Unit School, under the energy resilience and conservation program. Finally, H.R. 4350 includes 14 million under military construction for Fort Buchanan in Puerto Rico. I am appreciative of the Armed Service committees work and I look forward to seeing these projects to completion.

I encourage my colleagues to vote in favor of en bloc number two.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc, as modified, offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

The question is on the amendments en bloc, as modified, offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appear to have it.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc 3 consisting of amendment Nos. 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, and 365, printed in part C of House Report 117–125, offered by Mr. SMITH of Washington:

AMENDMENT NO. 254 OFFERED BY MR. LYNCH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Add at the end of title LX the following new section:

SEC. 60___. ESTABLISHMENT OF AFGHAN THREAT FINANCE CELL .

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall establish an interagency organization to be known as the ''Afghan Threat Finance Cell''.

(b) MISSION.—The mission of the Afghan Threat Finance Cell shall be to identify, disrupt, and eliminate illicit financial networks in Afghanistan, particularly such networks involved in narcotics trafficking, illicit financial transactions, official corruption, and terrorist networks.

(c) ORGANIZATION.—

(1) MEMBERSHIP.—The Afghan Threat Finance Cell shall consist of representatives from elements of the United States Government as follows:

(A) The Department of the Treasury.

(B) The Drug Enforcement Administration.

(C) The Department of State.

(D) The Department of Defense.

(E) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(F) The Internal Revenue Service.

(G) The Department of Homeland Security.

(H) The Defense Intelligence Agency.

(I) The Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury.

(J) The Central Intelligence Agency.

(K) Any other law enforcement agency or element of the intelligence community that the Secretary of the Treasury, the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Secretary of Defense jointly determine appropriate.

(2) LEAD AGENCIES.—The Department of the Treasury shall serve as the lead agency of the Afghan Threat Finance Cell. The Drug Enforcement Administration and the Department of Defense shall serve as the co-deputy lead agencies of the Afghan Threat Finance Cell.

(d) COORDINATION.—The Afghan Threat Finance Cell shall regularly coordinate and consult with regional Financial Intelligence Units, the international Financial Action Task Force, and the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.

(e) BRIEFINGS.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Afghan Threat Finance Cell shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the activities of the Afghan Threat Finance Cell.

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—Each briefing under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of the activities undertaken by, and the effectiveness of, the Afghan Threat Finance Cell in identifying, disrupting, eliminating illicit financial networks in Afghanistan, particularly such networks involved in narcotics trafficking, illicit financial transactions, official corruption, and terrorist networks.

(B) Any recommendations to Congress regarding legislative or regulatory improvements necessary to support the identification, disruption, and elimination of illicit financial networks in Afghanistan.

(3) FORM.—A briefing under paragraph (1) may be provided in a classified form.

(4) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) The Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Reform, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(B) The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(f) TERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by paragraph (2), the Afghan Threat Finance Cell shall terminate on the date that is three years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) EXTENSION.—The President may extend the date under paragraph (1) by an additional two years.

AMENDMENT NO. 255 OFFERED BY MS. MACE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 7___. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON DESIGNATION OF MILITARY HEART HEALTH AWARENESS DAY.

It is the sense of Congress that there should be designated a ''Military Heart Health Awareness Day''.

AMENDMENT NO. 256 OFFERED BY MS. MACE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 7___. PILOT PROGRAM TO IMPROVE MILITARY READINESS THROUGH NUTRITION AND WELLNESS INITIATIVES.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, shall carry out a pilot program to improve military readiness through nutrition and wellness initiatives.

(b) UNIT SELECTION.—The Secretary of Defense shall select for participation in the pilot program under subsection (a) a unit at a basic training facility or an early instructional facility of a military department.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The pilot program under subsection (a) shall include the following activities:

(1) The development, and administration to the unit selected pursuant to subsection (b), of an educational curriculum relating to nutrition, physical fitness, the proper use of supplements, and any other human performance elements determined relevant by the Secretary of the military department with jurisdiction over the unit.

(2) The provision to the unit of health-related testing.

(3) The provision to the unit of dietary supplements.

(d) IMPLEMENTING PARTNER.—

(1) SELECTION.—The Secretary of Defense shall select as an implementing partner a single contractor to both carry out all of the

activities under subsection (c) and manufacture the dietary supplements to be provided pursuant to subsection (c)(3) at a manufacturing facility owned by the contractor. In making such selection, the Secretary shall ensure that the contractor enforces an appropriate level of third-party review with respect to the quality and safety of products manufactured, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.— In selecting the contractor under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider the following:

(A) Whether the contractor has the ability to carry out each activity under subsection (c), in addition to the ability to manufacture the dietary supplements to be provided pursuant to subsection (c)(3).

(B) Whether the manufacturing facility of the contractor is a fully independent, third-party certified, manufacturing facility that holds the highest ''Good Manufacturing Practice'' certification or rating possible, as issued by a regulatory agency of the Federal government.

(C) Whether the manufacturing facility of the contractor, and all finished products manufactured therein, have been verified by a third-party as free from banned substances and contaminants.

(D) Whether the contractor is in compliance with the adverse event reporting policy and third-party adverse event monitoring policy of the Food and Drug Administration.

(E) Whether the contractor implements a stability testing program that supports product expiration dating.

(F) Whether the contractor has a credible and robust environment, social, and governance policy that articulates responsibilities and annual goals.

(G) Whether the contractor has demonstrated at least five years of operation as a business in good standing in the industry.

(H) Whether the contractor has a demonstrated history of maintaining relationships with nationally-recognized medical and health organizations.

(e) COORDINATION.—In carrying out the pilot program under subsection (a), the contractor selected under subsection (d) shall coordinate with the following:

(1) Command, training, and medical officers and noncommissioned officers.

(2) Outside experts (including experts with relevant experience from research and testing organizations, credible medical committees, or hospitals) that may lend personalized support, capture data, and facilitate third-party adverse event reporting.

(f) DURATION.—The pilot program under subsection (a) shall be for a period of six months.

(g) REPORT.—Upon the termination of the pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the results of the pilot program, including any findings or data from the pilot program, and a recommendation by the Secretary of Defense for improvements to the readiness of the Armed Forces based on such findings and data.

AMENDMENT NO. 257 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

Insert after title LIII of division E the following new title:

TITLE LIV—SAUDI ARABIA ACCOUNTABILITY FOR GROSS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

SEC. 5401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Saudi Arabia Accountability for Gross Violations of Human Rights Act''.

SEC. 5402. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) On October 2, 2018, Washington Post journalist Jamal Khashoggi was murdered by Saudi Government agents in Istanbul.

(2) According to the United Nations Special Rapporteur's June 2019 report, Mr. Khashoggi contacted the Saudi Embassy in Washington regarding required documentation he needed to obtain from Saudi authorities and ''was told to obtain the document from the Saudi embassy in Turkey''.

(3) According to press reports, Mr. Khashoggi's associates were surveilled after having their phones infiltrated by spyware.

(4) On July 15, 2019, the House of Representatives passed by a margin of 405-7 the Saudi Arabia Human Rights and Accountability Act of 2019 (H.R. 2037), which required—

(A) an unclassified report by the Director of National Intelligence on parties responsible for Khashoggi's murder, a requirement ultimately inserted into and passed as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92);

(B) visa sanctions on all persons identified in such report; and

(C) a report on human rights in Saudi Arabia.

(5) On February 26, 2021, the Director of National Intelligence released the report produced pursuant to congressional direction, which stated, ''we assess that Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Muhammad bin Salman approved an operation in Istanbul, Turkey to capture or kill Saudi journalist Jamal Khashoggi.''. The report also identified several individuals who ''participated in, ordered, or were otherwise complicit in or responsible for the death of Jamal Khashoggi on behalf of Muhammad bin Salman. We do not know whether these individuals knew in advance that the operation would result in Khashoggi's death.''.

(6) Section 7031(c) of division K of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 states ''Officials of foreign governments and their immediate family members about whom the Secretary of State has credible information have been involved, directly or indirectly, in. . .a gross violation of human rights. . . shall be ineligible for entry into the United States.''.

(7) Section 6 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2756) provides that no letters of offer may be issued, no credits or guarantees may be extended, and no export licenses may be issued with respect to any country determined by the President to be engaged in a ''consistent pattern of acts of intimidation or harassment directed against individuals in the United States''.

(8) Section 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304) directs the President to formulate and conduct international security assistance programs of the United States in a manner which will ''promote and advance human rights and avoid identification of the United States, through such programs, with governments which deny to their people internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, in violation of international law or in contravention of the policy of the United States''.

(9) Secretary of State Antony Blinken on February 26, 2021, stated: ''As a matter of safety for all within our borders, perpetrators targeting perceived dissidents on behalf of any foreign government should not be permitted to reach American soil. . . We have made absolutely clear that extraterritorial threats and assaults by Saudi Arabia against activists, dissidents, and journalists must end.''.

SEC. 5403. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN PERSONS LISTED IN THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ON THE MURDER OF JAMAL KHASHOGGI.

(a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—On and after the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the sanctions described in subsection (b) shall be imposed with respect to each foreign person listed in the Office of the Director of National Intelligence report titled ''Assessing the Saudi Government's Role in the Killing of Jamal Khashoggi'', dated February 11, 2021.

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(A) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS AND ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.—

(i) Inadmissibility to the United States.

(ii) Ineligibility to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States.

(iii) Ineligibility to otherwise be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 110et seq.).

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(i) Revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(ii) A revocation under clause (i) shall—

(I) take effect immediately; and

(II) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the foreign person's possession.

(2) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.—Sanctions under paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to a foreign person if admitting or paroling the person into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(3) WAIVER IN THE INTEREST OF NATIONAL SECURITY.—The President may waive for an individual entry into the United States the application of this section with respect to a foreign person who is A-1 visa eligible and who is present in or seeking admission into the United States for purposes of official business if the President determines and transmits to the appropriate congressional committees an unclassified written notice and justification not later than 15 days before the granting of such waiver, that such a waiver is in the national security interests of the United States.

(c) SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may suspend in whole or in part the imposition of sanctions otherwise required under this section if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the following criteria have been met in Saudi Arabia:

(A) The Government of Saudi Arabia is not arbitrarily detaining citizens or legal residents of the United States for arbitrary political reasons, including criticism of Saudi government policies, peaceful advocacy of political beliefs, or the pursuit of United States citizenship.

(B) The Government of Saudi Arabia is cooperating in outstanding criminal proceedings in the United States in which a Saudi citizen or national departed from the United States while the citizen or national was awaiting trial or sentencing for a criminal offense committed in the United States.

(C) The Government of Saudi Arabia has made significant numerical reductions in individuals detained for peaceful political reasons, including activists, journalists, bloggers, lawyers, or critics.

(D) The Government of Saudi Arabia has disbanded any units of its intelligence or security apparatus dedicated to the forced repatriation of dissidents or critical voices in other countries.

(E) The Government of Saudi Arabia has made meaningful public commitments to uphold internationally recognized standards governing the use, sale, and transfer of digital surveillance items and services that can be used to abuse human rights.

(F) The Government of Saudi Arabia has instituted meaningful legal reforms to protect the rights of women, the rights of freedom of expression and religion, and due process in its judicial system.

(2) REPORT.—Accompanying the certification described in paragraph (1), the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains a detailed description of Saudi Arabia's adherence to the criteria described in the certification.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMITTED; ALIEN.—The terms ''admitted'' and ''alien'' have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(3) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term ''foreign person'' has the meaning given such term in section 595.304 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act), except that such term does not include an entity (as such term is described in such section).

(4) FOREIGN PERSON WHO IS A-1 VISA ELIGIBLE.—The term ''foreign person who is A-1 visa eligible'' means an alien described in section 101(a)(15)(A)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(A)(i)).

(5) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ''United States person'' means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

SEC. 5404. REPORT ON INTIMIDATION OR HARASSMENT DIRECTED AGAINST INDIVIDUALS IN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER MATTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report identifying any entities, instrumentalities, or agents of the Government of Saudi Arabia engaged in ''a consistent pattern of acts of intimidation or harassment directed against individuals in the United States'' pursuant to section 6 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2756).

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A detailed description of such acts in the preceding period.

(2) A certification of whether such acts during the preceding period constitute a ''consistent pattern of acts of intimidation or harassment directed against individuals in the United States'' pursuant to section 6 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2756).

(3) A determination of whether any United States-origin defense articles were used in the commission of such acts.

(4) A determination of whether entities, instrumentalities, or agents of the Government of Saudi Arabia supported or received support from foreign governments, including China, in the commission of such acts.

(5) Any actions taken by the United States Government to deter incidents of intimidation or harassment directed against individuals in the United States.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(d) SUNSET.—This section shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

SEC. 5405. REPORT ON EFFORTS TO UPHOLD HUMAN RIGHTS IN UNITED STATES SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF SAUDI ARABIA.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representative and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on efforts of the Department of State to ensure that United States security assistance programs with Saudi Arabia are formulated in a manner that will ''avoid identification of the United States, through such programs, with governments which deny to their people internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms'' in accordance with section 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act (22 U.S.C. 2304).

SEC. 5406. REPORT ON CERTAIN ENTITIES CONNECTED TO FOREIGN PERSONS ON THE MURDER OF JAMAL KHASHOGGI.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of appropriate agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on private, commercial, and nongovernmental entities, including nonprofit foundations, controlled in whole or in part by any foreign person named in the Office of the Director of National Intelligence report titled ''Assessing the Saudi Government's Role in the Killing of Jamal Khashoggi'', dated February 11, 2021.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of such entities.

(2) A detailed assessment, based in part on credible open sources and other publicly-available information, of the roles, if any, such entities played in the murder of Jamal Khashoggi or any other gross violations of internationally recognized human rights.

(3) A certification of whether any such entity is subject to sanctions pursuant to the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656 note).

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 258 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of subtitle C of title XIII, add the following:

SEC. 13__. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY OF THE PRESIDENT UNDER THE EXPORT CONTROL REFORM ACT OF 2018.

Section 1753(a)(2)(F) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4812(a)(2)(F)) is amended by inserting '', security, or'' before ''intelligence''.

AMENDMENT NO. 259 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of subtitle C of title XIII, insert the following:

SEC. 13___. REPORT ON INCIDENTS OF ARBITRARY DETENTION, VIOLENCE, AND STATE-SANCTIONED HARASSMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT AGAINST AMERICANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on incidents of arbitrary detention, violence, and state-sanctioned harassment by the Government of Egypt against United States citizens, individuals in the United States, and their family members who are not United States citizens, in both Egypt and in the United States.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A detailed description of such incidents in the past three years.

(2) A determination of whether such incidents constitute a pattern of acts of intimidation or harassment; and

(3) Actions taken to meaningfully deter incidents of intimidation or harassment against Americans, individuals in the United States, and their families by such government's security agencies.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but the portions of the report described in paragraphs (2) and (3) may contain a classified annex, so long as such annex is provided separately from the unclassified report.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 260 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

Add at the end of subtitle C of title XIII of division A the following:

SEC. 13___. REPORT AND DETERMINATION ON EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS AND TORTURE BY EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITY FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on incidents of state-sanctioned extrajudicial killings and torture by the security forces of the Government of Egypt.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A detailed description of incidents of state-sanctioned extrajudicial killings and torture by the security forces of the Government of Egypt in the seven years immediately preceding the submission of such report.

(2) A determination of whether such incidents constitute a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights.

(3) An identification of the unit names of any Egyptian security forces added to the Department of State-administered list of units to which security assistance may not be furnished pursuant to any reports containing credible information on extrajudicial killings and torture, which reports were received in the seven years immediately preceding the submission of the report required under subsection (a).

(c) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but the portions of the report described in paragraphs (2) and (3) may contain a classified annex if such annex is provided separately from such unclassified report.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the congressional defense committees and—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 261 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

At the appropriate place in title LX of division E, insert the following:

SEC. ___. DETERMINATION OF POTENTIAL GENOCIDE OR CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY IN ETHIOPIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, after consultation with the heads of other Federal departments and agencies represented on the Atrocity Early Warning Task Force and with representatives of human rights organizations, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a determination whether actions in the Tigray region of Ethiopia by the Ethiopian and Eritrean armed forces constitute genocide as defined in section 1091 of title 18, United States Code, or crimes against humanity.

(b) FORM.—The determination required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form and published on a publicly available website of the Department of State, but may include a classified annex if such annex is provided separately from the unclassified determination.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—For purposes of this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 262 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

Add at the end of title LX of division E the following:

SEC. _____. ATTORNEY GENERAL REPORT ON WAR CRIMES AND TORTURE BY UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN LIBYA.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after receiving a credible allegation of the commission of a covered offense, including from a nongovernmental organization that monitors violations of human rights, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on such allegations, including a determination as to whether the Attorney General will review or consider reviewing such allegation for potential criminal investigation, and a description of any challenges to prosecution.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) The term ''covered offense'' means an offense under section 2441, 2442, or 2340A of title 18, United States Code, committed in Libya by or at the order of a United States citizen.

AMENDMENT NO. 263 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of title LX of division E, add the following:

SEC. 6013. REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED STATES SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO VIOLATORS OF THE ARMS EMBARGO ON LIBYA.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an unclassified report that describes whether the President has determined the persons described in subsection (b) meet the criteria for the imposition of sanctions under section 1(a) of Executive Order 13726 (81 Fed. Reg. 23559; relating to blocking property and suspending entry into the United States of persons contributing to the situation in Libya).

(b) PERSONS.—For purposes of the determination required under subsection (a), the President shall consider all private companies listed for facilitating violations of the United Nations arms embargo on Libya in the report of the United Nations Panel of Experts entitled ''Letter dated 8 March 2021 from the Panel of Experts on Libya established pursuant to resolution 1973 (2011) addressed to the President of the Security Council'', including the following:

(1) Maritime vessels, including MV Pray, MV Bana, MV Cirkin, MV Gulf Petroleum 4, MV Single Eagle, and MV Sunrise Ace.

(2) Corporate facilitators of arms embargo violations, including Lancaster 6 DMCC, L-6 FZE, and Opus Capital Asset Limited FZE.

(3) Aircraft operators, including Sovereign Charterers Limited, Zet Avia LLC, Sky Avia Trans LLC, Panzer Logistics Limited, Deek Aviation FZE, Jenis Air LLC, and Space Cargo Incorporated.

(4) Mercenary recruiters and facilitators, including Black Shield Security Services.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 264 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

Page 1390, after line 19, add the following new section (and update the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 6013. PROHIBITION OF FEDERAL FUNDING FOR INDUCED OR REQUIRED UNDERMINING OF SECURITY OF CONSUMER COMMUNICATIONS GOODS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used by any Federal agency to require, support, pay, or otherwise induce any private sector provider of consumer software and hardware to—

(1) intentionally add any security vulnerability or weaken or omit any safeguard in the standards, items, or services of the provider;

(2) remove or omit any information security function, mechanism, service, or solution from the items or services of the provider; or

(3) take any action that—

(A) undermines, circumvents, defeats, bypasses, or otherwise counteracts the end-to-end encryption of the item or service of the provider;

(B) prevents an item or service from adopting end-to-end encryption; or

(C) otherwise makes an unencrypted version of the end-to-end encrypted content of any communication, file, or data of the item or service of the provider available to any person or entity other than the intended recipients.

(b) FEDERAL AGENCY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Federal agency'' means any executive department, military department, Government corporation, Government controlled corporation, or other establishment in the executive branch of the Government (including the Executive Office of the President), or any independent regulatory agency.

AMENDMENT NO. 265 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of subtitle B of title XVI, add the following new section:

SEC. 16___. MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENT FOR ANNUAL REPORTS ON VULNERABILITIES EQUITIES PROCESS.

Section 6720(c) of the Damon Paul Nelson and Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018, 2019, and 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 50 U.S.C. 3316a) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''classified'';

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(D) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

''(E) the aggregate number of vulnerabilities disclosed to vendors or the public pursuant to the Vulnerabilities Equities Process;

''(F) the aggregate number of vulnerabilities disclosed to vendors or the public pursuant to the Vulnerabilities Equities Process known to have been patched;

''(G) the number of times the Vulnerabilities Equities Process resulted in a decision to disclose a vulnerability;

''(H) the number of times the Vulnerabilities Equities Process resulted in a decision not to disclose a vulnerability;

''(I) the number of times a decision described in subparagraph (G) was the result of a unanimous agreement of the participants in the Vulnerabilities Equities Process;

''(J) the number of times a decision described in subparagraph (H) was the result of a unanimous agreement of the participants in the Vulnerabilities Equities Process;

''(K) the number of appeals made through the Vulnerabilities Equities Process by participants in such process of a preliminary determination to disclose a vulnerability;

''(L) the number of appeals made through the Vulnerabilities Equities Process by participants in such process of a preliminary determination not to disclose a vulnerability;

''(M) the number of times a preliminary determination was reversed pursuant to an appeal described in subparagraph (K); and

''(N) the number of times a preliminary determination was reversed pursuant to an appeal described in subparagraph (L).''; and

(2) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

''(2) FORM AND PUBLICATION.—

''(A) FORM.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

''(B) PUBLICATION.—The Director shall make available to the public the unclassified portion of each report submitted under paragraph (1).''.

AMENDMENT NO. 266 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

At the appropriate place in title LX of division E, insert the following:

SEC. ___. ANNUAL REPORT ON SURVEILLANCE SALES TO REPRESSIVE GOVERNMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until 2040, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a report with respect to foreign persons that the Secretary determines—

(1) have operated, sold, leased, or otherwise provided, directly or indirectly, items or services related to targeted digital surveillance to—

(A) a foreign government or entity located primarily inside a foreign country where a reasonable person would assess that such transfer could result in a use of the items or services in a manner contrary to human rights; or

(B) a country including any governmental unit thereof, entity, or other person determined by the Secretary of State in a notice published in the Federal Register to have used items or services for targeted digital surveillance in a manner contrary to human rights; or

(2) have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or items or services to or in support of, the activities described in paragraph (1).

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) The name of each foreign person that the Secretary determines meets the requirements of subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2).

(2) The name of each intended and actual recipient of items or services described in subsection (a).

(3) A detailed description of such items or services.

(4) An analysis of the appropriateness of including the persons listed in (b)(1) on the entity list maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security.

(c) CONSULTATION.—In compiling data and making assessments for the purposes of preparing the report required by subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall consult with a wide range of organizations, including with respect to—

(1) classified and unclassified information provided by the Director of National Intelligence;

(2) information provided by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor's Internet Freedom, Business and Human Rights section;

(3) information provided by the Department of Commerce, including the Bureau of Industry and Security;

(4) information provided by the advisory committees established by the Secretary to advise the Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security on controls under the Export Administration Regulations, including the Emerging Technology and Research Advisory Committee; and

(5) information on human rights and technology matters, as solicited from civil society and human rights organizations through regular consultative processes; and

(6) information contained in the Country Reports on Human Rights Practices published annually by the Department of State.

(d) FORM AND PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form. The report shall be posted by the President not later than 14 days after being submitted to Congress on a text-based, searchable, and publicly available internet website.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) TARGETED DIGITAL SURVEILLANCE.—The term ''targeted digital surveillance'' means the use of items or services that enable an individual or entity to detect, monitor, intercept, collect, exploit, preserve, protect, transmit, retain, or otherwise gain access to the communications, protected information, work product, browsing data, research, identifying information, location history, or online and offline activities of other individuals, organizations, or entities, with or without the explicit authorization of such individuals, organizations, or entities.

(2) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term ''foreign person'' means an individual or entity that is not a United States person.

(3) IN A MANNER CONTRARY TO HUMAN RIGHTS.—The term ''in a manner contrary to human rights'', with respect to targeted digital surveillance, means engaging in targeted digital surveillance—

(A) in violation of basic human rights, including to silence dissent, sanction criticism, punish independent reporting (and sources for that reporting), manipulate or interfere with democratic or electoral processes, persecute minorities or vulnerable groups, or target advocates or practitioners of human rights and democratic rights (including activists, journalists, artists, minority communities, or opposition politicians); or

(B) in a country in which there is lacking a minimum legal framework governing its use, including established—

(i) authorization under laws that are accessible, precise, and available to the public;

(ii) constraints limiting its use under principles of necessity, proportionality, and legitimacy;

(iii) oversight by bodies independent of the government's executive agencies;

(iv) involvement of an independent and impartial judiciary branch in authorizing its use; or

(v) legal remedies in case of abuse.

AMENDMENT NO. 267 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of title LX of division E, add the following:

SEC. 6013. REVIEW OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO RUSSIAN KLEPTOCRATS AND HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSERS.

(a) DETERMINATION WITH RESPECT TO IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a determination, including a detailed justification, of whether any person listed in subsection (b) meets the criteria for the imposition of sanctions pursuant to section 1263(b) of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656).

(b) PERSONS LISTED.—The persons listed in this subsection, which include Russian persons and current and former Russian government officials, are the following:

(1) Roman Abramovich, businessman.

(2) Denis Bortnikov, Deputy President and Chairman of the Management Board of VTB Bank.

(3) Andrey Kostin, President and Chairman of the Management Board of VTB Bank.

(4) Dmitry Patrushev, Minister of Agriculture.

(5) Igor Shuvalov, Chairman of the State Development Corporation VEB.

(6) Alisher Usmanov, businessman.

(7) Oleg Deripaska, businessman.

(8) Alexei Miller, Chairman of the Management Committee of Gazprom.

(9) Igor Sechin, Chairman of the Management Board of Rosneft.

(10) Gennady Timchenko, businessman.

(11) Nikolai Tokarev, Chairman of Transneft.

(12) Andrey Vorobyev, Governor of the Moscow Region XIII.

(13) Mikhail Murashko, Minister of Health.

(14) Vladimir Solovyev, media personality.

(15) Alexander Bastrykin, Head of the Investigative Committee.

(16) Alexander Bortnikov, Director of the Federal Security Service (FSB).

(17) Konstantin Ernst, Chief Executive Officer of Channel One TV station.

(18) Victor Gavrilov, Head of the Department of Transport of the Economic Security Service.

(19) Dmitry Ivanov, Head of Chelyabinsk FSB.

(20) Alexander Kalashnikov, Director of the Federal Penitentiary Service (FSIN).

(21) Sergei Kirienko, First Deputy Head of the Presidential Administration.

(22) Elena Morozova, Judge of Khimki District Court.

(23) Denis Popov, Chief Prosecutor of Moscow.

(24) Margarita Simonyan, Editor-in-Chief of RT.

(25) Igor Yanchuk, Head of the Khimki Police Department.

(26) Victor Zolotov, Director of the National Guard.

(27) Alexander Beglov, Governor of St. Petersburg.

(28) Yuri Chaika, former Prosecutor General.

(29) Andrei Kartapolov, Deputy Defense Minister.

(30) Pavel Krasheninnikov, Parliamentarian and former Justice Minister.

(31) Mikhail Mishustin, Prime Minister of Russia.

(32) Ella Pamfilova, Head of Central Electoral Commission.

(33) Dmitry Peskov, Presidential Press Secretary.

(34) Sergei Sobyanin, Mayor of Moscow.

(35) Anton Vaino, Head of the Presidential Administration.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 268 OFFERED BY MS. MALLIOTAKIS OF NEW YORK

At the appropriate place in subtitle C of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12___. REPORT ON IRANIAN OPERATIONS ON UNITED STATES SOIL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report, including a strategy described in subsection (b)(4), that contains a description of malign operations by Iran conducted on United States soil.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall also include the following elements:

(1) A public list of all Iran-backed terrorist attacks, kidnapping, export violations, sanctions busting activities, cyber-attacks, and money laundering operations on United States soil since 1979, including attempts at such activities that resulted in the filing of criminal charges.

(2) The actions of the United States in response to each activity or attempted activity listed pursuant to paragraph (1).

(3) A description of what persons, entities, and governments have aided Iran in such malign activities on United States soil, including terrorist organizations.

(4) A strategy to prevent Iran from kidnapping American citizens and to deter Iran from conducting or planning operations such as the foiled plot to kidnap Masih Alinejad.

(c) FORM.—The report and strategy required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex. It shall also be publicly available on a website operated by the Federal Government.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 269 OFFERED BY MS. MANNING OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 780, after line 1, insert the following:

(5) The Bab el-Mandeb Strait.

Page 780, line 2, strike ''(5)'' and insert ''(6)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 270 OFFERED BY MS. MANNING OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 1014, line 19, strike ''that'' and insert ''that—''.

Page 1014, strike lines 20 through page 1015, line 2, and insert the following:

(1) is intended to cause the death of, or serious bodily injury to, any member of the United States Armed Forces, whether through direct means or indirect means, including through a promise or agreement by the foreign government to pay anything of pecuniary value to an individual or organization in exchange for causing such death or injury; or

(2) with respect to such a foreign government that the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 1754(c) of the Export Controls Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813), is a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, is intended to cause the abduction, death of, or serious bodily injury to, any citizen or resident of the United States located in the United States, whether through direct or such indirect means.

Page 1015, line 16, insert before the period the following: ''or citizens or residents of the United States described in paragraph (2) of such subsection''.

Page 1016, line 2, insert before the period the following: ''or citizen or resident of the United States described in paragraph (2) of such subsection, or the abduction of such a citizen or resident''.

AMENDMENT NO. 271 OFFERED BY MS. MANNING OF NORTH CAROLINA

At the end of subtitle B of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12___. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON WOMEN AND GILRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the international community should condemn acts of violence against Afghan women and girls; and

(2) Afghan women desere the right to vote, work, obtain an education, or otherwise participate in the civic affairs of Afghanistan.

AMENDMENT NO. 272 OFFERED BY MS. MANNING OF NORTH CAROLINA

In section 2843, relating to consideration of anticipated increased share of electric vehicles in Department of Defense vehicle fleet and owned by members of the Armed Forces and Department employees, add at the end of subsection (b) the following new paragraph:

(3) ELECTRIC VEHICLE EDUCATION-RELATED USES.—In addition to the determinations required by subsections (c) through (f), the Secretary of a military department shall consider the potential benefits in terms of cost and emissions savings of increasing the use of electric vehicles to transport dependents of members of the Armed Forces and Department of Defense employees to facilities of the Defense Department education activity and the resulting need for additional charging stations.

AMENDMENT NO. 273 OFFERED BY MS. MANNING OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 898, insert after line 12 the following:

(c) OVERSIGHT OF EVACUATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment, the Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Secretary of State, appoint an official to assist with the State Department on the continued evacuation of American nationals, special immigrant visa petitioners, and other Afghans at risk. The appointment shall terminate on the last day of the fiscal year that begins after the date of such appointment, except that the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State may extend such appointment for an additional period of 1 fiscal year.

AMENDMENT NO. 274 OFFERED BY MR. MCCARTHY OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2___. BIENNIAL ASSESSMENTS OF THE AIR FORCE RESEARCH LABORATORY, AEROSPACE SYSTEMS DIRECTORATE, ROCKET PROPULSION DIVISION.

(a) ASSESSMENTS REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the President's budget is submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, for each of fiscal years 2023 and 2025, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the congressional defense committees an assessment of the Air Force Research Laboratory, Aerospace Systems Directorate, Rocket Propulsion Division.

(b) ELEMENTS.—Each assessment under subsection (a) shall include, for the period covered by the assessment, a description of—

(1) any challenges of the Air Force Research Laboratory, Aerospace Systems Directorate, Rocket Propulsion Division with respect to completing its mission, including with respect to test activities and infrastructure; and

(2) the plan of the Secretary to address such challenges.

AMENDMENT NO. 275 OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUL OF TEXAS

Add at the end of subtitle C of title XIII of division A the following:

SEC. 13___. TRANS-SAHARA COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) TRANS-SAHARA COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall establish a partnership program, to be known as the ''Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) Program'' to coordinate all programs, projects, and activities of the United States Government in countries in North and West Africa that are conducted for any of the following purposes:

(A) To improve governance and the capacities of countries in North and West Africa to deliver basic services, particularly with at-risk communities, as a means of countering terrorism and violent extremism by enhancing state legitimacy and authority and countering corruption.

(B) To address the factors that make people and communities vulnerable to recruitment by terrorist and violent extremist organizations, including economic vulnerability and mistrust of government and government security forces, through activities such as—

(i) supporting strategies that increase youth employment opportunities;

(ii) promoting girls' education and women's political participation;

(iii) strengthening local governance and civil society capacity;

(iv) improving government transparency and accountability;

(v) fighting corruption;

(vi) improving access to economic opportunities; and

(vii) other development activities necessary to support community resilience.

(C) To strengthen the rule of law in such countries, including by enhancing the capability of the judicial institutions to independently, transparently, and credibly deter, investigate, and prosecute acts of terrorism and violent extremism.

(D) To improve the ability of military and law enforcement entities in partner countries to detect, disrupt, respond to, and prosecute violent extremist and terrorist activity while respecting human rights, and to cooperate with the United States and other partner countries on counterterrorism and counter-extremism efforts.

(E) To enhance the border security capacity of partner countries, including the ability to monitor, detain, and interdict terrorists.

(F) To identify, monitor, disrupt, and counter the human capital and financing pipelines of terrorism.

(G) To support the free expression and operations of independent, local-language media, particularly in rural areas, while countering the media operations and recruitment propaganda of terrorist and violent extremist organizations.

(2) ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK.—Activities carried out under the TSCTP Program shall—

(A) be carried out in countries where the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, determines that there is an adequate level of partner country commitment, and has considered partner country needs, absorptive capacity, sustainment capacity, and efforts of other donors in the sector;

(B) have clearly defined outcomes;

(C) be closely coordinated among United States diplomatic and development missions, United States Africa Command, and relevant participating departments and agencies;

(D) have specific plans with robust indicators to regularly monitor and evaluate outcomes and impact;

(E) complement and enhance efforts to promote democratic governance, the rule of law, human rights, and economic growth;

(F) in the case of train and equip programs, complement longer-term security sector institution-building; and

(G) have mechanisms in place to track resources and routinely monitor and evaluate the efficacy of relevant programs.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In coordinating activities through the TSCTP Program, the Secretary of State shall also establish a coordination mechanism that ensures periodic consultation with, as appropriate, the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Chief Executive Officer of the United States Agency for Global Media (formerly known as the Broadcasting Board of Governors), and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, as determined by the President.

(4) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 15 days before obligating amounts for an activity of the TSCTP Program pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary of State shall submit a notification to the appropriate congressional committees, in accordance with the requirements of section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2394–1), that includes the following:

(A) The foreign country and entity, as applicable, whose capabilities are to be enhanced in accordance with the purposes specified in paragraph (1).

(B) The amount, type, and purpose of support to be provided.

(C) An assessment of the capacity of the foreign country to effectively implement, benefit from, or utilize the assistance to be provided for the intended purpose.

(D) The anticipated implementation timeline for the activity.

(E) As applicable, a description of the plans to sustain any military or security equipment provided beyond the completion date of such activity, and the estimated cost and source of funds to support such sustainment.

(b) INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION.—Efforts carried out under this section shall take into account partner country counterterrorism, counter-extremism, and development strategies and, to the extent practicable, shall be aligned with such strategies. Such efforts shall be coordinated with counterterrorism and counter-extremism activities and programs in the areas of defense, diplomacy, and development carried out by other like-minded donors and international organizations in the relevant country.

(c) STRATEGIES.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and other relevant Federal Government agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees the following strategies:

(1) A COMPREHENSIVE FIVE-YEAR STRATEGY FOR THE SAHEL-MAGHREB.—A comprehensive five-year strategy for the Sahel-Maghreb, including details related to whole-of-government efforts in the areas of defense, diplomacy, and development to advance the national security, economic, and humanitarian interests of the United States, including—

(A) efforts to ensure coordination with multilateral and bilateral partners, such as the Joint Force of the Group of Five of the Sahel, and with other relevant assistance frameworks;

(B) a public diplomacy strategy and actions to ensure that populations in the Sahel-Maghreb are aware of the development activities of the United States Government, especially in countries with a significant Department of Defense presence or engagement through train and equip programs;

(C) activities aimed at supporting democratic institutions and countering violent extremism with measurable goals and transparent benchmarks;

(D) plans to help each partner country address humanitarian and development needs and to help prevent, respond to, and mitigate intercommunal violence;

(E) a comprehensive plan to support security sector reform in each partner country that includes a detailed section on programs and activities being undertaken by relevant stakeholders and other international actors operating in the sector and that incorporates as appropriate any lessons learned from previous initiatives to improve security sector governance; and

(F) a specific strategy for Mali that includes plans for sustained, high-level diplomatic engagement with stakeholders, including countries in Europe and the Middle East with interests in the Sahel-Maghreb, regional governments, relevant multilateral organizations, signatory groups of the 2015 Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, and civil society actors.

(2) A COMPREHENSIVE FIVE-YEAR STRATEGY FOR TSCTP PROGRAM COUNTERTERRORISM EFFORTS.—A comprehensive five-year strategy for the TSCTP Program that includes—

(A) a clear statement of the objectives of United States counterterrorism efforts in North and West Africa with respect to the use of all forms of United States assistance to combat terrorism and counter violent extremism, including efforts to build military and civilian law enforcement capacity, strengthen the rule of law, promote responsive and accountable governance, and address the root causes of terrorism and violent extremism;

(B) a plan for coordinating programs through the TSCTP Program pursuant to subsection (a)(1), including an identification of which agency or bureau of the Department of State, as applicable, will be responsible for leading, coordinating, and conducting monitoring and evaluation for each such program, and the process for enabling the leading agency or bureau to establish standards, compel partners to adhere to those standards, and report results;

(C) a plan to monitor, evaluate, and share data and learning about the TSCTP Program that includes quantifiable baselines, targets, and results in accordance with monitoring and evaluation provisions of sections 3 and 4 of the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–191); and

(D) a plan for ensuring coordination and compliance with related requirements in United States law, including the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (title V of division J of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94)).

(3) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Department of State shall consult with appropriate congressional committees on progress made towards developing the strategies required in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(d) SUPPORTING MATERIAL IN ANNUAL BUDGET REQUEST.—The Secretary of State shall include in the budget materials submitted to Congress in support of the President's annual budget request (submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code) for each fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for five years, a description of the requirements, activities, and planned allocation of amounts requested by the TSCTP Program. This requirement does not apply to activities of the Department of Defense conducted pursuant to authorities under title 10, United States Code.

(e) MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for five years, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes—

(1) the progress made in meeting the objectives of the strategies required under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c), including any lessons learned in carrying out TSCTP Program activities and any recommendations for improving such programs and activities;

(2) the efforts taken to coordinate, de-conflict, and streamline TSCTP Program activities to maximize resource effectiveness;

(3) the extent to which each partner country has demonstrated the ability to absorb the equipment or training provided in the previous year under the TSCTP Program, and where applicable, the ability to maintain and appropriately utilize such equipment;

(4) the extent to which each partner country is investing its own resources to advance the goals described in subsection (a)(1) or is demonstrating a commitment and willingness to cooperate with the United States to advance such goals;

(5) the actions taken by the government of each partner country receiving assistance under the TSCTP Program to combat corruption, improve transparency and accountability, and promote other forms of democratic governance;

(6) the assistance provided in each of the three preceding fiscal years under this program, broken down by partner country, to include the type, statutory authorization, and purpose of all United States security assistance provided to the country pursuant to authorities under title 10, United States Code, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), or any other ''train and equip'' authorities of the Department of Defense; and

(7) any changes or updates to the Comprehensive Five-Year Strategy for the TSCTP Program required under paragraph (2) of subsection (c) necessitated by the findings in this annual report.

(f) REPORTING REQUIREMENT RELATED TO AUDIT OF BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS MONITORING AND COORDINATION OF THE TRANS-SAHARA COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 120 days thereafter until all 13 recommendations in the September 2020 Department of State Office of Inspector General audit entitled ''Audit of the Department of State Bureau of African Affairs Monitoring and Coordination of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Program'' (AUD–MERO–20–42) are closed or until the date that is three years after the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever is earlier, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that identifies—

(1) which of the 13 recommendations in AUD–MERO–20–42 have not been closed;

(2) a description of progress made since the last report toward closing each recommendation identified under paragraph (1);

(3) additional resources needed, including assessment of staffing capacity, if any, to

complete action required to close each recommendation identified under paragraph (1); and

(4) the anticipated timeline for completion of action required to close each recommendation identified under paragraph (1), including application of all recommendations into all existing security assistance programs managed by the Department of State under the TSCTP Program.

(g) PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall report to Congress plans for conducting a written review of a representative sample of each of the security assistance programs administered by the Bureau of African Affairs to identify potential waste, fraud, abuse, inefficiencies, or deficiencies. The review shall include an analysis of staff capacity, including human resource needs, available resources, procedural guidance, and monitoring and evaluation processes to ensure the Bureau of African Affairs is managing programs efficiently and effectively.

(h) FORM.—The strategies required under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c) and the reports required under subsections (e), (f), and (g) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(i) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 276 OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUL OF TEXAS

Add at the end of subtitle E of title XII the following:

SEC. 12___. STATEMENT OF CONGRESS REGARDING ONGOING ABUSES AGAINST UYGHURS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) On December 9, 1948, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (the Genocide Convention) signifying a commitment in response to the Holocaust and other crimes against humanity committed in the first half of the twentieth century.

(2) The Genocide Convention entered into force on January 12, 1951, and declares that all state parties ''confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish''.

(3) The Genocide Convention defines genocide as ''any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such: (a) Killing members of the group; (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group''.

(4) The United States ratified the Genocide Convention with the understanding that the commission of genocide requires ''the specific intent to destroy, in whole or in substantial part, a [protected] group as such''.

(5) The People's Republic of China (PRC) is a state party to the Genocide Convention.

(6) Since 2017, the PRC Government, under the direction and control of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), has detained and sought to indoctrinate more than one million Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups.

(7) Recent data indicate a significant drop in birth rates among Uyghurs due to enforced sterilization, enforced abortion, and more onerous birth quotas for Uyghurs compared to Han.

(8) There are credible reports of PRC Government campaigns to promote marriages between Uyghurs and Han and to reduce birth rates among Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslims.

(9) Many Uyghurs reportedly have been assigned to factory employment under conditions that indicate forced labor, and some former detainees have reported food deprivation, beatings, suppression of religious practices, family separation, and sexual abuse.

(10) This is indicative of a systematic effort to eradicate the ethnic and cultural identity and religious beliefs, and prevent the births of, Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs and Kyrgyz, and members of religious minority groups.

(11) The birth rate in the Xinjiang region fell by 24 percent in 2019 compared to a 4.2 percent decline nationwide.

(12) On January 19, 2021, the Department of State determined the PRC Government, under the direction and control of the CCP, has committed crimes against humanity and genocide against Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minority groups in Xinjiang.

(13) Secretary of State Antony Blinken and Former Secretary of State Michael Pompeo have both stated that what has taken place in Xinjiang is genocide and constitutes crimes against humanity.

(14) Article VIII of the Genocide Convention provides, ''Any Contracting Party may call upon the competent organs of the United Nations to take such action under the Charter of the United Nations as they consider appropriate for the prevention and suppression of acts of genocide''.

(15) The International Court of Justice has stated that it is the obligation of all state parties to the Genocide Convention to ''employ all means reasonably available to them, so as to prevent genocide so far as possible''.

(16) The United States is a Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council.

(b) STATEMENT OF CONGRESS.—Congress—

(1) finds that the ongoing abuses against Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups constitute genocide as defined in the Genocide Convention and crimes against humanity as understood under customary international law;

(2) attributes these atrocity crimes against Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups to the People's Republic of China, under the direction and control of the Chinese Communist Party;

(3) condemns this genocide and these crimes against humanity in the strongest terms; and

(4) calls upon the President to direct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to—

(A) refer the People's Republic of China's genocide and crimes against humanity against Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups to the competent organs of the United Nations for investigation;

(B) seize the United Nations Security Council of the circumstances of this genocide and crimes against humanity and lead efforts to invoke multilateral sanctions in response to these ongoing atrocities; and

(C) take all possible actions to bring this genocide and these crimes against humanity to an end and hold the perpetrators of these atrocities accountable under international law.

AMENDMENT NO. 277 OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUL OF TEXAS

Add at the end of subtitle C of title XIII of division A the following:

SEC. 13___. HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS FOR AMERICAN ATHLETIC DELEGATIONS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that individuals representing the United States at international athletic competitions in foreign countries should have the opportunity to be informed about human rights and security concerns in such countries and how best to safeguard their personal security and privacy.

(b) IN GENERAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall devise and implement a strategy for disseminating briefing materials, including information described in subsection (c), to individuals representing the United States at international athletic competitions in a covered country.

(2) TIMING AND FORM OF MATERIALS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The briefing materials referred to in paragraph (1) shall be offered not later than 180 days prior to the commencement of an international athletic competition in a covered country.

(B) FORM OF DELIVERY.—Briefing materials related to the human rights record of covered countries may be delivered electronically or disseminated in person, as appropriate.

(C) SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.—Information briefing materials related to personal security risks may be offered electronically, in written format, by video teleconference, or prerecorded video.

(3) CONSULTATIONS.—In devising and implementing the strategy required under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State shall consult with the following:

(A) The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) Leading human rights nongovernmental organizations and relevant subject-matter experts in determining the content of the briefings required under this subsection.

(C) The United States Olympic and Paralympic Committee and the national governing bodies of amateur sports that play a role in determining which individuals represent the United States in international athletic competitions, regarding the most appropriate and effective method to disseminate briefing materials.

(c) CONTENT OF BRIEFINGS.—The briefing materials required under subsection (b) shall include, with respect to a covered country hosting an international athletic competition in which individuals may represent the United States, the following:

(1) Information on the human rights concerns present in such covered country, as described in the Department of State's Annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices.

(2) Information, as applicable, on risks such individuals may face to their personal and digital privacy and security, and recommended measures to safeguard against certain forms of foreign intelligence targeting, as appropriate.

(d) COVERED COUNTRY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered country'' means, with respect to a country hosting an international athletic competition in which individuals representing the United States may participate, any of the following:

(1) Any Communist country specified in subsection (f) of section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2370(f)).

(2) Any country ranked as a Tier 3 country in the most recent Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report.

(3) Any other country the Secretary of State determines present serious human rights concerns for the purpose of informing such individuals.

(4) Any country the Secretary of State, in consultation with other cabinet officials as appropriate, determines presents a serious counterintelligence risk.

AMENDMENT NO. 278 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of title LX, add the following:

SEC. 6013. MODIFICATIONS TO AND REAUTHORIZATION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 1262 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (Subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is amended by striking paragraph (2).

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—The Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (Subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is amended by inserting after section 1262 the following new section:

''SEC. 1262A. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

''It is the sense of Congress that the President should establish and regularize information sharing and sanctions-related decision making with like-minded governments possessing human rights and anti-corruption sanctions programs similar in nature to those authorized under this subtitle.''.

(c) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 1263 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (Subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is amended to read as follows:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The President may impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to—

''(1) any foreign person that the President determines, based on credible information—

''(A) is responsible for or complicit in, or has directly or indirectly engaged in, serious human rights abuse or any violation of internationally recognized human rights;

''(B) is a current or former government official, or a person acting for or on behalf of such an official, who is responsible for or complicit in, or has directly or indirectly engaged in—

''(i) corruption; or

''(ii) the transfer or facilitation of the transfer of the proceeds of corruption;

''(C) is or has been a leader or official of—

''(i) an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, any of the activities described in subparagraph (A) or (B) related to the tenure of the leader or official; or

''(ii) an entity whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section as a result of activities related to the tenure of the leader or official;

''(D) has materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of—

''(i) an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) that is conducted by a foreign person;

''(ii) a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section; or

''(iii) an entity, including a government entity, that has engaged in, or whose members have engaged in, an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) conducted by a foreign person; or

''(E) is owned or controlled by, or acts or is purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, a person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section.''.

(2) CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—Subsection (c)(2) of such section is amended by inserting ''corruption and'' after ''monitor''.

(3) REQUESTS BY CONGRESS.—Subsection (d) of such section is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''subsection (a)'' and inserting ''subsection (a)(1)'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS'' and inserting ''SERIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE OR VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED HUMAN RIGHTS''; and

(II) by striking ''described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a)'' and inserting ''described in subsection (a)(1) relating to serious human rights abuse or any violation of internationally recognized human rights''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''described in paragraph (3) or (4) of subsection (a)'' and inserting ''described in subsection (a)(1) relating to corruption or the transfer or facilitation of the transfer of the proceeds of corruption''; and

(II) by striking ''ranking member of'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''ranking member of one of the appropriate congressional committees''.

(d) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Section 1264(a) of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (Subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) a description of additional steps taken by the President through diplomacy, international engagement, and assistance to foreign or security sectors to address persistent underlying causes of serious human rights abuse, violations of internationally recognized human rights, and corruption in each country in which foreign persons with respect to which sanctions have been imposed under section 1263 are located; and

''(8) a description of additional steps taken by the President to ensure the pursuit of judicial accountability in appropriate jurisdictions with respect to those foreign persons subject to sanctions under section 1263 for serious human rights abuse, violations of internationally recognized human rights, and corruption.''.

(e) REPEAL OF SUNSET.—Section 1265 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (Subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) is repealed.

AMENDMENT NO. 279 OFFERED BY MR. MCHENRY OF NORTH CAROLINA

In title LI, add at the end the following:

SEC. 5106. WORKING GROUP TO SUPPORT INNOVATION WITH RESPECT TO DIGITAL ASSETS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission shall jointly establish a working group (to be known as the ''SEC and CFTC Working Group on Digital Assets'') to carry out the report required under subsection (c)(1).

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Working Group shall be composed of members appointed in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS.—

(A) REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMISSIONS.—The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission shall each appoint an equal number of employees of each such Commission to serve as members of the Working Group.

(B) REPRESENTATIVES OF NONGOVERNMENTAL STAKEHOLDERS.—

(i) APPOINTMENT.—The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission shall each appoint an equal number of nongovernmental representatives to serve as members of the Working Group, except that such number of members may not be greater than or equal to the number of members appointed under subparagraph (A).

(ii) REQUIRED MEMBERS.—The members of the Working Group appointed under clause (i) shall include at least one representative from each of the following:

(I) Financial technology companies that provide products or services involving digital assets.

(II) Financial firms under the jurisdiction of the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

(III) Institutions or organizations engaged in academic research or advocacy relating to digital asset use.

(IV) Small businesses engaged in financial technology.

(V) Investor protection organizations.

(VI) Institutions and organizations that support investment in historically-underserved businesses.

(C) NO COMPENSATION FOR MEMBERS OF THE WORKING GROUP.—

(i) FEDERAL EMPLOYEE MEMBERS.—All members of the Working Group appointed under subparagraph (A) shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as officers or employees of the United States.

(ii) NON-FEDERAL MEMBERS.—All members of the Working Group appointed under subparagraph (B) shall serve without compensation.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Working Group shall submit to the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the relevant committees a report that contains—

(A) an analysis of—

(i) the legal and regulatory framework and related developments in the United States relating to digital assets, including—

(I) the impact that lack of clarity in such framework has on primary and secondary markets in digital assets; and

(II) how the domestic legal and regulatory regimes relating to digital assets impact the competitive position of the United States; and

(ii) developments in other countries related to digital assets and identification of how these developments impact the competitive position of the United States; and

(B) recommendations—

(i) for the creation, maintenance, and improvement of primary and secondary markets in digital assets, including for improving the fairness, orderliness, integrity, efficiency, transparency, availability, and efficacy of such markets;

(ii) for standards concerning custody, private key management, cybersecurity, and business continuity relating to digital asset intermediaries; and

(iii) for best practices to—

(I) reduce fraud and manipulation of digital assets in cash, leveraged, and derivatives markets;

(II) improve investor protections for participants in such markets; and

(III) assist in compliance with anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism obligations under the Bank Secrecy Act.

(2) REPORT LIMITED TO SEC AND CFTC AUTHORITIES.—The analysis and recommendations provided under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) may only relate to the laws, regulations, and related matters that are under the primary jurisdiction of the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

(d) NONAPPLICABILITY OF FACA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Working Group.

(e) TERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Working Group shall terminate on the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section, except that the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission may, jointly, extend the Working Group for a longer period, not to exceed 1 year.

(2) SECOND REPORT IN THE CASE OF EXTENSION.—In the case of an extension of the Working Group under paragraph (1), the Working Group shall, not later than the last day of such extension, submit to the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the relevant committees a report that contains an update to the analysis and recommendations required under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (c)(1).

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BANK SECRECY ACT.—The term ''Bank Secrecy Act'' means—

(A) section 21 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1829b);

(B) chapter 2 of title I of Public Law 91–508 (12 U.S.C. 1951 et seq.); and

(C) subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code.

(2) HISTORICALLY-UNDERSERVED BUSINESSES.—The term ''historically-underserved businesses'' means women-owned businesses, minority-owned businesses, and rural businesses.

(3) RELEVANT COMMITTEES.—The term ''relevant committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives;

(B) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

(4) WORKING GROUP.—The term ''Working Group'' means the working group established under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 280 OFFERED BY MR. MCKINLEY OF WEST VIRGINIA

At the end of subtitle C of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. SUPPLY OF SYNTHETIC GRAPHITE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

The Secretary of Defense—

(1) shall deem synthetic graphite material to be a strategic and critical material for defense, industrial, and civilian needs; and

(2) to the maximum extent practicable, shall acquire synthetic graphite material in the following order of preference:

(A) First, from sources domestically owned and produced within the United States.

(B) Second, from sources located within the United States or the national technology and industrial base (as defined in section 2500 of title 10, United States Code).

(C) Third, from other sources as appropriate.

AMENDMENT NO. 281 OFFERED BY MR. MCKINLEY OF WEST VIRGINIA

At the appropriate place in title LX of division E, insert the following:

SEC. ___. SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO THE PRODUCTION OF BASELOAD POWER IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is the sense of Congress that having access to a secure and reliable supply of firm, baseload power produced in the United States, including power generated from coal, natural gas, oil, and nuclear sources, is critical to United States national security interests.

AMENDMENT NO. 282 OFFERED BY MR. MCNERNEY OF CALIFORNIA

Page 102, after line 20, insert the following:

(6) Plans for ensuring the safety and security of major weapon systems equipped with autonomy software, including plans for testing, evaluation, validation, and verification of such systems.

AMENDMENT NO. 283 OFFERED BY MR. MCNERNEY OF CALIFORNIA

Page 402, line 13, insert '', including in designated fields of national and economic importance such as cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, machine learning, data science, and software engineering'' before the semicolon.

AMENDMENT NO. 284 OFFERED BY MR. MEEKS OF NEW YORK

At the appropriate place in title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12__. DEFENSE AND DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY FOR SYRIA.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, acting through the Secretary of State and in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains a description of the United States defense and diplomatic strategy for Syria.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) A United States diplomatic strategy for Syria, including a description of the desired diplomatic objectives for advancing United States national interests in Syria, desired end-goals, and a description of the intended diplomatic and related foreign policy means to achieve such objectives.

(2) A United States defense strategy for Syria, including a description of the security objectives the United States aims to achieve, including the objectives and desired end-state for the United States military presence in northeast Syria, envisioned transition timeline for security responsibilities to the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), and status of remaining ISIS elements.

(3) A description of United States strategy and objectives for United States military support to and coordination with the Jaysh Maghawir al-Thawra (''MaT'') including transition plan and operational needs in and around Al-Tanf.

(4) A plan for enduring security of ISIS detainees currently held in SDF secured facilities (including so-called ''third country fighters'' as well as Iraqi and Syrian national ISIS detainees) accounting for security of personnel and facilities involved.

(5) A diplomatic strategy for securing the repatriation of remaining ISIS ''third country fighters'' to countries of origin, including a comprehensive breakdown of each country of origin and number of detainees yet to be repatriated.

(6) A plan for the resettlement and disposition of ISIS connected women and children in remaining detention facilities, including roles and responsibilities of counter-ISIS coalition partners.

(7) A detailed assessment of the security and humanitarian situation at the internally displaced persons camp at Rukban.

(8) A plan for diplomatic and humanitarian engagement with regional partners and multilateral institutions to ensure successful and safe delivery of continued humanitarian assistance to non-regime held areas of Syria.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 285 OFFERED BY MR. MEEKS OF NEW YORK

At the appropriate place in title LX of division E, insert the following:

SEC. ___. STRATEGY AND REPORTING RELATED TO UNITED STATES ENGAGEMENT IN SOMALIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and other relevant Federal department and agencies, shall develop and submit a strategy for advancing United States diplomatic, humanitarian, development, counterterrorism, and regional security priorities in Somalia that includes a detailed outline of United States national security interests and policy objectives in Somalia.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the United States diplomatic and defense footprint in Somalia and a related plan to continue diplomatic, humanitarian, development, counterterrorism and security cooperation with the federal Government of Somalia, and regional security cooperation with partners and allies in the region, including consideration of the impact of reducing the presence of the United States Armed Forces, African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) forces, and other foreign forces contributing to security in Somalia.

(2) A comprehensive assessment of the terrorist threat in Somalia posed by al-Shabaab and the Somalia-based Islamic State affiliate ISIS-Somalia, including each group's:

(A) capacity to strike the United States homeland and United States persons and interests in the region or elsewhere, and the threat posed to other countries in the East Africa region and beyond;

(B) major sources of revenue and capacity to raise funds and recruit from the United States and elsewhere, including illicit and licit activities used to fund operations and financial flows originating from outside of Somalia; and

(C) connectivity to and relationship with other terrorist affiliates, including linkages to Al Qaida and the Islamic State, and their respective senior leaders.

(3) An overview of ongoing and planned efforts, including a detailed breakdown of United States foreign assistance, to—

(A) build the capacity of the federal Government of Somalia, federal members states, and their respective civilian security, defense, criminal justice and law enforcement,

financial, and other institutions, including through support for completing the constitutional review process;

(B) degrade Al-Shabaab and ISIS in Somalia, counter terrorist financing and recruitment, rehabilitate and reintegrate terrorist fighters, improve border security, judicial capacity, and anti-corruption efforts, and political, economic, and social reforms in Somalia, including an evaluation of the effectiveness of these activities to date; and

(C) provide emergency and non-emergency humanitarian and development assistance throughout Somalia, including an overview of the United States's use of third party monitoring, partner vetting, and other risk mitigation measures for the provision of assistance in security restrictive environments, as appropriate.

(4) A plan to enhance diplomatic engagement and other initiatives in Somalia to address protracted political crises and tensions between the federal Government of Somalia and its member states, delayed electoral processes, and increasing governance challenges, including an assessment of Somalia's internal and regional political dynamics and the role of United States and other foreign partner engagement on these dynamics.

(5) An analysis of foreign influence over the federal Government of Somalia and federal member states, including external actor objectives and an assessment of non-United States financial assistance and financial contributions to Somali officials and institutions.

(6) An analysis of the economic situation in Somalia, including ongoing debt relief efforts, remaining external debt, efforts to improve revenue sharing among the central government and member states and advance other economic reforms, and measures such as domestic and international sanctions designed to hold accountable those involved in corruption, human rights abuses, and other activities to undermine state and international institutions.

(7) A plan to address state fragility and drivers of terrorist recruitment, including efforts to promote economic growth and human development, improve conflict resolution and governance capacity, counter foreign propaganda and disinformation, combat corruption and support development needs of local communities, including through rehabilitation, reintegration, and reconciliation.

(8) A detailed breakdown of United States assistance to support the training, equipping, advising, assisting, and accompanying of Somali forces and those forces aligned with the troop contributing countries of AMISOM during last five fiscal years.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State, in coordination with other relevant Federal department and agencies as deemed necessary, shall submit to appropriate congressional committees a report related to recent events in Somalia, that includes the following:

(1) A detailed account of the January 2020 terrorist attack, including an assessment of the role United-States-trained-and-equipped Kenyan forces had in countering the attack and if and how this attack and others shaped United States decisions surrounding the United States strategy in Somalia and elsewhere in East Africa.

(2) An assessment of how the January 2021 United States military retrograde from or repositioning in Somalia affected United States capacity to achieve policy objectives, including those surrounding diplomatic security and the implementation of a range of United States-funded programs and activities that have commenced or were planned, such as humanitarian assistance, good governance initiatives, and human rights promotion.

(3) An assessment of the legal authorities justifying unilateral direct action against terrorist targets in Somalia.

(d) ANNUAL UPDATE.—Not later than 1 year after the submission of the strategy required under subsection (a), and annually thereafter for 3 years, the Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees an update on implementation of the strategy and an evaluation of progress toward achieving United States national security interests and policy objectives in Somalia.

(e) FORM.—Each report required by this section shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(f) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 286 OFFERED BY MR. MEEKS OF NEW YORK

Add at the end the following:

DIVISION F—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORITIES

TITLE LXX—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORITIES

SEC. 7001. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Department of State Authorization Act of 2021''.

SEC. 7002. DEFINITIONS.

In this division:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) DEPARTMENT.—If not otherwise specified, the term ''Department'' means the Department of State.

(3) SECRETARY.—If not otherwise specified, the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of State.

Subtitle A—Organization and Operations of the Department of State

SEC. 7101. DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS.

For ''Diplomatic Programs'', there is authorized to be appropriated $9,476,977,000 for fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 7102. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IMPORTANCE OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE'S WORK.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) United States global engagement is key to a stable and prosperous world;

(2) United States leadership is indispensable in light of the many complex and interconnected threats facing the United States and the world;

(3) diplomacy and development are critical tools of national power, and full deployment of these tools is vital to United States national security;

(4) challenges such as the global refugee and migration crises, terrorism, historic famine and food insecurity, and fragile or repressive societies cannot be addressed without sustained and robust United States diplomatic and development leadership;

(5) the United States Government must use all of the instruments of national security and foreign policy at its disposal to protect United States citizens, promote United States interests and values, and support global stability and prosperity;

(6) United States security and prosperity depend on having partners and allies that share our interests and values, and these partnerships are nurtured and our shared interests and values are promoted through United States diplomatic engagement, security cooperation, economic statecraft, and assistance that helps further economic development, good governance, including the rule of law and democratic institutions, and the development of shared responses to natural and humanitarian disasters;

(7) as the United States Government agencies primarily charged with conducting diplomacy and development, the Department and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) require sustained and robust funding to carry out this important work, which is essential to our ability to project United States leadership and values and to advance United States interests around the world;

(8) the work of the Department and USAID makes the United States and the world safer and more prosperous by alleviating global poverty and hunger, fighting HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, strengthening alliances, expanding educational opportunities for women and girls, promoting good governance and democracy, supporting anti-corruption efforts, driving economic development and trade, preventing armed conflicts and humanitarian crises, and creating American jobs and export opportunities;

(9) the Department and USAID are vital national security agencies, whose work is critical to the projection of United States power and leadership worldwide, and without which Americans would be less safe, United States economic power would be diminished, and global stability and prosperity would suffer;

(10) investing in diplomacy and development before conflicts break out saves American lives while also being cost-effective; and

(11) the contributions of personnel working at the Department and USAID are extraordinarily valuable and allow the United States to maintain its leadership around the world.

SEC. 7103. BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR.

Paragraph (2) of section 1(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''All special envoys, ambassadors, and coordinators located within the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor shall report directly to the Assistant Secretary unless otherwise provided by law.'';

(2) in subparagraph (B)(ii)—

(A) by striking ''section'' and inserting ''sections 116 and''; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end the following: ''(commonly referred to as the annual 'Country Reports on Human Rights Practices')''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

''(C) AUTHORITIES.—In addition to the duties, functions, and responsibilities specified in this paragraph, the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor is authorized to—

''(i) promote democracy and actively support human rights throughout the world;

''(ii) promote the rule of law and good governance throughout the world;

''(iii) strengthen, empower, and protect civil society representatives, programs, and organizations, and facilitate their ability to engage in dialogue with governments and other civil society entities;

''(iv) work with regional bureaus to ensure adequate personnel at diplomatic posts are

assigned responsibilities relating to advancing democracy, human rights, labor rights, women's equal participation in society, and the rule of law, with particular attention paid to adequate oversight and engagement on such issues by senior officials at such posts;

''(v) review and, as appropriate, make recommendations to the Secretary of State regarding the proposed transfer of—

''(I) defense articles and defense services authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) or the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.); and

''(II) military items listed on the '600 series' of the Commerce Control List contained in Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of subtitle B of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations;

''(vi) coordinate programs and activities that protect and advance the exercise of human rights and internet freedom in cyberspace; and

''(vii) implement other relevant policies and provisions of law.

''(D) LOCAL OVERSIGHT.—United States missions, when executing DRL programming, to the extent practicable, should assist in exercising oversight authority and coordinate with the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor to ensure that funds are appropriately used and comply with anti-corruption practices.''.

SEC. 7104. ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(c)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

''(3) ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be in the Department of State an Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, who shall be responsible to the Secretary of State for all matters, programs, and related activities pertaining to international narcotics, anti-crime, and law enforcement affairs in the conduct of foreign policy by the Department, including, as appropriate, leading the coordination of programs carried out by United States Government agencies abroad, and such other related duties as the Secretary may from time to time designate.

''(B) AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY.—The Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs shall maintain continuous observation and coordination of all matters pertaining to international narcotics, anti-crime, and law enforcement affairs in the conduct of foreign policy, including programs carried out by other United States Government agencies when such programs pertain to the following matters:

''(i) Combating international narcotics production and trafficking.

''(ii) Strengthening foreign justice systems, including judicial and prosecutorial capacity, appeals systems, law enforcement agencies, prison systems, and the sharing of recovered assets.

''(iii) Training and equipping foreign police, border control, other government officials, and other civilian law enforcement authorities for anti-crime purposes, including ensuring that no foreign security unit or member of such unit shall receive such assistance from the United States Government absent appropriate vetting.

''(iv) Ensuring the inclusion of human rights and women's participation issues in law enforcement programs, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, and other senior officials in regional and thematic bureaus and offices.

''(v) Combating, in conjunction with other relevant bureaus of the Department of State and other United States Government agencies, all forms of transnational organized crime, including human trafficking, illicit trafficking in arms, wildlife, and cultural property, migrant smuggling, corruption, money laundering, the illicit smuggling of bulk cash, the licit use of financial systems for malign purposes, and other new and emerging forms of crime.

''(vi) Identifying and responding to global corruption, including strengthening the capacity of foreign government institutions responsible for addressing financial crimes and engaging with multilateral organizations responsible for monitoring and supporting foreign governments' anti-corruption efforts.

''(C) ADDITIONAL DUTIES.—In addition to the responsibilities specified in subparagraph (B), the Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs shall also—

''(i) carry out timely and substantive consultation with chiefs of mission and, as appropriate, the heads of other United States Government agencies to ensure effective coordination of all international narcotics and law enforcement programs carried out overseas by the Department and such other agencies;

''(ii) coordinate with the Office of National Drug Control Policy to ensure lessons learned from other United States Government agencies are available to the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the Department;

''(iii) develop standard requirements for monitoring and evaluation of Bureau programs, including metrics for success that do not rely solely on the amounts of illegal drugs that are produced or seized;

''(iv) in coordination with the Secretary of State, annually certify in writing to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that United States law enforcement personnel posted abroad whose activities are funded to any extent by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs are complying with section 207 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3927); and

''(v) carry out such other relevant duties as the Secretary may assign.

''(D) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to limit or impair the authority or responsibility of any other Federal agency with respect to law enforcement, domestic security operations, or intelligence activities as defined in Executive Order 12333.''.

(b) MODIFICATION OF ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL STRATEGY REPORT.—Subsection (a) of section 489 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291h) is amended by inserting after paragraph (9) the following new paragraph:

''(10) A separate section that contains an identification of all United States Government-supported units funded by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and any Bureau-funded operations by such units in which United States law enforcement personnel have been physically present.''.

SEC. 7105. BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS; BUREAU OF POPULATION, REFUGEES, AND MIGRATION.

Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (g) and (h) as subsections (i) and (j), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (f) the following new subsections:

''(g) BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS.—There is in the Department of State the Bureau of Consular Affairs, which shall be headed by the Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs.

''(h) BUREAU OF POPULATION, REFUGEES, AND MIGRATION.—There is in the Department of State the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, which shall be headed by the Assistant Secretary of State for Population, Refugees, and Migration.''.

SEC. 7106. OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL DISABILITY RIGHTS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There should be established in the Department of State an Office of International Disability Rights (referred to in this section as the ''Office'').

(b) DUTIES.—The Office should—

(1) seek to ensure that all United States foreign operations are accessible to, and inclusive of, persons with disabilities;

(2) promote the human rights and full participation in international development activities of all persons with disabilities;

(3) promote disability inclusive practices and the training of Department of State staff on soliciting quality programs that are fully inclusive of people with disabilities;

(4) represent the United States in diplomatic and multilateral fora on matters relevant to the rights of persons with disabilities, and work to raise the profile of disability across a broader range of organizations contributing to international development efforts;

(5) conduct regular consultation with civil society organizations working to advance international disability rights and empower persons with disabilities internationally;

(6) consult with other relevant offices at the Department that are responsible for drafting annual reports documenting progress on human rights, including, wherever applicable, references to instances of discrimination, prejudice, or abuses of persons with disabilities;

(7) advise the Bureau of Human Resources or its equivalent within the Department regarding the hiring and recruitment and overseas practices of civil service employees and Foreign Service officers with disabilities and their family members with chronic medical conditions or disabilities; and

(8) carry out such other relevant duties as the Secretary of State may assign.

(c) SUPERVISION.—The Office may be headed by—

(1) a senior advisor to the appropriate Assistant Secretary of State; or

(2) an officer exercising significant authority who reports to the President or Secretary of State, appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(d) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of State should direct Ambassadors at Large, Representatives, Special Envoys, and coordinators working on human rights to consult with the Office to promote the human rights and full participation in international development activities of all persons with disabilities.

SEC. 7107. ANTI-PIRACY INFORMATION SHARING.

The Secretary is authorized to provide for the participation by the United States in the Information Sharing Centre located in Singapore, as established by the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP).

SEC. 7108. IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TRAINING TO NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Department is a crucial national security agency, whose employees, both Foreign and Civil Service, require the best possible training at every stage of their careers

to prepare them to promote and defend United States national interests and the health and safety of United States citizens abroad;

(2) the Department of State's investment of time and resources with respect to the training and education of its personnel is considerably below the level of other Federal departments and agencies in the national security field, and falls well below the investments many allied and adversarial countries make in the development of their diplomats;

(3) the Department faces increasingly complex and rapidly evolving challenges, many of which are science and technology-driven, and which demand the continual, high-quality training and education of its personnel;

(4) the Department must move beyond reliance on ''on-the-job training'' and other informal mentorship practices, which lead to an inequality in skillset development and career advancement opportunities, often particularly for minority personnel, and towards a robust professional tradecraft training continuum that will provide for greater equality in career advancement and increase minority participation in the senior ranks;

(5) the Department's Foreign Service Institute and other training facilities should seek to substantially increase its educational and training offerings to Department personnel, including developing new and innovative educational and training courses, methods, programs, and opportunities; and

(6) consistent with existing Department gift acceptance authority and other applicable laws, the Department and Foreign Service Institute may accept funds and other resources from foundations, not-for-profit corporations, and other appropriate sources to help the Department and the Institute enhance the quantity and quality of training offerings, especially in the introduction of new, innovative, and pilot model courses.

(b) TRAINING FLOAT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall develop and submit to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy to establish a ''training float'' to allow for up to 15 percent of the Civil and Foreign Service to participate in long-term training at any given time. The strategy should identify steps necessary to ensure implementation of the training priorities identified in subsection (c), sufficient training capacity and opportunities are available to Civil and Foreign Service officers, equitable distribution of long-term training opportunities to Civil and Foreign Service officers, and any additional resources or authorities necessary to facilitate such a training float, including programs at the George P. Schultz National Foreign Affairs Training Center, the Foreign Service Institute, the Foreign Affairs Security Training Center, and other facilities or programs operated by the Department of State. The strategy shall identify which types of training would be prioritized, the extent (if any) to which such training is already being provided to Civil and Foreign Service officers by the Department of State, any factors incentivizing or disincentivizing such training, and why such training cannot be achieved without Civil and Foreign Service officers leaving the workforce. In addition to training opportunities provided by the Department, the strategy shall consider training that could be provided by the other United States Government training institutions, as well as non-governmental educational institutions. The strategy shall consider approaches to overcome disincentives to pursuing long-term training.

(c) PRIORITIZATION.—In order to provide the Civil and Foreign Service with the level of education and training needed to effectively advance United States interests across the globe, the Department of State should—

(1) increase its offerings—

(A) of virtual instruction to make training more accessible to personnel deployed throughout the world; or

(B) at partner organizations to provide useful outside perspectives to Department personnel;

(2) offer courses utilizing computer-based or assisted simulations, allowing civilian officers to lead decision-making in a crisis environment; and

(3) consider increasing the duration and expanding the focus of certain training courses, including—

(A) the A-100 orientation course for Foreign Service officers, and

(B) the chief of mission course to more accurately reflect the significant responsibilities accompanying such role.

(d) OTHER AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES.—Other national security agencies should increase the enrollment of their personnel in courses at the Foreign Service Institute and other Department of State training facilities to promote a whole-of-government approach to mitigating national security challenges.

SEC. 7109. CLASSIFICATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS.

The Foreign Service Act of 1980 is amended—

(1) in section 501 (22 U.S.C. 3981), by inserting ''If a position designated under this section is unfilled for more than 365 calendar days, such position may be filled, as appropriate, on a temporary basis, in accordance with section 309.'' after ''Positions designated under this section are excepted from the competitive service.''; and

(2) in paragraph (2) of section 502(a) (22 U.S.C. 3982(a)), by inserting '', or domestically, in a position working on issues relating to a particular country or geographic area,'' after ''geographic area''.

SEC. 7110. ENERGY DIPLOMACY AND SECURITY WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Section 1(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a), as amended by section 7104 of this division, is further amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) (as redesignated pursuant to such section 1004) as paragraphs (5) and (6); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) (as added pursuant to such section 1004) the following new paragraph:

''(4) ENERGY RESOURCES.—

''(A) AUTHORIZATION FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—Subject to the numerical limitation specified in paragraph (1), there is authorized to be established in the Department of State an Assistant Secretary of State for Energy Resources.

''(B) PERSONNEL.—If the Department establishes an Assistant Secretary of State for Energy Resources in accordance with the authorization provided in subparagraph (A), the Secretary of State shall ensure there are sufficient personnel dedicated to energy matters within the Department of State whose responsibilities shall include—

''(i) formulating and implementing international policies aimed at protecting and advancing United States energy security interests by effectively managing United States bilateral and multilateral relations;

''(ii) ensuring that analyses of the national security implications of global energy and environmental developments are reflected in the decision making process within the Department;

''(iii) incorporating energy security priorities into the activities of the Department;

''(iv) coordinating energy activities of the Department with relevant Federal departments and agencies;

''(v) coordinating with the Office of Sanctions Coordination on economic sanctions pertaining to the international energy sector; and

''(vi) working internationally to—

''(I) support the development of energy resources and the distribution of such resources for the benefit of the United States and United States allies and trading partners for their energy security and economic development needs;

''(II) promote availability of diversified energy supplies and a well-functioning global market for energy resources, technologies, and expertise for the benefit of the United States and United States allies and trading partners;

''(III) resolve international disputes regarding the exploration, development, production, or distribution of energy resources;

''(IV) support the economic and commercial interests of United States persons operating in the energy markets of foreign countries;

''(V) support and coordinate international efforts to alleviate energy poverty;

''(VI) leading the United States commitment to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative; and

''(VII) coordinating energy security and other relevant functions within the Department currently undertaken by—

''(aa) the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs;

''(bb) the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs; and

''(cc) other offices within the Department of State.''.

SEC. 7111. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

Title I of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 is amended by adding after section 63 (22 U.S.C. 2735) the following new section:

''SEC. 64. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

''(a) ACTIVITIES.—

''(1) SUPPORT AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of State is authorized to provide, by contract, grant, or otherwise, for the performance of appropriate museum visitor and educational outreach services and related events, including organizing programs and conference activities, museum shop services and food services in the public exhibition and related space utilized by the National Museum of American Diplomacy.

''(2) RECOVERY OF COSTS.—The Secretary of State is authorized to recover any revenues generated under the authority of paragraph (1) for visitor and outreach services and related events referred to in such paragraph, including fees for use of facilities at the National Museum for American Diplomacy. Any such revenues may be retained as a recovery of the costs of operating the museum.

''(b) DISPOSITION OF NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY DOCUMENTS, ARTIFACTS, AND OTHER ARTICLES.—

''(1) PROPERTY.—All historic documents, artifacts, or other articles permanently acquired by the Department of State and determined by the Secretary of State to be suitable for display by the National Museum of American Diplomacy shall be considered to be the property of the United States Government and shall be subject to disposition solely in accordance with this subsection.

''(2) SALE, TRADE, OR TRANSFER.—Whenever the Secretary of State makes the determination described in paragraph (3) with respect to a document, artifact, or other article under paragraph (1), the Secretary may sell at fair market value, trade, or transfer such document, artifact, or other article without regard to the requirements of subtitle I of title 40, United States Code. The proceeds of any such sale may be used solely for the advancement of the mission of the National

Museum of American Diplomacy and may not be used for any purpose other than the acquisition and direct care of the collections of the museum.

''(3) DETERMINATIONS PRIOR TO SALE, TRADE, OR TRANSFER.—The determination described in this paragraph with respect to a document, artifact, or other article under paragraph (1), is a determination that—

''(A) such document, artifact, or other article no longer serves to further the purposes of the National Museum of American Diplomacy as set forth in the collections management policy of the museum;

''(B) the sale, trade, or transfer of such document, artifact, or other article would serve to maintain the standards of the collection of the museum; or

''(C) sale, trade, or transfer of such document, artifact, or other article would be in the best interests of the United States.

''(4) LOANS.—In addition to the authorization under paragraph (2) relating to the sale, trade, or transfer of documents, artifacts, or other articles under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State may loan such documents, artifacts, or other articles, when not needed for use or display by the National Museum of American Diplomacy to the Smithsonian Institution or a similar institution for repair, study, or exhibition.''.

SEC. 7112. EXTENSION OF PERIOD FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF FISHERMEN FOR COSTS INCURRED FROM THE ILLEGAL SEIZURE AND DETENTION OF U.S.-FLAG FISHING VESSELS BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (e) of section 7 of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1977) is amended to read as follows:

''(e) AMOUNTS.—Payments may be made under this section only to such extent and in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts.''.

(b) RETROACTIVE APPLICABILITY.—

(1) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and apply as if the date specified in subsection (e) of section 7 of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, were the day after such date of enactment.

(2) AGREEMENTS AND PAYMENTS.—The Secretary of State is authorized to—

(A) enter into agreements pursuant to section 7 of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 for any claims to which such section would otherwise apply but for the date specified in subsection (e) of such section, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) make payments in accordance with agreements entered into pursuant to such section if any such payments have not been made as a result of the expiration of the date specified in such section, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 7113. ART IN EMBASSIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No funds are authorized to be appropriated for the purchase of any piece of art for the purposes of installation or display in any embassy, consulate, or other foreign mission of the United States if the purchase price of such piece of art is in excess of $25,000, unless such purchase is subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the appropriate congressional committees.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the costs of the Art in Embassies Program for fiscal years 2012 through 2020.

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall terminate on the date that is two years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''art'' includes paintings, sculptures, photographs, industrial design, and craft art.

SEC. 7114. AMENDMENT OR REPEAL OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) BURMA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 570 of Public Law 104–208 is amended—

(A) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

''(c) MULTILATERAL STRATEGY.—The President shall develop, in coordination with like-minded countries, a comprehensive, multilateral strategy to—

''(1) assist Burma in addressing corrosive malign influence of the People's Republic of China; and

''(2) support democratic, constitutional, economic, and security sector reforms in Burma designed to—

''(A) advance democratic development and improve human rights practices and the quality of life; and

''(B) promote genuine national reconciliation.''; and

(B) in subsection (d)—

(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''six months'' and inserting ''year'';

(ii) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (7); and

(iii) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraphs:

''(3) improvements in human rights practices;

''(4) progress toward broad-based and inclusive economic growth;

''(5) progress toward genuine national reconciliation;

''(6) progress on improving the quality of life of the Burmese people, including progress relating to market reforms, living standards, labor standards, use of forced labor in the tourism industry, and environmental quality; and''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and apply with respect to the first report required under subsection (d) of section 570 of Public Law 104–208 that is required after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) REPEALS.—The following provisions of law are hereby repealed:

(1) Subsection (b) of section 804 of Public Law 101–246.

(2) Section 6 of Public Law 104–45.

(3) Subsection (c) of section 702 of Public Law 96–465 (22 U.S.C. 4022).

(4) Section 404 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2593b).

(5) Section 5 of Public Law 94–304 (22 U.S.C. 3005).

(6) Subsection (b) of section 502 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa–7).

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 502 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa–7) is amended by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b).

SEC. 7115. REPORTING ON IMPLEMENTATION OF GAO RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that lists all of the Government Accountability Office's recommendations relating to the Department that have not been fully implemented.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the submission of the report required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the implementation status of each recommendation from the Government Accountability Office included in such report.

(2) JUSTIFICATION.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a detailed justification for each decision not to fully implement a recommendation or to implement a recommendation in a different manner than specified by the Government Accountability Office;

(B) a timeline for the full implementation of any recommendation the Secretary has decided to adopt, but has not yet fully implemented; and

(C) an explanation for any discrepancies included in the Comptroller General report submitted under subsection (b).

(c) FORM.—The information required in each report under this section shall be submitted in unclassified form, to the maximum extent practicable, but may be included in a classified annex to the extent necessary.

SEC. 7116. OFFICE OF GLOBAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There should be established within the Department of State an Office of Global Criminal Justice (referred to in this section as the ''Office''), which may be placed within the organizational structure of the Department at the discretion of the Secretary.

(b) DUTIES.—The Office should carry out the following:

(1) Advise the Secretary of State and other relevant senior officials on issues related to atrocities, including war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide.

(2) Assist in formulating United States policy on the prevention of, responses to, and accountability for atrocities.

(3) Coordinate, as appropriate and with other relevant Federal departments and agencies, United States Government positions relating to the international and hybrid courts currently prosecuting persons suspected of atrocities around the world.

(4) Work with other governments, international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations, as appropriate, to establish and assist international and domestic commissions of inquiry, fact-finding missions, and tribunals to investigate, document, and prosecute atrocities around the world.

(5) Coordinate, as appropriate and with other relevant Federal departments and agencies, the deployment of diplomatic, legal, economic, military, and other tools to help collect evidence of atrocities, judge those responsible, protect and assist victims, enable reconciliation, prevent and deter atrocities, and promote the rule of law.

(6) Provide advice and expertise on transitional justice mechanisms to United States personnel operating in conflict and post-conflict environments.

(7) Act as a point of contact for international, hybrid, and domestic tribunals exercising jurisdiction over atrocities committed around the world.

(8) Represent the Department on any interagency whole-of-government coordinating entities addressing genocide and other atrocities.

(9) Perform any additional duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary of State may prescribe.

(c) SUPERVISION.—If established, the Office shall be led by an Ambassador-at-Large for Global Criminal Justice who is nominated by the President and appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Subtitle B—Embassy Construction

SEC. 7201. EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE.

For ''Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance'', there is authorized to be appropriated $1,995,449,000 for fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 7202. STANDARD DESIGN IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Department's Bureau of Overseas Building Operations (OBO) or successor office should give appropriate consideration to standardization in construction, in which each new United States embassy and consulate starts with a standard design and keeps customization to a minimum.

(b) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of State shall carry out any new United States embassy compound or new consulate compound project that utilizes a non-standard design, including those projects that are in the design or pre-design phase as of the date of the enactment of this Act, only in consultation with the appropriate congressional committees. The Secretary shall provide the appropriate congressional committees, for each such project, the following documentation:

(1) A comparison of the estimated full lifecycle costs of the project to the estimated full lifecycle costs of such project if it were to use a standard design.

(2) A comparison of the estimated completion date of such project to the estimated completion date of such project if it were to use a standard design.

(3) A comparison of the security of the completed project to the security of such completed project if it were to use a standard design.

(4) A justification for the Secretary's selection of a non-standard design over a standard design for such project.

(5) A written explanation if any of the documentation necessary to support the comparisons and justification, as the case may be, described in paragraphs (1) through (4) cannot be provided.

(c) SUNSET.—The consultation requirement under subsection (b) shall expire on the date that is 4 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 7203. CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION TRANSPARENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 118 of the Department of State Authorities Act, Fiscal Year 2017 (22 U.S.C. 304) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**ANNUAL REPORT ON EMBASSY CONSTRUCTION COSTS**'' and inserting ''**BIANNUAL REPORT ON OVERSEAS CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS**''; and

(2) by striking subsections (a) and (b) and inserting the following new subsections:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection and every 180 days thereafter until the date that is four years after such date of enactment, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a comprehensive report regarding all ongoing overseas capital construction projects and major embassy security upgrade projects.

''(b) CONTENTS.—Each report required under subsection (a) shall include the following with respect to each ongoing overseas capital construction project and major embassy security upgrade project:

''(1) The initial cost estimate as specified in the proposed allocation of capital construction and maintenance funds required by the Committees on Appropriations for Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs.

''(2) The current cost estimate.

''(3) The value of each request for equitable adjustment received by the Department to date.

''(4) The value of each certified claim received by the Department to date.

''(5) The value of any usage of the project's contingency fund to date and the value of the remainder of the project's contingency fund.

''(6) An enumerated list of each request for adjustment and certified claim that remains outstanding or unresolved.

''(7) An enumerated list of each request for equitable adjustment and certified claim that has been fully adjudicated or that the Department has settled, and the final dollar amount of each adjudication or settlement.

''(8) The date of estimated completion specified in the proposed allocation of capital construction and maintenance funds required by the Committees on Appropriations not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of an Act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs.

''(9) The current date of estimated completion.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Department of State Authorities Act, Fiscal Year 2017 is amended by amending the item relating to section 118 to read as follows:

''Sec. 118. Biannual report on overseas capital construction projects.''.

SEC. 7204. CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE INFORMATION.

(a) DEADLINE FOR COMPLETION.—The Secretary of State shall complete all contractor performance evaluations outstanding as of the date of the enactment of this Act required by subpart 42.15 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation for those contractors engaged in construction of new embassy or new consulate compounds by April 1, 2022.

(b) PRIORITIZATION SYSTEM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall develop a prioritization system for clearing the current backlog of required evaluations referred to in subsection (a).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The system required under paragraph (1) should prioritize the evaluations as follows:

(A) Project completion evaluations should be prioritized over annual evaluations.

(B) Evaluations for relatively large contracts should have priority.

(C) Evaluations that would be particularly informative for the awarding of government contracts should have priority.

(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on the Department's plan for completing all evaluations by April 1, 2022, in accordance with subsection (a) and the prioritization system developed pursuant to subsection (b).

(d) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) contractors deciding whether to bid on Department contracts would benefit from greater understanding of the Department as a client; and

(2) the Department should develop a forum where contractors can comment on the Department's project management performance.

SEC. 7205. GROWTH PROJECTIONS FOR NEW EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For each new United States embassy compound (NEC) and new consulate compound project (NCC) in or not yet in the design phase as of the date of the enactment of this Act, the Department of State shall project growth over the estimated life of the facility using all available and relevant data, including the following:

(1) Relevant historical trends for Department personnel and personnel from other agencies represented at the NEC or NCC that is to be constructed.

(2) An analysis of the tradeoffs between risk and the needs of United States Government policy conducted as part of the most recent Vital Presence Validation Process, if applicable.

(3) Reasonable assumptions about the strategic importance of the NEC or NCC, as the case may be, over the life of the building at issue.

(4) Any other data that would be helpful in projecting the future growth of NEC or NCC.

(b) OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The head of each Federal agency represented at a United States embassy or consulate shall provide to the Secretary, upon request, growth projections for the personnel of each such agency over the estimated life of each embassy or consulate, as the case may be.

(c) BASIS FOR ESTIMATES.—The Department of State shall base its growth assumption for all NECs and NCCs on the estimates required under subsections (a) and (b).

(d) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Any congressional notification of site selection for a NEC or NCC submitted after the date of the enactment of this Act shall include the growth assumption used pursuant to subsection (c).

SEC. 7206. LONG-RANGE PLANNING PROCESS.

(a) PLANS REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for the next five years as the Secretary of State considers appropriate, the Secretary shall develop—

(A) a comprehensive 6-year plan documenting the Department's overseas building program for the replacement of overseas diplomatic posts taking into account security factors under the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 and other relevant statutes and regulations, as well as occupational safety and health factors pursuant to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and other relevant statutes and regulations, including environmental factors such as indoor air quality that impact employee health and safety; and

(B) a comprehensive 6-year plan detailing the Department's long-term planning for the maintenance and sustainment of completed diplomatic posts, which takes into account security factors under the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 and other relevant statutes and regulations, as well as occupational safety and health factors pursuant to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and other relevant statutes and regulations, including environmental factors such as indoor air quality that impact employee health and safety.

(2) INITIAL REPORT.—The first plan developed pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) shall also include a one-time status report on existing small diplomatic posts and a strategy for establishing a physical diplomatic presence in countries in which there is no current physical diplomatic presence and with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations. Such report, which may include a classified annex, shall include the following:

(A) A description of the extent to which each small diplomatic post furthers the national interest of the United States.

(B) A description of how each small diplomatic post provides American Citizen Services, including data on specific services provided and the number of Americans receiving services over the previous year.

(C) A description of whether each small diplomatic post meets current security requirements.

(D) A description of the full financial cost of maintaining each small diplomatic post.

(E) Input from the relevant chiefs of mission on any unique operational or policy value the small diplomatic post provides.

(F) A recommendation of whether any small diplomatic posts should be closed.

(3) UPDATED INFORMATION.—The annual updates of each of the plans developed pursuant

to paragraph (1) shall highlight any changes from the previous year's plan to the ordering of construction and maintenance projects.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) SUBMISSION OF PLANS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the completion of each plan required under subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall submit the plans to the appropriate congressional committees.

(2) REFERENCE IN BUDGET JUSTIFICATION MATERIALS.—In the budget justification materials submitted to the appropriate congressional committees in support of the Department of State's budget for any fiscal year (as submitted with the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code), the plans required under subsection (a) shall be referenced to justify funding requested for building and maintenance projects overseas.

(3) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(c) SMALL DIPLOMATIC POST DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''small diplomatic post'' means any United States embassy or consulate that has employed five or fewer United States Government employees or contractors on average over the 36 months prior to the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 7207. VALUE ENGINEERING AND RISK ASSESSMENT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Federal departments and agencies are required to use value engineering (VE) as a management tool, where appropriate, to reduce program and acquisition costs pursuant to OMB Circular A–131, Value Engineering, dated December 31, 2013.

(2) OBO has a Policy Directive and Standard Operation Procedure, dated May 24, 2017, on conducting risk management studies on all international construction projects.

(b) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) SUBMISSION TO AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES.—Any notification that includes the allocation of capital construction and maintenance funds shall be submitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) REQUIREMENT TO CONFIRM COMPLETION OF VALUE ENGINEERING AND RISK ASSESSMENT STUDIES.—The notifications required under paragraph (1) shall include confirmation that the Department has completed the requisite VE and risk management process described in subsection (a), or applicable successor process.

(c) REPORTING AND BRIEFING REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of State shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees upon request—

(1) a description of each risk management study referred to in subsection (a)(2) and a table detailing which recommendations related to each such study were accepted and which were rejected; and

(2) a report or briefing detailing the rationale for not implementing any such recommendations that may otherwise yield significant cost savings to the Department if implemented.

SEC. 7208. BUSINESS VOLUME.

Section 402(c)(2)(E) of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4852(c)(2)(E)) is amended by striking ''in 3 years'' and inserting ''cumulatively over 3 years''.

SEC. 7209. EMBASSY SECURITY REQUESTS AND DEFICIENCIES.

The Secretary of State shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees, the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate upon request information on physical security deficiencies at United States diplomatic posts, including relating to the following:

(1) Requests made over the previous year by United States diplomatic posts for security upgrades.

(2) Significant security deficiencies at United States diplomatic posts that are not operating out of a new embassy compound or new consulate compound.

SEC. 7210. OVERSEAS SECURITY BRIEFINGS.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall revise the Foreign Affairs Manual to stipulate that information on the current threat environment shall be provided to all United States Government employees under chief of mission authority traveling to a foreign country on official business. To the extent practicable, such material shall be provided to such employees prior to their arrival at a United States diplomatic post or as soon as possible thereafter.

SEC. 7211. CONTRACTING METHODS IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION.

(a) DELIVERY.—Unless the Secretary of State notifies the appropriate congressional committees that the use of the design-build project delivery method would not be appropriate, the Secretary shall make use of such method at United States diplomatic posts that have not yet received design or capital construction contracts as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) NOTIFICATION.—Before executing a contract for a delivery method other than design-build in accordance with subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall notify the appropriate congressional committees in writing of the decision, including the reasons therefor. The notification required by this subsection may be included in any other report regarding a new United States diplomatic post that is required to be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees.

(c) PERFORMANCE EVALUATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall report to the appropriate congressional committees regarding performance evaluation measures in accordance with GAO's ''Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government'' that will be applicable to design and construction, lifecycle cost, and building maintenance programs of the Bureau of Overseas Building Operations of the Department.

SEC. 7212. COMPETITION IN EMBASSY CONSTRUCTION.

Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committee a report detailing steps the Department of State is taking to expand the embassy construction contractor base in order to increase competition and maximize value.

SEC. 7213. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States that the Bureau of Overseas Building Operations of the Department or its successor office shall continue to balance functionality and security with accessibility, as defined by guidelines established by the United States Access Board in constructing embassies and consulates, and shall ensure compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4151 et seq.) to the fullest extent possible.

SEC. 7214. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) DESIGN-BUILD.—The term ''design-build'' means a method of project delivery in which one entity works under a single contract with the Department to provide design and construction services.

(2) NON-STANDARD DESIGN.—The term ''non-standard design'' means a design for a new embassy compound project or new consulate compound project that does not utilize a standardized design for the structural, spatial, or security requirements of such embassy compound or consulate compound, as the case may be.

Subtitle C—Personnel Issues

SEC. 7301. DEFENSE BASE ACT INSURANCE WAIVERS.

(a) APPLICATION FOR WAIVERS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall apply to the Department of Labor for a waiver from insurance requirements under the Defense Base Act (42 U.S.C. 1651 et seq.) for all countries with respect to which the requirement was waived prior to January 2017, and for which there is not currently a waiver.

(b) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall certify to the appropriate congressional committees that the requirement in subsection (a) has been met.

SEC. 7302. STUDY ON FOREIGN SERVICE ALLOWANCES.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing an empirical analysis on the effect of overseas allowances on the foreign assignment of Foreign Service officers (FSOs), to be conducted by a federally-funded research and development center with appropriate expertise in labor economics and military compensation.

(2) CONTENTS.—The analysis required under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) identify all allowances paid to FSOs assigned permanently or on temporary duty to foreign areas;

(B) examine the efficiency of the Foreign Service bidding system in determining foreign assignments;

(C) examine the factors that incentivize FSOs to bid on particular assignments, including danger levels and hardship conditions;

(D) examine the Department's strategy and process for incentivizing FSOs to bid on assignments that are historically in lower demand, including with monetary compensation, and whether monetary compensation is necessary for assignments in higher demand;

(E) make any relevant comparisons to military compensation and allowances, noting which allowances are shared or based on the same regulations;

(F) recommend options for restructuring allowances to improve the efficiency of the assignments system and better align FSO incentives with the needs of the Foreign Service, including any cost savings associated with such restructuring;

(G) recommend any statutory changes necessary to implement subparagraph (F), such as consolidating existing legal authorities for the provision of hardship and danger pay; and

(H) detail any effects of recommendations made pursuant to subparagraphs (F) and (G) on other United States Government departments and agencies with civilian employees permanently assigned or on temporary duty in foreign areas, following consultation with such departments and agencies.

(b) BRIEFING REQUIREMENT.—Before initiating the analysis required under subsection (a)(1), and not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall provide to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate

and the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives a briefing on the implementation of this section that includes the following:

(1) The name of the federally funded research and development center that will conduct such analysis.

(2) The scope of such analysis and terms of reference for such analysis as specified between the Department of State and such federally funded research and development center.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall make available to the federally-funded research and development center carrying out the analysis required under subsection (a)(1) all necessary and relevant information to allow such center to conduct such analysis in a quantitative and analytical manner, including historical data on the number of bids for each foreign assignment and any survey data collected by the Department of State from eligible bidders on their bid decision-making.

(2) COOPERATION.—The Secretary of State shall work with the heads of other relevant United States Government departments and agencies to ensure such departments and agencies provide all necessary and relevant information to the federally-funded research and development center carrying out the analysis required under subsection (a)(1).

(d) INTERIM REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of State shall require that the chief executive officer of the federally-funded research and development center that carries out the analysis required under subsection (a)(1) submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives an interim report on such analysis not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 7303. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FELLOWSHIPS.

Section 504 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1979 (22 U.S.C. 2656d) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS RELATED TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State is authorized to make grants or enter into cooperative agreements related to Department of State science and technology fellowship programs, including for assistance in recruiting fellows and the payment of stipends, travel, and other appropriate expenses to fellows.

''(2) EXCLUSION FROM CONSIDERATION AS COMPENSATION.—Stipends under paragraph (1) shall not be considered compensation for purposes of section 209 of title 18, United States Code.

''(3) MAXIMUM ANNUAL AMOUNT.—The total amount of grants made pursuant to this subsection may not exceed $500,000 in any fiscal year.''.

SEC. 7304. TRAVEL FOR SEPARATED FAMILIES.

Section 901(15) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4081(15)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''1 round-trip per year for each child below age 21 of a member of the Service assigned abroad'' and inserting ''in the case of one or more children below age 21 of a member of the Service assigned abroad, one round-trip per year'';

(2) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by inserting ''for each child'' before ''to visit the member abroad''; and

(B) by striking ''; or'' and inserting a comma;

(3) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by inserting ''for each child'' before ''to visit the other parent''; and

(B) by inserting ''or'' after ''resides,'';

(4) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

''(C) for one of the child's parents to visit the child or children abroad if the child or children do not regularly reside with that parent and that parent is not receiving an education allowance or educational travel allowance for the child or children under section 5924(4) of title 5, United States Code,''; and

(5) in the matter following subparagraph (C), as added by paragraph (4) of this section, by striking ''a payment'' and inserting ''the cost of round-trip travel''.

SEC. 7305. HOME LEAVE TRAVEL FOR SEPARATED FAMILIES.

Section 903(b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4083(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''In cases in which a member of the Service has official orders to an unaccompanied post and in which the family members of the member reside apart from the member at authorized locations outside the United States, the member may take the leave ordered under this section where that member's family members reside, notwithstanding section 6305 of title 5, United States Code.''.

SEC. 7306. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CERTAIN FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS.

It is the sense of Congress that Department fellowships that promote the employment of candidates belonging to under-represented groups, including the Charles B. Rangel International Affairs Graduate Fellowship Program, the Thomas R. Pickering Foreign Affairs Fellowship Program, and the Donald M. Payne International Development Fellowship Program, represent smart investments vital for building a strong, capable, and representative national security workforce.

SEC. 7307. TECHNICAL CORRECTION.

Subparagraph (A) of section 601(c)(6) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4001(c)(6)) is amended, in the matter preceding clause (i), by—

(1) striking ''promotion'' and inserting ''promotion, on or after January 1, 2017,''; and

(2) striking ''individual joining the Service on or after January 1, 2017,'' and inserting ''Foreign Service officer, appointed under section 302(a)(1), who has general responsibility for carrying out the functions of the Service''.

SEC. 7308. FOREIGN SERVICE AWARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 614 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4013) is amended—

(1) by amending the section heading to read as follows: ''DEPARTMENT AWARDS''; and

(2) in the first sentence, by inserting ''or Civil Service'' after ''the Service''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 614 in the table of contents of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 is amended to read as follows:

''Sec. 614. Department awards.''.

SEC. 7309. WORKFORCE ACTIONS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON WORKFORCE RECRUITMENT.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State should continue to hold entry-level classes for Foreign Service officers and specialists and continue to recruit civil servants through programs such as the Presidential Management Fellows Program and Pathways Internship Programs in a manner and at a frequency consistent with prior years and consistent with the need to maintain a pool of experienced personnel effectively distributed across skill codes and ranks. It is further the sense of Congress that absent continuous recruitment and training of Foreign Service officers and civil servants, the Department of State will lack experienced, qualified personnel in the short, medium, and long terms.

(b) LIMITATION.—The Secretary of State should not implement any reduction-in-force action under section 3502 or 3595 of title 5, United States Code, or for any incentive payments for early separation or retirement under any other provision of law unless—

(1) the appropriate congressional committees are notified not less than 15 days in advance of such obligation or expenditure; and

(2) the Secretary has provided to the appropriate congressional committees a detailed report that describes the Department of State's strategic staffing goals, including—

(A) a justification that describes how any proposed workforce reduction enhances the effectiveness of the Department;

(B) a certification that such workforce reduction is in the national interest of the United States;

(C) a comprehensive strategic staffing plan for the Department, including 5-year workforce forecasting and a description of the anticipated impact of any proposed workforce reduction; and

(D) a dataset displaying comprehensive workforce data for all current and planned employees of the Department, disaggregated by—

(i) Foreign Service officer and Foreign Service specialist rank;

(ii) civil service job skill code, grade level, and bureau of assignment;

(iii) contracted employees, including the equivalent job skill code and bureau of assignment; and

(iv) employees hired under schedule C of subpart C of part 213 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, including their equivalent grade and job skill code and bureau of assignment.

SEC. 7310. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Department of State should continue to promote the employment of veterans, in accordance with section 301 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3941), including those veterans belonging to traditionally under-represented groups at the Department;

(2) veterans employed by the Department have made significant contributions to United States foreign policy in a variety of regional and global affairs bureaus and diplomatic posts overseas; and

(3) the Department should continue to encourage veteran employment and facilitate their participation in the workforce.

SEC. 7311. EMPLOYEE ASSIGNMENT RESTRICTIONS AND PRECLUSIONS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Department of State should expand the appeal process it makes available to employees related to assignment preclusions and restrictions.

(b) APPEAL OF ASSIGNMENT RESTRICTION OR PRECLUSION.—Subsection (a) of section 414 of the Department of State Authorities Act, Fiscal Year 2017 (22 U.S.C. 2734c(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentences: ''Such right and process shall ensure that any employee subjected to an assignment restriction or preclusion shall have the same appeal rights as provided by the Department regarding denial or revocation of a security clearance. Any such appeal shall be resolved not later than 60 days after such appeal is filed.''.

(c) NOTICE AND CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall revise, and certify to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives

and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate regarding such revision, the Foreign Affairs Manual guidance regarding denial or revocation of a security clearance to expressly state that all review and appeal rights relating thereto shall also apply to any recommendation or decision to impose an assignment restriction or preclusion to an employee.

(d) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report that contains the following:

(1) A rationale for the use of assignment restrictions by the Department of State, including specific case studies related to cleared American Foreign Service and civil service employees of the Department that demonstrate country-specific restrictions serve a counterintelligence role beyond that which is already covered by the security clearance process.

(2) The number of such Department employees subject to assignment restrictions over the previous year, with data disaggregated by:

(A) Identification as a Foreign Service officer, civil service employee, eligible family member, or other employment status.

(B) The ethnicity, national origin, and race of the precluded employee.

(C) Gender.

(D) Identification of the country of restriction.

(3) A description of the considerations and criteria used by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security to determine whether an assignment restriction is warranted.

(4) The number of restrictions that were appealed and the success rate of such appeals.

(5) The impact of assignment restrictions in terms of unused language skills as measured by Foreign Service Institute language scores of such precluded employees.

(6) Measures taken to ensure the diversity of adjudicators and contracted investigators, with accompanying data on results.

SEC. 7312. RECALL AND REEMPLOYMENT OF CAREER MEMBERS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) career Department of State employees provide invaluable service to the United States as nonpartisan professionals who contribute subject matter expertise and professional skills to the successful development and execution of United States foreign policy; and

(2) reemployment of skilled former members of the Foreign and civil service who have voluntarily separated from the Foreign or civil service due to family reasons or to obtain professional skills outside government is of benefit to the Department.

(b) NOTICE OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND USAID POSITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 102 the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 103—NOTICE OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND USAID POSITIONS

''Sec.
''10301. Notice of employment opportunities for Department of State and USAID positions.

"§ 10301. Notice of employment opportunities for Department of State and USAID positions

''To ensure that individuals who have separated from the Department of State or the United States Agency for International Development and who are eligible for reappointment are aware of such opportunities, the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development shall publicize notice of all employment opportunities, including positions for which the relevant agency is accepting applications from individuals within the agency's workforce under merit promotion procedures, on publicly accessible sites, including www.usajobs.gov. If using merit promotion procedures, the notice shall expressly state that former employees eligible for reinstatement may apply.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters at the beginning of part III of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end of subpart I the following:

"103. Notice of employment opportunities for Department of State and USAID positions ..... 10301".

SEC. 7313. STRATEGIC STAFFING PLAN FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a comprehensive 5-year strategic staffing plan for the Department of State that is aligned with and furthers the objectives of the National Security Strategy of the United States of America issued in December 2017, or any subsequent strategy issued not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, which shall include the following:

(1) A dataset displaying comprehensive workforce data, including all shortages in bureaus described in GAO report GAO–19–220, for all current and planned employees of the Department, disaggregated by—

(A) Foreign Service officer and Foreign Service specialist rank;

(B) civil service job skill code, grade level, and bureau of assignment;

(C) contracted employees, including the equivalent job skill code and bureau of assignment;

(D) employees hired under schedule C of subpart C of part 213 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, including the equivalent grade and job skill code and bureau of assignment of such employee; and

(E) overseas region.

(2) Recommendations on the number of Foreign Service officers disaggregated by service cone that should be posted at each United States diplomatic post and in the District of Columbia, with a detailed basis for such recommendations.

(3) Recommendations on the number of civil service officers that should be employed by the Department, with a detailed basis for such recommendations.

(b) MAINTENANCE.—The dataset required under subsection (a)(1) shall be maintained and updated on a regular basis.

(c) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of State shall lead the development of the plan required under subsection (a) but may consult or partner with private sector entities with expertise in labor economics, management, or human resources, as well as organizations familiar with the demands and needs of the Department of State's workforce.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report regarding root causes of Foreign Service and civil service shortages, the effect of such shortages on national security objectives, and the Department of State's plan to implement recommendations described in GAO–19–220.

SEC. 7314. CONSULTING SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 103 of title 5, United States Code, as added by section 7312(b) of this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 10302. Consulting services for the Department of State

''Any consulting service obtained by the Department of State through procurement contract pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts with respect to which expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except if otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 103 of title 5, United States Code, as added by section 7312(b) of this Act, is amended by adding after the item relating to section 10301 the following new item:

''10302. Consulting services for the Department of State''.

SEC. 7315. INCENTIVES FOR CRITICAL POSTS.

Section 1115(d) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32) is amended by striking the last sentence.

SEC. 7316. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN ACCOUNTABILITY REVIEW BOARDS.

Section 301(a)(3) of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4831(a)(3)) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''AFGHANISTAN AND'' and inserting ''AFGHANISTAN, YEMEN, SYRIA, AND''; and

(2) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''Afghanistan or'' and inserting ''Afghanistan, Yemen, Syria, or''; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking ''beginning on October 1, 2005, and ending on September 30, 2009'' and inserting ''beginning on October 1, 2020, and ending on September 30, 2022''.

SEC. 7317. FOREIGN SERVICE SUSPENSION WITHOUT PAY.

Subsection (c) of section 610 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4010) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''suspend'' and inserting ''indefinitely suspend without duties'';

(2) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (7);

(3) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraphs:

''(5) For each member of the Service suspended under paragraph (1)(A) whose security clearance remains suspended for more than one calendar year, not later than 30 days after the end of such calendar year the Secretary of State shall report to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate in writing regarding the specific reasons relating to the duration of each such suspension.

''(6) Any member of the Service suspended under paragraph (1)(B) may be suspended without pay only after a final written decision is provided to such member pursuant to paragraph (2).''; and

(4) in paragraph (7), as so redesignated—

(A) by striking ''(7) In this subsection:'';

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''(A) The term'' and inserting the following:

''(7) In this subsection, the term—'';

(C) by redesignating clauses (i) and (ii) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and moving such subparagraphs 2 ems to the left; and

(D) by striking subparagraph (B) (relating to the definition of ''suspend'' and ''suspension'').

SEC. 7318. FOREIGN AFFAIRS MANUAL AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS HANDBOOK CHANGES.

(a) APPLICABILITY.—The Foreign Affairs Manual and the Foreign Affairs Handbook apply with equal force and effect and without exception to all Department of State personnel, including the Secretary of State, Department employees, and political appointees, regardless of an individual's status as a Foreign Service officer, Civil Service employee, or political appointee hired under any legal authority.

(b) CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a certification in unclassified form that the applicability described in subsection (a) has been communicated to all Department personnel, including the personnel referred to in such subsection.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every 180 days thereafter for five years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing all significant changes made to the Foreign Affairs Manual or the Foreign Affairs Handbook.

(2) COVERED PERIODS.—The first report required under paragraph (1) shall cover the 5-year period preceding the submission of such report. Each subsequent report shall cover the 180-day period preceding submission.

(3) CONTENTS.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall contain the following:

(A) The location within the Foreign Affairs Manual or the Foreign Affairs Handbook where a change has been made.

(B) The statutory basis for each such change, as applicable.

(C) A side-by-side comparison of the Foreign Affairs Manual or Foreign Affairs Handbook before and after such change.

(D) A summary of such changes displayed in spreadsheet form.

SEC. 7319. WAIVER AUTHORITY FOR INDIVIDUAL OCCUPATIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF CERTAIN POSITIONS.

The Secretary of State may waive any or all of the individual occupational requirements with respect to an employee or prospective employee of the Department of State for a civilian position categorized under the GS–0130 occupational series if the Secretary determines that the individual possesses significant scientific, technological, engineering, or mathematical expertise that is integral to performing the duties of the applicable position, based on demonstrated job performance and qualifying experience. With respect to each waiver granted under this subsection, the Secretary shall set forth in a written document that is transmitted to the Director of the Office of Personnel Management the rationale for the decision of the Secretary to waive such requirements.

SEC. 7320. APPOINTMENT OF EMPLOYEES TO THE GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT CENTER.

The Secretary of State may appoint, for a 3-year period that may be extended for up to an additional two years, solely to carry out the functions of the Global Engagement Center, employees of the Department of State without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointment in the competitive service, and may fix the basic compensation of such employees without regard to chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title.

SEC. 7321. REST AND RECUPERATION AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS LEAVE FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sections:

"§ 6329d. Rest and recuperation leave

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

''(1) the term 'agency' means an Executive agency (as that term is defined in section 105), but does not include the Government Accountability Office;

''(2) the term 'combat zone' means a geographic area designated by an Executive order of the President as an area in which the Armed Forces are engaging or have engaged in combat, an area designated by law to be treated as a combat zone, or a location the Department of Defense has certified for combat zone tax benefits due to its direct support of military operations;

''(3) the term 'employee' has the meaning given that term in section 6301;

''(4) the term 'high risk, high threat post' has the meaning given that term in section 104 of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4803); and

''(5) the term 'leave year' means the period beginning on the first day of the first complete pay period in a calendar year and ending on the day immediately before the first day of the first complete pay period in the following calendar year.

''(b) LEAVE FOR REST AND RECUPERATION.—The head of an agency may prescribe regulations to grant up to 20 days of paid leave, per leave year, for the purposes of rest and recuperation to an employee of the agency serving in a combat zone, any other high risk, high threat post, or any other location presenting significant security or operational challenges.

''(c) DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY OF AGENCY HEAD.—Use of the authority under subsection (b) is at the sole and exclusive discretion of the head of the agency concerned.

''(d) RECORDS.—An agency shall record leave provided under this section separately from leave authorized under any other provision of law.

"§ 6329e. Overseas operations leave

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

''(1) the term 'agency' means an Executive agency (as that term is defined in section 105), but does not include the Government Accountability Office;

''(2) the term 'employee' has the meaning given that term in section 6301; and

''(3) the term 'leave year' means the period beginning with the first day of the first complete pay period in a calendar year and ending with the day immediately before the first day of the first complete pay period in the following calendar year.

''(b) LEAVE FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.—The head of an agency may prescribe regulations to grant up to 10 days of paid leave, per leave year, to an employee of the agency serving abroad where the conduct of business could pose potential security or safety related risks or would be inconsistent with host-country practice. Such regulations may provide that additional leave days may be granted during such leave year if the head of the agency determines that to do so is necessary to advance the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States.

''(c) DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY OF AGENCY HEAD.—Use of the authority under subsection (b) is at the sole and exclusive discretion of the head of the agency concerned.

''(d) RECORDS.—An agency shall record leave provided under this section separately from leave authorized under any other provision of law.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 6329c the following new items:

''6329d. Rest and recuperation leave
''6329e. Overseas operations leave''.

SEC. 7322. EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AUTHORITY.

Section 3 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2670) is amended—

(1) in subsection (l), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(2) in subsection (m), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(n) in exigent circumstances, as determined by the Secretary, provide emergency medical services or related support for private United States citizens, nationals, and permanent resident aliens abroad, or third country nationals connected to such persons or to the diplomatic or development missions of the United States abroad, who are unable to obtain such services or support otherwise, with such assistance provided on a reimbursable basis to the extent feasible.''.

SEC. 7323. DEPARTMENT OF STATE STUDENT INTERNSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall establish the Department of State Student Internship Program (in this section referred to as the ''Program'') to offer internship opportunities at the Department of State to eligible students to raise awareness of the essential role of diplomacy in the conduct of United States foreign policy and the realization of United States foreign policy objectives.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to participate in the Program, an applicant shall—

(1) be enrolled, not less than half-time, at—

(A) an institution of higher education (as such term is defined section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)); or

(B) an institution of higher education based outside the United States, as determined by the Secretary of State;

(2) be able to receive and hold an appropriate security clearance; and

(3) satisfy such other criteria as established by the Secretary.

(c) SELECTION.—The Secretary of State shall establish selection criteria for students to be admitted into the Program that includes the following:

(1) Demonstrable interest in a career in foreign affairs.

(2) Academic performance.

(3) Such other criteria as determined by the Secretary.

(d) OUTREACH.—The Secretary of State shall advertise the Program widely, including on the internet, through the Department of State's Diplomats in Residence program, and through other outreach and recruiting initiatives targeting undergraduate and graduate students. The Secretary shall actively encourage people belonging to traditionally under-represented groups in terms of racial, ethnic, geographic, and gender diversity, and disability status to apply to the Program, including by conducting targeted outreach at minority serving institutions (as such term is described in section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a)).

(e) COMPENSATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Students participating in the Program shall be paid at least—

(A) the amount specified in section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(a)(1)), or

(B) the minimum wage of the jurisdiction in which the internship is located,

whichever is greater.

(2) HOUSING ASSISTANCE.—

(A) ABROAD.—The Secretary of State shall provide housing assistance to a student participating in the Program whose permanent address is within the United States if the location of the internship in which such student is participating is outside the United States.

(B) DOMESTIC.—The Secretary of State is authorized to provide housing assistance to a student participating in the Program whose permanent address is within the United States if the location of the internship in which such student is participating is more than 50 miles away from such student's permanent address.

(3) TRAVEL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State shall provide a student participating in the Program whose permanent address is within the United States financial assistance to cover the costs of travel once to and once from the location of the internship in which such student is participating, including travel by air, train, bus, or other transit as appropriate, if the location of such internship is—

(A) more than 50 miles from such student's permanent address; or

(B) outside the United States.

(f) WORKING WITH INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The Secretary of State is authorized to enter into agreements with institutions of higher education to structure internships to ensure such internships satisfy criteria for academic programs in which participants in such internships are enrolled.

(g) TRANSITION PERIOD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall transition all unpaid internship programs of the Department, including the Foreign Service Internship Program, to internship programs that offer compensation. Upon selection as a candidate for entry into an internship program of the Department after such date, a participant in such internship program shall be afforded the opportunity to forgo compensation, including if doing so allows such participant to receive college or university curricular credit.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The transition required under paragraph (1) shall not apply in the case of unpaid internship programs of the Department of State that are part of the Virtual Student Federal Service internship program.

(3) WAIVER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may waive the requirement under this subsection to transition an unpaid internship program of the Department to an internship program that offers compensation if the Secretary determines and not later than 30 days after any such determination submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report that to do so would not be consistent with effective management goals.

(B) REPORT.—The report required under subparagraph (A) shall describe the reason why transitioning an unpaid internship program of the Department to an internship program that offers compensation would not be consistent with effective management goals, including any justification for maintaining such unpaid status indefinitely, or any additional authorities or resources necessary to transition such unpaid program to offer compensation in the future.

(h) REPORTS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of a Senate a report that includes the following:

(1) Data, to the extent collection of such information is permissible by law, regarding the number of students, disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender, institution of higher learning, home State, State where each student graduated from high school, and disability status, who applied to the Program, were offered a position, and participated.

(2) Data on the number of security clearance investigations started for such students and the timeline for such investigations, including whether such investigations were completed or if, and when, an interim security clearance was granted.

(3) Information on expenditures on the Program.

(4) Information regarding the Department of State's compliance with subsection (g).

(i) VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section may be construed to compel any student who is a participant in an internship program of the Department of State to participate in the collection of the data or divulge any personal information. Such students shall be informed that their participation in the data collection contemplated by this section is voluntary.

(2) PRIVACY PROTECTION.—Any data collected under this section shall be subject to the relevant privacy protection statutes and regulations applicable to Federal employees.

(j) SPECIAL HIRING AUTHORITY.—The Department of State may offer compensated internships for not more than 52 weeks, and select, appoint, employ, and remove individuals in such compensated internships without regard to the provisions of law governing appointments in the competitive service.

(k) USE OF FUNDS.—Internships offered and compensated by the Department subject to this section shall be funded by funds authorized to be appropriated by section 7101.

SEC. 7324. COMPETITIVE STATUS FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES HIRED BY INSPECTORS GENERAL TO SUPPORT THE LEAD IG MISSION.

Subparagraph (A) of section 8L(d)(5) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended by striking ''a lead Inspector General for'' and inserting ''any of the Inspectors General specified in subsection (c) for oversight of''.

SEC. 7325. COOPERATION WITH OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

(a) ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINE.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall make explicit in writing to all Department of State personnel, including the Secretary of State, Department employees, contractors, and political appointees, and shall consider updating the Foreign Affairs Manual and the Foreign Affairs Handbook to explicitly specify, that if any of such personnel does not comply within 60 days with a request for an interview or access to documents from the Office of the Inspector General of the Department such personnel may be subject to appropriate administrative discipline including, when circumstances warrant, suspension without pay or removal.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and on a quarterly basis thereafter, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of State and the United States Agency for Global Media shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and the Secretary of State a report in unclassified form detailing the following:

(A) The number of individuals who have failed to comply within 60 days with a request for an interview or access to documents from the Office of the Inspector General pertaining to a non-criminal matter.

(B) The date on which such requests were initially made.

(C) Any extension of time that was voluntarily granted to such individual by the Office of the Inspector General.

(D) The general subject matters regarding which the Office of the Inspector General has requested of such individuals.

(2) FORM.—Additional information pertaining solely to the subject matter of a request described in paragraph (1) may be provided in a supplemental classified annex, if necessary, but all other information required by the reports required under such paragraph shall be provided in unclassified form.

SEC. 7326. INFORMATION ON EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS CONSISTENT WITH THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT.

Not later than March 31, 2022, and annually thereafter, the Director of the Office of Overseas Schools of the Department of State shall maintain and update a list of overseas schools receiving assistance from the Office and detailing the extent to which each such school provides special education and related services to children with disabilities in accordance with part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1411 et seq.). Each list required under this section shall be posted on the public website of the Office for access by members of the Foreign Service, Senior Foreign Service, and their eligible family members.

SEC. 7327. IMPLEMENTATION OF GAP MEMORANDUM IN SELECTION BOARD PROCESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 603 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4003) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c)(1) A member of the Service or member of the Senior Foreign Service whose performance will be evaluated by a selection board may submit to such selection board a gap memo in advance of such evaluation.

''(2) Members of a selection board may not consider as negative the submission of a gap memo by a member described in paragraph (1) when evaluating the performance of such member.

''(3) In this subsection, the term 'gap memo' means a written record, submitted to a selection board in a standard format established by the Director General of the Foreign Service, which indicates and explains a gap in the record of a member of the Service or member of the Senior Foreign Service whose performance will be evaluated by such selection board, which gap is due to personal circumstances, including for health, family, or other reason as determined by the Director General in consultation with the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.''.

(b) CONSULTATION AND GUIDANCE.—

(1) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director General of the Foreign Service shall consult with the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate regarding the development of the gap memo under subsection (c) of section 603 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, as added by subsection (a).

(2) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ''gap memo'' has the meaning given such term in subsection (c) of section 603 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980.

Subtitle D—A Diverse Workforce: Recruitment, Retention, and Promotion

SEC. 7401. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) APPLICANT FLOW DATA.—The term ''applicant flow data'' means data that tracks the rate of applications for job positions among demographic categories.

(2) DEMOGRAPHIC DATA.—The term ''demographic data'' means facts or statistics relating to the demographic categories specified in the Office of Management and Budget statistical policy directive entitled ''Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity'' (81 Fed. Reg. 67398).

(3) DIVERSITY.—The term ''diversity'' means those classes of persons protected under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000a et seq.) and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.).

(4) WORKFORCE.—The term ''workforce'' means—

(A) individuals serving in a position in the civil service (as such term is defined in section 2101 of title 5, United States Code);

(B) individuals who are members of the Foreign Service (as such term defined in section 103 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3902));

(C) all individuals serving under a personal services contract;

(D) all individuals serving under a Foreign Service limited appointment under section 309 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3949); or

(E) individuals other than Locally Employed Staff working in the Department of State under any other authority.

SEC. 7402. COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION OF WORKFORCE DATA.

(a) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report, which shall also be published on a publicly available website of the Department in a searchable database format, that includes disaggregated demographic data and other information regarding the diversity of the workforce of the Department of State.

(b) DATA.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following data to the maximum extent collection of such data is permissible by law:

(1) Demographic data on each element of the workforce of the Department of State, disaggregated by rank and grade or grade-equivalent, with respect to the following groups:

(A) Applicants for positions in the Department.

(B) Individuals hired to join the workforce.

(C) Individuals promoted during the 5-year period ending on the date of the enactment of this Act, including promotions to and within the Senior Executive Service or the Senior Foreign Service.

(D) Individuals serving during the 5-year period ending on the date of the enactment of this Act as special assistants in any of the offices of the Secretary of State, the Deputy Secretary of State, the Counselor of the Department of State, the Secretary's Policy Planning Staff, the Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, the Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights, the Under Secretary for Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment, the Undersecretary for Management, the Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs, and the Undersecretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs.

(E) Individuals serving in the 5-year period ending on the date of the enactment of this Act in each bureau's front office.

(F) Individuals serving in the 5-year period ending on the date of the enactment of this Act as detailees to the National Security Council.

(G) Individuals serving on applicable selection boards.

(H) Members of any external advisory committee or board who are subject to appointment by individuals at senior positions in the Department.

(I) Individuals participating in professional development programs of the Department, and the extent to which such participants have been placed into senior positions within the Department after such participation.

(J) Individuals participating in mentorship or retention programs.

(K) Individuals who separated from the agency during the 5-year period ending on the date of the enactment of this Act, including individuals in the Senior Executive Service or the Senior Foreign Service.

(2) An assessment of agency compliance with the essential elements identified in Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Management Directive 715, effective October 1, 2003.

(3) Data on the overall number of individuals who are part of the workforce, the percentages of such workforce corresponding to each element specified in section 1401(4), and the percentages corresponding to each rank, grade, or grade-equivalent.

(c) RECOMMENDATION.—The Secretary of State may include in the report under subsection (a) a recommendation to the Director of Office of Management and Budget and to the appropriate congressional committees regarding whether the Department of State should be permitted to collect more detailed data on demographic categories in addition to the race and ethnicity categories specified in the Office of Management and Budget statistical policy directive entitled ''Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity'' (81 Fed. Reg. 67398), in order to comply with the intent and requirements of this Act.

(d) OTHER CONTENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall also describe and assess the effectiveness of the efforts of the Department of State—

(1) to propagate fairness, impartiality, and inclusion in the work environment, both domestically and abroad;

(2) to enforce anti-harassment and anti-discrimination policies, both domestically and at posts overseas;

(3) to refrain from engaging in unlawful discrimination in any phase of the employment process, including recruitment, hiring, evaluation, assignments, promotion, retention, and training;

(4) to prevent retaliation against employees for participating in a protected equal employment opportunity activity or for reporting sexual harassment or sexual assault;

(5) to provide reasonable accommodation for qualified employees and applicants with disabilities; and

(6) to recruit a representative workforce by—

(A) recruiting women, persons with disabilities, and minorities;

(B) recruiting at women's colleges, historically Black colleges and universities, minority-serving institutions, and other institutions serving a significant percentage of minority students;

(C) placing job advertisements in newspapers, magazines, and job sites oriented toward women and minorities;

(D) sponsoring and recruiting at job fairs in urban and rural communities and land-grant colleges or universities;

(E) providing opportunities through the Foreign Service Internship Program under chapter 12 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4141 et seq.) and other hiring initiatives;

(F) recruiting mid-level and senior-level professionals through programs designed to increase representation in international affairs of people belonging to traditionally under-represented groups;

(G) offering the Foreign Service written and oral assessment examinations in several locations throughout the United States to reduce the burden of applicants having to travel at their own expense to take either or both such examinations;

(H) expanding the use of paid internships; and

(I) supporting recruiting and hiring opportunities through—

(i) the Charles B. Rangel International Affairs Fellowship Program;

(ii) the Thomas R. Pickering Foreign Affairs Fellowship Program; and

(iii) other initiatives, including agency-wide policy initiatives.

(e) ANNUAL UPDATES.—Not later than one year after the publication of the report required under subsection (a) and annually thereafter for the following five years, the Secretary of State shall work with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to provide a report to the appropriate congressional committees, which shall be posted on the Department's website, which may be included in another annual report required under another provision of law, that includes—

(1) disaggregated demographic data, to the maximum extent collection of such data is permissible by law, relating to the workforce and information on the status of diversity and inclusion efforts of the Department;

(2) an analysis of applicant flow data, to the maximum extent collection of such data is permissible by law,; and

(3) disaggregated demographic data relating to participants in professional development programs of the Department and the rate of placement into senior positions for participants in such programs.

SEC. 7403. EXIT INTERVIEWS FOR WORKFORCE.

(a) RETAINED MEMBERS.—The Director General of the Foreign Service and the Director of the Bureau of Human Resources or its equivalent shall conduct periodic interviews with a representative and diverse cross-section of the workforce of the Department of State—

(1) to understand the reasons of individuals in such workforce for remaining in a position in the Department; and

(2) to receive feedback on workplace policies, professional development opportunities, and other issues affecting the decision of individuals in the workforce to remain in the Department.

(b) DEPARTING MEMBERS.—The Director General of the Foreign Service and the Director of the Bureau of Human Resources or its equivalent shall provide an opportunity for an exit interview to each individual in the workforce of the Department of State who separates from service with the Department to better understand the reasons of such individual for leaving such service.

(c) USE OF ANALYSIS FROM INTERVIEWS.—The Director General of the Foreign Service and the Director of the Bureau of Human Resources or its equivalent shall analyze demographic data and other information obtained through interviews under subsections (a) and (b) to determine—

(1) to what extent, if any, the diversity of those participating in such interviews impacts the results; and

(2) whether to implement any policy changes or include any recommendations in a report required under subsection (a) or (e) of section 1402 relating to the determination reached pursuant to paragraph (1).

(d) TRACKING DATA.—The Department of State shall—

(1) track demographic data relating to participants in professional development programs and the rate of placement into senior positions for participants in such programs;

(2) annually evaluate such data—

(A) to identify ways to improve outreach and recruitment for such programs, consistent with merit system principles; and

(B) to understand the extent to which participation in any professional development

program offered or sponsored by the Department differs among the demographic categories of the workforce; and

(3) actively encourage participation from a range of demographic categories, especially from categories with consistently low participation, in such professional development programs.

SEC. 7404. RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall—

(1) continue to seek a diverse and talented pool of applicants; and

(2) instruct the Director General of the Foreign Service and the Director of the Bureau of Human Resources of the Department of State to have a recruitment plan of action for the recruitment of people belonging to traditionally under-represented groups, which should include outreach at appropriate colleges, universities, affinity groups, and professional associations.

(b) SCOPE.—The diversity recruitment initiatives described in subsection (a) shall include—

(1) recruiting at women's colleges, historically Black colleges and universities, minority-serving institutions, and other institutions serving a significant percentage of minority students;

(2) placing job advertisements in newspapers, magazines, and job sites oriented toward diverse groups;

(3) sponsoring and recruiting at job fairs in urban and rural communities and land-grant colleges or universities;

(4) providing opportunities through highly respected, international leadership programs, that focus on diversity recruitment and retention;

(5) expanding the use of paid internships; and

(6) cultivating partnerships with organizations dedicated to the advancement of the profession of international affairs and national security to advance shared diversity goals.

(c) EXPAND TRAINING ON ANTI-HARASSMENT AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall, through the Foreign Service Institute and other educational and training opportunities—

(A) ensure the provision to all individuals in the workforce of training on anti-harassment and anti-discrimination information and policies, including in existing Foreign Service Institute courses or modules prioritized in the Department of State's Diversity and Inclusion Strategic Plan for 2016–2020 to promote diversity in Bureau awards or mitigate unconscious bias;

(B) expand the provision of training on workplace rights and responsibilities to focus on anti-harassment and anti-discrimination information and policies, including policies relating to sexual assault prevention and response; and

(C) make such expanded training mandatory for—

(i) individuals in senior and supervisory positions;

(ii) individuals having responsibilities related to recruitment, retention, or promotion of employees; and

(iii) any other individual determined by the Department who needs such training based on analysis by the Department or OPM analysis.

(2) BEST PRACTICES.—The Department of State shall give special attention to ensuring the continuous incorporation of research-based best practices in training provided under this subsection.

SEC. 7405. PROMOTING DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL SECURITY WORKFORCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that individuals in senior and supervisory positions of the Department of State, or Department individuals having responsibilities related to recruitment, retention, or promotion of employees, should have a demonstrated commitment to equal opportunity, diversity, and inclusion.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—In making any recommendations on nominations, conducting interviews, identifying or selecting candidates, or appointing acting individuals for positions equivalent to an Assistant Secretary or above, the Secretary of State shall use best efforts to consider at least one individual reflective of diversity.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall establish a mechanism to ensure that appointments or details of Department of State employees to staff positions in the Offices of the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary, the Counselor of the Department, the Secretary's Policy Planning Staff, or any of the Undersecretaries of State, and details to the National Security Council, are transparent, competitive, equitable, and inclusive, and made without regard to an individual's race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy, transgender status, or sexual orientation), national origin, age (if 40 or older), disability, or genetic information.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report regarding the mechanism required under paragraph (1).

(d) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary of State shall use best efforts to consider at least one individual reflective of diversity for the staff positions specified in subsection (c)(1) and ensure such positions are equitably available to employees of the civil service and Foreign Service.

SEC. 7406. LEADERSHIP ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

(a) REWARD AND RECOGNIZE EFFORTS TO PROMOTE DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall implement performance and advancement requirements that reward and recognize the efforts of individuals in senior positions and supervisors in the Department of State in fostering an inclusive environment and cultivating talent consistent with merit system principles, such as through participation in mentoring programs or sponsorship initiatives, recruitment events, and other similar opportunities.

(2) OUTREACH EVENTS.—The Secretary of State shall create opportunities for individuals in senior positions and supervisors in the Department of State to participate in outreach events and to discuss issues relating to diversity and inclusion with the workforce on a regular basis, including with employee resource groups.

(b) EXTERNAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES AND BOARDS.—For each external advisory committee or board to which individuals in senior positions in the Department of State appoint members, the Secretary of State is strongly encouraged by Congress to ensure such external advisory committee or board is developed, reviewed, and carried out by qualified teams that represent the diversity of the organization.

SEC. 7407. PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND TOOLS.

(a) EXPAND PROVISION OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND CAREER ADVANCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State is authorized to expand professional development opportunities that support the mission needs of the Department of State, such as—

(A) academic programs;

(B) private-public exchanges; and

(C) detail assignments to relevant positions in—

(i) private or international organizations;

(ii) State, local, and Tribal governments;

(iii) other branches of the Federal Government; or

(iv) professional schools of international affairs.

(2) TRAINING FOR SENIOR POSITIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall offer, or sponsor members of the workforce to participate in, a Senior Executive Service candidate development program or other program that trains members on the skills required for appointment to senior positions in the Department of State.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In determining which members of the workforce are granted professional development or career advancement opportunities under subparagraph (A), the Secretary of State shall—

(i) ensure any program offered or sponsored by the Department of State under such subparagraph comports with the requirements of subpart C of part 412 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor thereto, including merit staffing and assessment requirements;

(ii) consider the number of expected vacancies in senior positions as a factor in determining the number of candidates to select for such programs;

(iii) understand how participation in any program offered or sponsored by the Department under such subparagraph differs by gender, race, national origin, disability status, or other demographic categories; and

(iv) actively encourage participation from a range of demographic categories, especially from categories with consistently low participation.

SEC. 7408. EXAMINATION AND ORAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE FOREIGN SERVICE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Department of State should offer both the Foreign Service written examination and oral assessment in more locations throughout the United States. Doing so would ease the financial burden on potential candidates who do not currently reside in and must travel at their own expense to one of the few locations where these assessments are offered.

(b) FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—Section 301(b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3941) is amended—

(1) by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting: ''(1) The Secretary''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) The Secretary shall ensure that the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service annually offers the oral assessment examinations described in paragraph (1) in cities, chosen on a rotating basis, located in at least three different time zones across the United States.''.

SEC. 7409. PAYNE FELLOWSHIP AUTHORIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Undergraduate and graduate components of the Donald M. Payne International Development Fellowship Program may conduct outreach to attract outstanding students with an interest in pursuing a Foreign Service career who represent diverse ethnic and socioeconomic backgrounds.

(b) REVIEW OF PAST PROGRAMS.—The Secretary of State shall review past programs designed to increase minority representation in international affairs positions.

SEC. 7410. VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subtitle should be construed so as to compel any employee to participate in the collection of the

data or divulge any personal information. Department of State employees shall be informed that their participation in the data collection contemplated by this subtitle is voluntary.

(b) PRIVACY PROTECTION.—Any data collected under this subtitle shall be subject to the relevant privacy protection statutes and regulations applicable to Federal employees.

Subtitle E—Information Security

SEC. 7501. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term ''intelligence community'' has the meaning given such term in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)).

(2) RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''relevant congressional committees'' means—

(A) the appropriate congressional committees;

(B) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(C) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 7502. LIST OF CERTAIN TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROVIDERS.

(a) LIST OF COVERED CONTRACTORS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, shall develop or maintain, as the case may be, and update as frequently as the Secretary determines appropriate, a list of covered contractors with respect to which the Department should seek to avoid entering into contracts. Not later than 30 days after the initial development of the list under this subsection, any update thereto, and annually thereafter for five years after such initial 30 day period, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a copy of such list.

(b) COVERED CONTRACTOR DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered contractor'' means a provider of telecommunications, telecommunications equipment, or information technology equipment, including hardware, software, or services, that has knowingly assisted or facilitated a cyber attack or conducted surveillance, including passive or active monitoring, carried out against—

(1) the United States by, or on behalf of, any government, or persons associated with such government, listed as a cyber threat actor in the intelligence community's 2017 assessment of worldwide threats to United States national security or any subsequent worldwide threat assessment of the intelligence community; or

(2) individuals, including activists, journalists, opposition politicians, or other individuals for the purposes of suppressing dissent or intimidating critics, on behalf of a country included in the annual country reports on human rights practices of the Department for systematic acts of political repression, including arbitrary arrest or detention, torture, extrajudicial or politically motivated killing, or other gross violations of human rights.

SEC. 7503. PRESERVING RECORDS OF ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS CONDUCTED RELATED TO OFFICIAL DUTIES OF POSITIONS IN THE PUBLIC TRUST OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that all officers and employees of the Department and the United States Agency for International Development are obligated under chapter 31 of title 44, United States Code (popularly referred to as the Federal Records Act of 1950), to create and preserve records containing adequate and proper documentation of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, and essential transactions or operations of the Department and United States embassies, consulates, and missions abroad, including records of official communications with foreign government officials or other foreign entities.

(b) CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a certification in unclassified form that Secretary has communicated to all Department personnel, including the Secretary of State and all political appointees, that such personnel are obligated under chapter 31 of title 44, United States Code, to treat electronic messaging systems, software, and applications as equivalent to electronic mail for the purpose of identifying Federal records.

SEC. 7504. FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES (FRUS) SERIES AND DECLASSIFICATION.

The State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 is amended—

(1) in section 402(a)(2) (22 U.S.C. 4352(a)(2)), by striking ''26'' and inserting ''20''; and

(2) in section 404 (22 U.S.C. 4354)—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''30''and inserting ''25''; and

(B) in subsection (c)(1)(C), by striking ''30'' and inserting ''25''.

SEC. 7505. VULNERABILITY DISCLOSURE POLICY AND BUG BOUNTY PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BUG BOUNTY PROGRAM.—The term ''bug bounty program'' means a program under which an approved individual, organization, or company is temporarily authorized to identify and report vulnerabilities of internet-facing information technology of the Department of State in exchange for compensation.

(2) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—The term ''information technology'' has the meaning given such term in section 11101 of title 40, United States Code.

(b) VULNERABILITY DISCLOSURE PROCESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall design, establish, and make publicly known a Vulnerability Disclosure Process (VDP) to improve Department of State cybersecurity by—

(A) providing security researchers with clear guidelines for—

(i) conducting vulnerability discovery activities directed at Department information technology; and

(ii) submitting discovered security vulnerabilities to the Department; and

(B) creating Department procedures and infrastructure to receive and fix discovered vulnerabilities.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In establishing the VDP pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary of State shall—

(A) identify which Department of State information technology should be included in the process;

(B) determine whether the process should differentiate among and specify the types of security vulnerabilities that may be targeted;

(C) provide a readily available means of reporting discovered security vulnerabilities and the form in which such vulnerabilities should be reported;

(D) identify which Department offices and positions will be responsible for receiving, prioritizing, and addressing security vulnerability disclosure reports;

(E) consult with the Attorney General regarding how to ensure that individuals, organizations, and companies that comply with the requirements of the process are protected from prosecution under section 1030 of title 18, United States Code, and similar provisions of law for specific activities authorized under the process;

(F) consult with the relevant offices at the Department of Defense that were responsible for launching the 2016 Vulnerability Disclosure Program, ''Hack the Pentagon'', and subsequent Department of Defense bug bounty programs;

(G) engage qualified interested persons, including nongovernmental sector representatives, about the structure of the process as constructive and to the extent practicable; and

(H) award contracts to entities, as necessary, to manage the process and implement the remediation of discovered security vulnerabilities.

(3) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the establishment of the VDP under paragraph (1) and annually thereafter for the next five years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the VDP, including information relating to the following:

(A) The number and severity of all security vulnerabilities reported.

(B) The number of previously unidentified security vulnerabilities remediated as a result.

(C) The current number of outstanding previously unidentified security vulnerabilities and Department of State remediation plans.

(D) The average length of time between the reporting of security vulnerabilities and remediation of such vulnerabilities.

(E) The resources, surge staffing, roles, and responsibilities within the Department used to implement the VDP and complete security vulnerability remediation.

(F) Any other information the Secretary determines relevant.

(c) BUG BOUNTY PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall establish a bug bounty pilot program to minimize security vulnerabilities of internet-facing information technology of the Department of State.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In establishing the pilot program described in paragraph (1), the Secretary of State shall—

(A) provide compensation for reports of previously unidentified security vulnerabilities within the websites, applications, and other internet-facing information technology of the Department of State that are accessible to the public;

(B) award contracts to entities, as necessary, to manage such pilot program and for executing the remediation of security vulnerabilities identified pursuant to subparagraph (A);

(C) identify which Department of State information technology should be included in such pilot program;

(D) consult with the Attorney General on how to ensure that individuals, organizations, or companies that comply with the requirements of such pilot program are protected from prosecution under section 1030 of title 18, United States Code, and similar provisions of law for specific activities authorized under such pilot program;

(E) consult with the relevant offices at the Department of Defense that were responsible for launching the 2016 ''Hack the Pentagon'' pilot program and subsequent Department of Defense bug bounty programs;

(F) develop a process by which an approved individual, organization, or company can register with the entity referred to in subparagraph (B), submit to a background check as determined by the Department of State, and receive a determination as to eligibility for participation in such pilot program;

(G) engage qualified interested persons, including nongovernmental sector representatives, about the structure of such pilot program as constructive and to the extent practicable; and

(H) consult with relevant United States Government officials to ensure that such pilot program complements persistent network and vulnerability scans of the Department of State's internet-accessible systems, such as the scans conducted pursuant to Binding Operational Directive BOD–19–02 or successor directive.

(3) DURATION.—The pilot program established under paragraph (1) should be short-term in duration and not last longer than one year.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the bug bounty pilot program under subsection (a) is completed, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on such pilot program, including information relating to—

(A) the number of approved individuals, organizations, or companies involved in such pilot program, broken down by the number of approved individuals, organizations, or companies that—

(i) registered;

(ii) were approved;

(iii) submitted security vulnerabilities; and

(iv) received compensation;

(B) the number and severity of all security vulnerabilities reported as part of such pilot program;

(C) the number of previously unidentified security vulnerabilities remediated as a result of such pilot program;

(D) the current number of outstanding previously unidentified security vulnerabilities and Department remediation plans;

(E) the average length of time between the reporting of security vulnerabilities and remediation of such vulnerabilities;

(F) the types of compensation provided under such pilot program; and

(G) the lessons learned from such pilot program.

(d) USE OF FUNDS.—Compensation offered by the Department subject to this section shall be funded by funds authorized to be appropriated by section 7101.

Subtitle F—Public Diplomacy

SEC. 7601. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Public Diplomacy Modernization Act of 2021''.

SEC. 7602. AVOIDING DUPLICATION OF PROGRAMS AND EFFORTS.

The Secretary of State shall—

(1) identify opportunities for greater efficiency of operations, including through improved coordination of efforts across public diplomacy bureaus and offices of the Department of State; and

(2) maximize shared use of resources between, and within, such public diplomacy bureaus and offices in cases in which programs, facilities, or administrative functions are duplicative or substantially overlapping.

SEC. 7603. IMPROVING RESEARCH AND EVALUATION OF PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.

(a) RESEARCH AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary of State, acting through the Director of Research and Evaluation appointed pursuant to subsection (b), shall—

(1) conduct regular research and evaluation of public diplomacy programs and activities of the Department, including through the routine use of audience research, digital analytics, and impact evaluations, to plan and execute such programs and activities; and

(2) make available to Congress the findings of the research and evaluations conducted under paragraph (1).

(b) DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall appoint a Director of Research and Evaluation (referred to in this subsection as the ''Director'') in the Office of Policy, Planning, and Resources for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs of the Department.

(2) LIMITATION ON APPOINTMENT.—The appointment of the Director pursuant to paragraph (1) shall not result in an increase in the overall full-time equivalent positions within the Department of State.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Director shall—

(A) coordinate and oversee the research and evaluation of public diplomacy programs and activities of the Department of State in order to—

(i) improve public diplomacy strategies and tactics; and

(ii) ensure that such programs and activities are increasing the knowledge, understanding, and trust of the United States by relevant target audiences;

(B) routinely organize and oversee audience research, digital analytics, and impact evaluations across all public diplomacy bureaus and offices of the Department;

(C) support United States diplomatic posts' public affairs sections;

(D) share appropriate public diplomacy research and evaluation information within the Department and with other appropriate Federal departments and agencies;

(E) regularly design and coordinate standardized research questions, methodologies, and procedures to ensure that public diplomacy programs and activities across all public diplomacy bureaus and offices are designed to meet appropriate foreign policy objectives; and

(F) report biannually to the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, through the Subcommittee on Research and Evaluation established pursuant to subsection (f), regarding the research and evaluation of all public diplomacy bureaus and offices.

(4) GUIDANCE AND TRAINING.—Not later than one year after the appointment of the Director pursuant to paragraph (1), the Director shall develop guidance and training, including curriculum for use by the Foreign Service Institute, for all public diplomacy officers of the Department regarding the reading and interpretation of public diplomacy program and activity evaluation findings to ensure that such findings and related lessons learned are implemented in the planning and evaluation of all public diplomacy programs and activities of the Department.

(c) PRIORITIZING RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of the Office of Policy, Planning, and Resources for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs of the Department of State shall ensure that research and evaluation of public diplomacy and activities of the Department, as coordinated and overseen by the Director pursuant to subsection (b), supports strategic planning and resource allocation across all public diplomacy bureaus and offices of the Department.

(2) ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES.—Amounts allocated for the purpose of research and evaluation of public diplomacy programs and activities of the Department of State pursuant to subsection (b) shall be made available to be disbursed at the direction of the Director of Research and Evaluation among the research and evaluation staff across all public diplomacy bureaus and offices of the Department.

(3) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Department of State should gradually increase its allocation of funds made available under the headings ''Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs'' and ''Diplomatic Programs'' for research and evaluation of public diplomacy programs and activities of the Department pursuant to subsection (b) to a percentage of program funds that is commensurate with Federal Government best practices.

(d) LIMITED EXEMPTION RELATING TO THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Paperwork Reduction Act'') shall not apply to the collection of information directed at any individuals conducted by, or on behalf of, the Department of State for the purpose of audience research, monitoring, and evaluations, and in connection with the Department's activities conducted pursuant to any of the following:

(1) The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.).

(2) Section 1287 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note).

(3) The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.).

(e) LIMITED EXEMPTION RELATING TO THE PRIVACY ACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Department of State shall maintain, collect, use, and disseminate records (as such term is defined in section 552a(a)(4) of title 5, United States Code) for audience research, digital analytics, and impact evaluation of communications related to public diplomacy efforts intended for foreign audiences.

(2) CONDITIONS.—Audience research, digital analytics, and impact evaluations under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) reasonably tailored to meet the purposes of this subsection; and

(B) carried out with due regard for privacy and civil liberties guidance and oversight.

(f) UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.—

(1) SUBCOMMITTEE FOR RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.—The United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy shall establish a Subcommittee on Research and Evaluation to monitor and advise regarding audience research, digital analytics, and impact evaluations carried out by the Department of State and the United States Agency for Global Media.

(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Subcommittee on Research and Evaluation established pursuant to paragraph (1) shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an annual report, in conjunction with the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy's Comprehensive Annual Report on the performance of the Department and the United States Agency for Global Media, describing all actions taken by the Subcommittee pursuant to paragraph (1) and any findings made as a result of such actions.

SEC. 7604. PERMANENT REAUTHORIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1334 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6553) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**SUNSET**'' and inserting ''**CONTINUATION**''; and

(2) by striking ''until October 1, 2021''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1002(b) of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 is amended by amending the item relating to section 1334 to read as follows:

''Sec. 1334. Continuation of United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.''.

SEC. 7605. STREAMLINING OF SUPPORT FUNCTIONS.

(a) WORKING GROUP ESTABLISHED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall establish a working group to explore the possibilities and cost-benefit analysis of transitioning to a shared services model as such pertains to human resources, travel, purchasing, budgetary planning, and all other executive support functions for all bureaus of the Department that report to the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy of the Department.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan to implement any such findings of the working group established under subsection (a).

SEC. 7606. GUIDANCE FOR CLOSURE OF PUBLIC DIPLOMACY FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall adopt, and include in the Foreign Affairs Manual, guidelines to collect and utilize information from each diplomatic post at which the construction of a new embassy compound or new consulate compound would result in the closure or co-location of an American Space, American Center, American Corner, or any other public diplomacy facility under the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (22 U.S.C. 4865 et seq.).

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The guidelines required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Standardized notification to each chief of mission at a diplomatic post describing the requirements of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 and the impact on the mission footprint of such requirements.

(2) An assessment and recommendations from each chief of mission of potential impacts to public diplomacy programming at such diplomatic post if any public diplomacy facility referred to in subsection (a) is closed or staff is co-located in accordance with such Act.

(3) A process by which assessments and recommendations under paragraph (2) are considered by the Secretary of State and the appropriate Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of the Department.

(4) Notification to the appropriate congressional committees, prior to the initiation of a new embassy compound or new consulate compound design, of the intent to close any such public diplomacy facility or co-locate public diplomacy staff in accordance with such Act.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing the guidelines required under subsection (a) and any recommendations for any modifications to such guidelines.

SEC. 7607. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) AUDIENCE RESEARCH.—The term ''audience research'' means research conducted at the outset of a public diplomacy program or the outset of campaign planning and design regarding specific audience segments to understand the attitudes, interests, knowledge, and behaviors of such audience segments.

(2) DIGITAL ANALYTICS.—The term ''digital analytics'' means the analysis of qualitative and quantitative data, accumulated in digital format, to indicate the outputs and outcomes of a public diplomacy program or campaign.

(3) IMPACT EVALUATION.—The term ''impact evaluation'' means an assessment of the changes in the audience targeted by a public diplomacy program or campaign that can be attributed to such program or campaign.

(4) PUBLIC DIPLOMACY BUREAUS AND OFFICES.—The term ''public diplomacy bureaus and offices'' means, with respect to the Department, the following:

(A) The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

(B) The Bureau of Global Public Affairs.

(C) The Office of Policy, Planning, and Resources for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs.

(D) The Global Engagement Center.

(E) The public diplomacy functions within the regional and functional bureaus.

Subtitle G—Combating Public Corruption

SEC. 7701. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) it is in the foreign policy interest of the United States to help foreign countries promote good governance and combat public corruption;

(2) multiple Federal departments and agencies operate programs that promote good governance in foreign countries and enhance such countries' ability to combat public corruption; and

(3) the Department of State should—

(A) promote coordination among the Federal departments and agencies implementing programs to promote good governance and combat public corruption in foreign countries in order to improve effectiveness and efficiency; and

(B) identify areas in which United States efforts to help other countries promote good governance and combat public corruption could be enhanced.

SEC. 7702. ANNUAL ASSESSMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For each of fiscal years 2022 through 2027, the Secretary of State shall assess the capacity and commitment of foreign governments to which the United States provides foreign assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) or the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) to combat public corruption. Each such assessment shall—

(1) utilize independent, third party indicators that measure transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector in such countries, including the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, to identify those countries that are most vulnerable to public corruption;

(2) consider, to the extent reliable information is available, whether the government of a country identified under paragraph (1)—

(A) has adopted measures to prevent public corruption, such as measures to inform and educate the public, including potential victims, about the causes and consequences of public corruption;

(B) has enacted laws and established government structures, policies, and practices that prohibit public corruption;

(C) enforces such laws through a fair judicial process;

(D) vigorously investigates, prosecutes, convicts, and sentences public officials who participate in or facilitate public corruption, including nationals of such country who are deployed in foreign military assignments, trade delegations abroad, or other similar missions who engage in or facilitate public corruption;

(E) prescribes appropriate punishment for serious and significant corruption that is commensurate with the punishment prescribed for serious crimes;

(F) prescribes appropriate punishment for significant corruption that provides a sufficiently stringent deterrent and adequately reflects the nature of the offense;

(G) convicts and sentences persons responsible for such acts that take place wholly or partly within the country of such government, including, as appropriate, requiring the incarceration of individuals convicted of such acts;

(H) holds private sector representatives accountable for their role in public corruption; and

(I) addresses threats for civil society to monitor anti-corruption efforts;

(3) further consider—

(A) verifiable measures taken by the government of a country identified under paragraph (1) to prohibit government officials from participating in, facilitating, or condoning public corruption, including the investigation, prosecution, and conviction of such officials;

(B) the extent to which such government provides access, or, as appropriate, makes adequate resources available, to civil society organizations and other institutions to combat public corruption, including reporting, investigating, and monitoring;

(C) the extent to which an independent judiciary or judicial body in such country is responsible for, and effectively capable of, deciding public corruption cases impartially, on the basis of facts and in accordance with law, without any improper restrictions, influences, inducements, pressures, threats, or interferences, whether direct or indirect, from any source or for any reason;

(D) the extent to which such government cooperates meaningfully with the United States to strengthen government and judicial institutions and the rule of law to prevent, prohibit, and punish public corruption; and

(E) the extent to which such government—

(i) is assisting in international investigations of transnational public corruption networks and in other cooperative efforts to combat serious, significant corruption, including cooperating with the governments of other countries to extradite corrupt actors;

(ii) recognizes the rights of victims of public corruption, ensures their access to justice, and takes steps to prevent such victims from being further victimized or persecuted by corrupt actors, government officials, or others; and

(iii) refrains from prosecuting legitimate victims of public corruption or whistleblowers due to such persons having assisted in exposing public corruption, and refrains from other discriminatory treatment of such persons; and

(4) contain such other information relating to public corruption as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.

(b) IDENTIFICATION.—After conducting each assessment under subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall identify, of the countries described in subsection (a)(1)—

(1) which countries are meeting minimum standards to combat public corruption;

(2) which countries are not meeting such minimum standards but are making significant efforts to do so; and

(3) which countries are not meeting such minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so.

(c) REPORT.—Except as provided in subsection (d), not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter through fiscal year 2027, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report, and make such report publicly available, that—

(1) identifies the countries described in subsection (a)(1) and paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (b);

(2) describes the methodology and data utilized in the assessments under subsection (a); and

(3) identifies the reasons for the identifications referred to in paragraph (1).

(d) BRIEFING IN LIEU OF REPORT.—The Secretary of State may waive the requirement to submit and make publicly available a written report under subsection (c) if the Secretary—

(1) determines that publication of such report would—

(A) undermine existing United States anti-corruption efforts in one or more countries; or

(B) threaten the national interests of the United States; and

(2) provides to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing that—

(A) identifies the countries described in subsection (a)(1) and paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (b);

(B) describes the methodology and data utilized in the assessment under subsection (a); and

(C) identifies the reasons for the identifications referred to in subparagraph (A).

SEC. 7703. TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

For each country identified under paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 1702(b), the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, shall—

(1) ensure that a corruption risk assessment and mitigation strategy is included in the integrated country strategy for such country; and

(2) utilize appropriate mechanisms to combat corruption in such countries, including by ensuring—

(A) the inclusion of anti-corruption clauses in contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements entered into by the Department of State or the United States Agency for International Development for or in such countries, which allow for the termination of such contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements, as the case may be, without penalty if credible indicators of public corruption are discovered;

(B) the inclusion of appropriate clawback or flowdown clauses within the procurement instruments of the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development that provide for the recovery of funds misappropriated through corruption;

(C) the appropriate disclosure to the United States Government, in confidential form, if necessary, of the beneficial ownership of contractors, subcontractors, grantees, cooperative agreement participants, and other organizations implementing programs on behalf of the Department of State or the United States Agency for International Development; and

(D) the establishment of mechanisms for investigating allegations of misappropriated resources and equipment.

SEC. 7704. DESIGNATION OF EMBASSY ANTI-CORRUPTION POINTS OF CONTACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall annually designate an anti-corruption point of contact at the United States diplomatic post to each country identified under paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 1702(b), or which the Secretary otherwise determines is in need of such a point of contact. The point of contact shall be the chief of mission or the chief of mission's designee.

(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Each anti-corruption point of contact designated under subsection (a) shall be responsible for coordinating and overseeing the implementation of a whole-of-government approach among the relevant Federal departments and agencies operating programs that—

(1) promote good governance in foreign countries; and

(2) enhance the ability of such countries to—

(A) combat public corruption; and

(B) develop and implement corruption risk assessment tools and mitigation strategies.

(c) TRAINING.—The Secretary of State shall implement appropriate training for anti-corruption points of contact designated under subsection (a).

Subtitle H—Other Matters

SEC. 7801. CASE-ZABLOCKI ACT REFORM.

Section 112b of title 1, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''sixty'' and inserting ''30''; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking ''Committee on International Relations'' and inserting ''Committee on Foreign Affairs''; and

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

''(b) Each department or agency of the United States Government that enters into any international agreement described in subsection (a) on behalf of the United States, shall designate a Chief International Agreements Officer, who—

''(1) shall be a current employee of such department or agency;

''(2) shall serve concurrently as Chief International Agreements Officer; and

''(3) subject to the authority of the head of such department or agency, shall have department or agency-wide responsibility for efficient and appropriate compliance with subsection (a) to transmit the text of any international agreement to the Department of State expeditiously after such agreement has been signed.''.

SEC. 7802. LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN DEFAULT.

Section 620(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2370(q)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''No assistance'' and inserting the following ''(1) No assistance'';

(2) by inserting ''the government of'' before ''any country'';

(3) by inserting ''the government of'' before ''such country'' each place it appears;

(4) by striking ''determines'' and all that follows and inserting ''determines, after consultation with the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, that assistance for such country is in the national interest of the United States.''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) No assistance shall be furnished under this Act, the Peace Corps Act, the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003, the African Development Foundation Act, the BUILD Act of 2018, section 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act, or section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act to the government of any country which is in default during a period in excess of 1 calendar year in payment to the United States of principal or interest or any loan made to the government of such country by the United States unless the President determines, following consultation with the congressional committees specified in paragraph (1), that assistance for such country is in the national interest of the United States.''.

SEC. 7803. SEAN AND DAVID GOLDMAN CHILD ABDUCTION PREVENTION AND RETURN ACT OF 2014 AMENDMENT.

Subsection (b) of section 101 of the Sean and David Goldman International Child Abduction Prevention and Return Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 9111; Public Law 113–150) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by inserting '', respectively,'' after ''access cases''; and

(ii) by inserting ''and the number of children involved'' before the semicolon at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (D), by inserting ''respectively, the number of children involved,'' after ''access cases,'';

(2) in paragraph (7), by inserting '', and number of children involved in such cases'' before the semicolon at the end;

(3) in paragraph (8), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon at the end;

(4) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(10) the total number of pending cases the Department of State has assigned to case officers and number of children involved for each country and as a total for all countries.''.

SEC. 7804. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITIES OF COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE ABROAD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 3123 of title 54, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) In section 312302, by inserting '', and unimpeded access to those sites,'' after ''and historic buildings''.

(2) In section 312304(a)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ''and historic buildings'' and inserting ''and historic buildings, and unimpeded access to those sites''; and

(ii) by striking ''and protected'' and inserting '', protected, and made accessible''; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking ''and protecting'' and inserting '', protecting, and making accessible''.

(3) In section 312305, by inserting ''and to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate'' after ''President''.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad shall submit to the President and to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report that contains an evaluation of the extent to which the Commission is prepared to continue its activities and accomplishments with respect to the foreign heritage of United States citizens from eastern and central Europe, were the Commission's duties and powers extended to include other regions, including the Middle East and North Africa, and any additional resources or personnel the Commission would require.

SEC. 7805. CHIEF OF MISSION CONCURRENCE.

In the course of providing concurrence to the exercise of the authority pursuant to section 127e of title 10, United State Code, or section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018—

(1) each relevant chief of mission shall inform and consult in a timely manner with relevant individuals at relevant missions or bureaus of the Department of State; and

(2) the Secretary of State shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that such relevant individuals have the security clearances necessary and access to relevant compartmented and special programs to so consult in a timely manner with respect to such concurrence.

SEC. 7806. REPORT ON EFFORTS OF THE CORONAVIRUS REPATRIATION TASK FORCE.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate a report evaluating the efforts

of the Coronavirus Repatriation Task Force of the Department of State to repatriate United States citizens and legal permanent residents in response to the 2020 coronavirus outbreak. The report shall identify—

(1) the most significant impediments to repatriating such persons;

(2) the lessons learned from such repatriations; and

(3) any changes planned to future repatriation efforts of the Department of State to incorporate such lessons learned.

AMENDMENT NO. 287 OFFERED BY MR. MEEKS OF NEW YORK

Add at the end of subsection (c) of title XII of division A the following:

SEC. 12___. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION REGARDING CRYPTOCURRENCY PAYMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (e) of section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(7) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary of State shall notify the appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days before payment in cryptocurrency of a reward under this section.''.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the use of cryptocurrency as a part of the Department of State Rewards Program pursuant to section 36 of the of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708). Such report shall—

(1) explain why the Department of State made the determination to pay out rewards in cryptocurrency;

(2) lists each cryptocurrency payment already paid by the Department;

(3) provides evidence as to why cryptocurrency payments would be more likely to induce whistleblowers to come forward with information than rewards paid out in United States dollars or other prizes;

(4) analyzes how the Department's use of cryptocurrency could undermine the dollar's status as the global reserve currency; and

(5) examines if the Department's use of cryptocurrency could provide bad actors with additional hard-to-trace funds that could be used for criminal or illicit purposes.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 288 OFFERED BY MR. MEEKS OF NEW YORK

At the appropriate place in title LX of division E, insert the following:

SEC. ___. PROHIBITION ON CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUPPORT THE G5 SAHEL JOINT FORCE.

No Federal funds may be authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for assessed contributions to the United Nations that support the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel, also known as the G5 Sahel Joint Force, as comprised on the date of the enactment of this Act or any future iterations thereof, to protect the integrity of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter (Action with Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression).

AMENDMENT NO. 289 OFFERED BY MS. MENG OF NEW YORK

Add at the end the following:

DIVISION F—GLOBAL PANDEMIC PREVENTION AND BIOSECURITY

SEC. 7001. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Global Pandemic Prevention and Biosecurity Act''.

SEC. 7002. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the United States Government to—

(1) support improved community health, forest management, sustainable agriculture, and safety of livestock production in developing countries;

(2) support the availability of scalable and sustainable alternative animal and plant-sourced protein for local communities, where appropriate, in order to minimize human reliance on the trade in live wildlife and raw or unprocessed wildlife parts and derivatives;

(3) support foreign governments to—

(A) transition from the sale of such wildlife for human consumption in markets and restaurants to alternate protein and nutritional sources;

(B) prevent commercial trade in live wildlife and raw or unprocessed wildlife parts and derivatives that risks contributing to zoonotic spillover events between animals and humans, not to include commercial trade in—

(i) fish;

(ii) invertebrates;

(iii) amphibians;

(iv) reptiles; or

(v) the meat of game species—

(I) traded in markets in countries with effective implementation and enforcement of scientifically based, nationally implemented policies and legislation for processing, transport, trade, marketing; and

(II) sold after being slaughtered and processed under sanitary conditions; and

(C) establish and effectively manage protected and conserved areas, including in tropical landscapes, and including indigenous and community-conserved areas;

(4) encourage development projects that do not contribute to the destruction, fragmentation or degradation of forests or loss of biodiversity; and

(5) respect the rights and needs of indigenous people and local communities dependent on such wildlife for nutritional needs and food security.

SEC. 7003. DEFINITIONS.

In this division:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations in the Senate.

(3) COMMERCIAL WILDLIFE TRADE.—The term ''commercial wildlife trade'' means trade in wildlife for the purpose of obtaining economic benefit, whether in cash or otherwise, that is directed toward sale, resale, exchange, or any other form of economic use or benefit.

(4) HUMAN CONSUMPTION.—The term ''human consumption'' means specific use for human food or medicine.

(5) LIVE WILDLIFE MARKET.—The term ''live wildlife market'' means a commercial market that sells, processes, or slaughters live or fresh wildlife for human consumption in markets or restaurants, irrespective of whether such wildlife originated in the wild or in a captive situation.

(6) ONE HEALTH.—The term ''One Health'' means a collaborative, multisectoral, and trans-disciplinary approach achieving optimal health outcomes that recognizes the interconnection between—

(A) people, wildlife, and plants; and

(B) the environment shared by such people, wildlife, and plants.

(7) OUTBREAK.—The term ''outbreak'' means the occurrence of disease cases in excess of normal expectancy.

(8) PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY.—The term ''public health emergency'' means the public health emergency declared by the Secretary of Health and Human Services pursuant to section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) on January 31, 2020, with respect to COVID–19.

(9) SPILLOVER EVENT.—The term ''spillover event'' means the transmission of a pathogen from one species to another.

(10) TASK FORCE.—The term ''Task Force'' means the Global Zoonotic Disease Task Force established under section 7006(a).

(11) USAID.—The term ''USAID'' means the United States Agency for International Development.

(12) ZOONOTIC DISEASE.—The term ''zoonotic disease'' means any disease that is naturally transmissible between animals and humans.

SEC. 7004. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The majority of recent emerging infectious diseases have originated in wildlife.

(2) There is a rise in the frequency of zoonotic spillover events and outbreaks of such diseases.

(3) This rise in such spillover events and outbreaks relates to the increased interaction between humans and wildlife.

(4) There is a progressive and increasing rise in interaction between human populations and wildlife related to deforestation, habitat degradation, and expansion of human activity into the habitat of such wildlife.

(5) The increase in such interactions due to these factors, particularly in forested regions of tropical countries where there is high mammalian diversity, is a serious risk factor for spillover events.

(6) A serious risk factor for spillover events also relates to the collection, production, commercial trade, and sale for human consumption of wildlife that may transmit to zoonotic pathogens to humans that may then replicate and be transmitted within the human population.

(7) Such a risk factor is increased if it involves wildlife that—

(A) does not ordinarily interact with humans; or

(B) lives under a stressful condition, as such condition exacerbates the shedding of zoonotic pathogens.

(8) Markets for such wildlife to be sold for human consumption are found in many countries.

(9) In some communities, such wildlife may be the only accessible source of high quality nutrition.

(10) The public health emergency has resulted in—

(A) trillions of dollars in economic damage to the United States; and

(B) the deaths of hundreds of thousands of American citizens.

SEC. 7005. UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD ASSISTING COUNTRIES IN PREVENTING ZOONOTIC SPILLOVER EVENTS.

The Secretary of State and Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in consultation with the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the leadership of other relevant agencies, shall coordinate, engage, and work with governments, multilateral entities,

intergovernmental organizations, international partners, and non-governmental organizations to—

(1) prevent commercial trade in live wildlife and raw or unprocessed wildlife parts and derivatives for human consumption that risks contributing to zoonotic spillover, placing a priority focus on tropical countries or countries with significant markets for live wildlife for human consumption, which includes such wildlife trade activities as—

(A) high volume commercial trade and associated markets;

(B) trade in and across well connected urban centers;

(C) trade for luxury consumption or where there is no dietary necessity by—

(i) working through existing treaties, conventions, and agreements to develop a new protocol, or to amend existing protocols or agreements; and

(ii) expanding combating wildlife trafficking programs to support enforcement of the closure of such markets and new illegal markets in response to closures, and the prevention of such trade, including—

(I) providing assistance to improve law enforcement;

(II) detecting and deterring the illegal import, transit, sale and export of wildlife;

(III) strengthening such programs to assist countries through legal reform;

(IV) improving information sharing and enhancing capabilities of participating foreign governments;

(V) supporting efforts to change behavior and reduce demand for such wildlife products; and

(VI) leveraging United States private sector technologies and expertise to scale and enhance enforcement responses to detect and prevent such trade;

(D) leveraging strong United States bilateral relationships to support new and existing inter-ministerial collaborations or task forces that can serve as regional One Health models; or

(E) building local agricultural capacity by leveraging expertise from the Department of Agriculture, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, and institutions of higher education with agricultural expertise;

(2) prevent the degradation and fragmentation of forests and other intact ecosystems, particularly in tropical countries, to minimize interactions between wildlife and human and livestock populations that could contribute to spillover events and zoonotic disease transmission, including by providing assistance or supporting policies to—

(A) conserve, protect, and restore the integrity of such ecosystems;

(B) support the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and their abilities to continue their effective stewardships of their traditional lands and territories;

(C) support the establishment and effective management of protected areas, prioritizing highly intact areas; and

(D) prevent activities that result in the destruction, degradation, fragmentation, or conversion of intact forests and other intact ecosystems and biodiversity strongholds, including by governments, private sector entities, and multilateral development financial institutions;

(3) offer alternative livelihood and worker training programs and enterprise development to wildlife traders, wildlife breeders, and local communities whose members are engaged in the commercial wildlife trade for human consumption;

(4) work with indigenous peoples and local communities to—

(A) ensure that their rights are respected and their authority to exercise such rights is protected;

(B) provide education and awareness on animal handling, sanitation, and disease transmission, as well as sustainable wildlife management and support to develop village-level alternative sources of protein and nutrition;

(C) reduce the risk of zoonotic spillover while ensuring food security and access to healthy diets; and

(D) improve farming practices to reduce the risk of zoonotic spillover to livestock;

(5) strengthen global capacity for detection of zoonotic diseases with pandemic potential; and

(6) support the development of One Health systems at the community level.

SEC. 7006. GLOBAL ZOONOTIC DISEASE TASK FORCE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a task force to be known as the ''Global Zoonotic Disease Task Force''.

(b) DUTIES OF TASK FORCE.—The duties of the Task Force shall be to—

(1) ensure an integrated approach across the Federal Government and globally to the prevention of, early detection of, preparedness for, and response to zoonotic spillover and the outbreak and transmission of zoonotic diseases that may pose a threat to global health security;

(2) not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, develop and publish, on a publicly accessible website, a plan for global biosecurity and zoonotic disease prevention and response that leverages expertise in public health, wildlife health, livestock veterinary health, sustainable forest management, community-based conservation, rural food security, and indigenous rights to coordinate zoonotic disease surveillance internationally, including support for One Health institutions around the world that can prevent and provide early detection of zoonotic outbreaks; and

(3) expanding the scope of the implementation of the White House's Global Health Security Strategy to more robustly support the prevention of zoonotic spillover and respond to zoonotic disease investigations and outbreaks by establishing a 10-year strategy with specific Federal Government international goals, priorities, and timelines for action, including to—

(A) recommend policy actions and mechanisms in developing countries to reduce the risk of zoonotic spillover and zoonotic disease emergence and transmission, including in support of the activities described in section 7005;

(B) identify new mandates, authorities, and incentives needed to strengthen the global zoonotic disease plan under paragraph (2); and

(C) prioritize engagement in programs that target tropical countries and regions experiencing high rates of deforestation, forest degradation, and land conversion, and countries with significant markets for live wildlife for human consumption.

(c) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The members of the Task Force established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be composed of representatives from each of the following agencies:

(A) One permanent Chairperson at the level of Deputy Assistant Secretary or above from the following agencies, to rotate every two years in an order to be determined by the Administrator:

(i) The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the Department of Agriculture.

(ii) The Department of Health and Human Services or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(iii) The Department of the Interior or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(iv) The Department of State or USAID.

(v) The National Security Council.

(B) At least 13 additional members, with at least one from each of the following agencies:

(i) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(ii) The Department of Agriculture.

(iii) The Department of Defense.

(iv) The Department of State.

(v) The Environmental Protection Agency.

(vi) The National Science Foundation.

(vii) The National Institutes of Health.

(viii) The National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(ix) The Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(x) The United States Agency for International Development.

(xi) The United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(xii) U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

(xiii) U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

(2) TIMING OF APPOINTMENTS.—Appointments to the Task Force shall be made not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) TERMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each member of the Task Force shall be appointed for a term of two years.

(B) VACANCIES.—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term. A member may serve after the expiration of that term until a successor has been appointed.

(d) MEETING.—

(1) INITIAL MEETING.—The Task Force shall hold its initial meeting not later than 45 days after the final appointment of all members under subsection (b)(2).

(2) MEETINGS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Task Force shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

(B) QUORUM.—Eight members of the Task Force shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(e) COMPENSATION.—

(1) PROHIBITION OF COMPENSATION.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), members of the Task Force may not receive additional pay, allowances, benefits by reason of their service on the Task Force.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

(f) REPORTS.—

(1) REPORT TO TASK FORCE.—Not later than 6 months after the enactment of this act and annually thereafter, the Federal agencies listed in subsection (b), shall submit a report to the Task Force containing a detailed statement with respect to the results of any programming within their agencies that addresses the goals of zoonotic spillover and disease prevention.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the Task Force shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and the National Security Advisor a report containing a detailed statement of the recommendations of the Council pursuant to subsection (b).

(g) FACA.—Section 14(a)(2)(B) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act shall not apply to the Task Force. The Task Force is authorized for seven years beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, and up to an additional two years at the discretion of the Task Force Chairperson.

SEC. 7007. PREVENTING OUTBREAKS OF ZOONOTIC DISEASES.

(a) INTEGRATED ZOONOTIC DISEASES PROGRAM.—There is authorized an integrated zoonotic diseases program within the United States Agency for International Development's global health security programs, led by the Administrator, in consultation with the Director for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other relevant Federal agencies, to prevent spillover events, epidemics, and pandemics through the following activities:

(1) Partnering with a consortium that possesses the following technical capabilities:

(A) Institution with expertise in global wildlife health and zoonotic pathogen, animal care and management, combating wildlife trafficking, including community-based conservation, wildlife trade and trafficking, wildlife habitat protection, protected area management, and preventing deforestation and forest degradation.

(B) Institutions of higher education with veterinary and public health expertise.

(C) Institutions with public health expertise.

(2) Implementing programs that aim to prevent zoonotic spillover and expand on the results of the USAID Emerging Pandemic Threat Outcomes program, including PREDICT and PREDICT–2, to prioritize the following activities:

(A) Utilizing coordinated information and data sharing platforms, including information related to biosecurity threats, in ongoing and future research.

(B) Conducting One Health zoonotic research at human-wildlife interfaces.

(C) Conducting One Health research into known and novel zoonotic pathogen detection.

(D) Conducting surveillance, including biosecurity surveillance, of priority and unknown zoonotic diseases and the transmission of such diseases.

(E) Preventing spillover events of zoonotic diseases.

(F) Investing in frontline diagnostic capability at points of contact.

(G) Understanding global and national-level legal and illegal wildlife trade routes and value chains, and their impacts on biodiversity loss on human-wildlife interfaces.

(H) Understanding the impacts of land-use change and conversion and biodiversity loss on human-wildlife interfaces and zoonotic spillover risk.

(I) Supporting development of One Health capacity and systems at the community level including integrating activities to improve community health, promote sustainable management and conservation of forests, and ensure safety in livestock production and handling.

(J) Utilizing existing One Health trained workforce in developing countries to identify high risk or reoccurring spillover event locations and concentrate capacity and functionality at such locations.

(K) Continuing to train a One Health workforce in developing countries to prevent and respond to disease outbreaks in animals and humans, including training protected area managers in disease collection technology linked to existing data sharing platforms.

(b) TERMINATION.—The integrated zoonotic diseases program authorized under this section shall terminate on the date that is ten years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 7008. USAID MULTISECTORAL STRATEGY FOR FOOD SECURITY, GLOBAL HEALTH, BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION, AND REDUCING DEMAND FOR WILDLIFE FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall develop, and publish on a publicly accessible website, a multisectoral strategy for food security, global health, and biodiversity protection and shall include information about zoonotic disease surveillance in the reports required by section 406(b) of the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020.

(b) MULTISECTORAL STRATEGY.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), through sectoral and regional bureaus, shall develop a multisectoral strategy to integrate and mitigate risks of zoonotic disease emergence and spread, food insecurity, biodiversity conservation, and wildlife and habitat destruction. The strategy shall include participation of the following:

(1) The Bureau for Africa.

(2) The Bureau for Asia.

(3) The Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment.

(4) The Bureau for Global Health.

(5) The Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean.

(6) The Bureau for Resiliency, and Food Security.

(7) The Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Bureau.

(c) CONTENTS.—The USAID multisectoral strategy developed pursuant to subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a statement of the United States intention to facilitate international cooperation to prevent commercial trade in live wildlife and raw or unprocessed wildlife parts and derivatives for human consumption, that risk contributing to zoonotic spillover and to prevent the degradation and fragmentation of forests and other intact ecosystems in tropical countries while ensuring full consideration to the needs and rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities that depend on wildlife for their food security;

(2) programs supporting integrated One Health activities to improve community health, promote the sustainable management, conservation, and restoration of forests, and ensure safety in livestock production and handling;

(3) programs and objectives to change wildlife consumers' behavior, attitudes and consumption of wildlife that risks contributing to zoonotic spillover;

(4) programs to increase supplies of sustainably and locally produced alternative animal and plant-based sources of protein and nutrition;

(5) programs to protect, maintain and restore ecosystem integrity;

(6) programs to ensure that countries are sufficiently prepared to detect, report, and respond to zoonotic disease spillover events;

(7) programs to prevent, prepare for, detect, report, and respond to zoonotic disease spillover events; and

(8) the identification of Landscape Leaders residing in-country who will coordinate strategic implementation, the overseeing of Conservation Corps volunteers, and coordination with donors and award recipients throughout the term of the project.

SEC. 7009. IMPLEMENTATION OF MULTISECTORAL STRATEGY.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION.—The USAID multisectoral strategy under section 7008 shall be implemented—

(1) through USAID bilateral programs through missions and embassies and will account for half of the portfolio; and

(2) through demonstration projects that meet the requirements of subsection (b) and account for half of the portfolio.

(b) DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.—

(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of demonstration projects under subsection (a) shall be to—

(A) pilot the implementation of the USAID multisectoral strategy by leveraging the international commitments of the donor community;

(B) prevent pandemics and reduce demand for fresh and live wildlife source foods as a way to stop spillover;

(C) establish and increase availability of and access to sustainably and locally produced animal and plant-based sources of protein and nutrition to provide an alternative to the growing wild meat demand in urban, suburban, and exurban communities; and

(D) realize the greatest impact in low capacity forested countries with susceptibility to zoonotic spillover and spread that can lead to a pandemic.

(2) DEMONSTRATION PROJECT COUNTRY PLANS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—USAID shall lead a collaborative effort in coordination with the Department of State, embassies of the United States, and the International Development Finance Corporation to consult with in-country stakeholder and participants in key forested countries to develop a plan that reflects the local needs and identifies measures of nutrition, yield gap analysis, global health safeguards, forest and biodiversity protection, bushmeat demand reduction and consumer behavior change, and market development progress, within 90 days of completion of the multisectoral strategy.

(B) ELIGIBLE PROJECTS.—Eligible demonstration projects shall include small holder backyard production of animal source foods including poultry, fish, guinea pigs, and insects.

(C) STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTICIPANTS.—Stakeholder and participants in the development of the multisectoral country plans shall include but are not limited to—

(i) recipient countries;

(ii) donors governments;

(iii) multilaterals institutions;

(iv) conservation organizations;

(v) One Health institutions;

(vi) agricultural extension services;

(vii) domestic and international institutions of higher education;

(viii) food security experts;

(ix) United States grain and animal protein production experts;

(x) social marketing and behavioral change experts; and

(xi) financial institutions and micro-enterprise experts.

(3) CHANGE IN LIVELIHOODS.—Multisectoral country plans shall include programs to retrain individuals no longer engaged in supplying wildlife markets in fundamental components of commercial animal source food production, including agriculture extension, veterinary care, sales and marketing, supply chains, transportation, livestock feed production, micro-enterprise, and market analysis.

(4) LOCATION OF DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.—Collaboration between United States Government assistance and other donor investments shall occur in five demonstration projects, which shall be in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

(5) TIMING.—Five demonstration projects shall be selected and each shall be tested over four years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) REPORTING.—

(1) AGENCY REPORT.—The Administrator shall annually submit to the global zoonotic disease task force established pursuant to section 7006, the President, and the appropriate congressional committees a report regarding the progress achieved and challenges concerning the development of a multisectoral strategy for food security, global health, biodiversity, and reducing demand for wildlife for human consumption required under this section. Data included in each

such report shall be disaggregated by country, and shall include recommendations to resolve, mitigate, or otherwise address such challenges. Each such report shall, to the extent possible, be made publicly available.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Administrator shall submit a strategy within one year of the enactment of this Act outlining the implementation of the country plans and identifying demonstration sites and criteria for pilot programs. Four years after the enactment, the Administrator shall submit a reassessment of the strategy to Congress, as well as a recommendation as to whether and how to expand these programs globally.

SEC. 7010. ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSERVATION CORPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish a Conservation Corps to provide Americans eligible for service abroad, under conditions of hardship if necessary, to deliver technical and strategic assistance to in-country leaders of demonstration projects, stakeholders, and donors implementing and financing the multisectoral strategy under section 7008 to reduce demand for wildlife for human consumption through food security, global health, and biodiversity and related demonstration projects.

(b) PERSONS ELIGIBLE TO SERVE AS VOLUNTEERS.—The Administrator may enroll in the Conservation Corps for service abroad qualified citizens and nationals for short terms of service at the discretion of the Administrator.

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Conservation Corps volunteers shall be responsible for—

(1) providing training to agricultural producers to encourage participants to share and pass on to other agricultural producers in the home communities of the participants the information and skills obtained from the training under this section;

(2) identifying areas for the extension of additional technical resources through farmer-to-farmer exchanges; and

(3) conducting assessments of individual projects and bilateral strategies and recommend knowledge management strategies toward building programs to scale and strengthening projects.

AMENDMENT NO. 290 OFFERED BY MS. MENG OF NEW YORK

At the end of title LX of division E, insert the following:

SEC. 6___. MENSTRUAL PRODUCTS IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Each appropriate authority shall ensure that menstrual products are stocked in, and available free of charge in, each covered restroom in each covered public building under the jurisdiction of such authority.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE AUTHORITY.—The term ''appropriate authority'' means the head of a Federal agency, the Architect of the Capitol, or other official authority responsible for the operation of a covered public building.

(2) COVERED PUBLIC BUILDING.—The term ''covered public building'' means a public building, as defined in section 3301 of title 40, United States Code, that is open to the public and contains a public restroom, and includes a building listed in section 6301 or 5101 of such title.

(3) COVERED RESTROOM.—The term ''covered restroom'' means a restroom in a covered public building, except for a restroom designated solely for use by men.

(4) MENSTRUAL PRODUCTS.—The term ''menstrual products'' means sanitary napkins and tampons that conform to applicable industry standards.

AMENDMENT NO. 291 OFFERED BY MS. MENG OF NEW YORK

Add at the end of subtitle C of title VII the following new section:

SEC. 7___. MANDATORY TRAINING ON TREATMENT OF EATING DISORDERS.

The Secretary of Defense shall furnish to each medical professional who provides direct care services under the military health system a mandatory training, consistent with generally accepted standards of care, on how to screen, intervene, and refer patients to treatment, for the severe mental illness of eating disorders.

AMENDMENT NO. 292 OFFERED BY MS. MENG OF NEW YORK

Add at the end of title LX the following new section:

SEC. 60___. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AWARENESS CAMPAIGN ON FERTILITY SERVICES.

(a) AWARENESS CAMPAIGN.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall conduct an awareness campaign regarding the types of fertility treatments, procedures, and services covered under the medical benefits package of the Department of Veterans Affairs that are available to veterans experiencing issues with fertility.

(b) MODES OF OUTREACH.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that a variety of modes of outreach are incorporated into the awareness campaign under such subsection, taking into consideration the age range of the veteran population.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes a summary of the actions that have been taken to implement the awareness campaign under subsection (a) and how the Secretary plans to better engage women veterans, to ensure awareness of such veterans regarding covered fertility services available.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate; and

(2) the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 293 OFFERED BY MRS. MILLER OF WEST VIRGINIA

At the appropriate place in subtitle B of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12___. BRIEFING ON STATUS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN AFGHANISTAN.

The Secretary of Defense shall provide to members of Congress a briefing on the status of women and girls in Afghanistan as a result of the Taliban rule and after the withdrawal of United States Armed Forces from the country, in comparison to the preceding decade.

AMENDMENT NO. 294 OFFERED BY MRS. MILLER OF WEST VIRGINIA

Page 1390, insert after line 19 the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 6013. MEMORIAL FOR THOSE WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE ATTACK ON HAMID KARZAI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT ON AUGUST 26, 2021.

The Secretary of Defense may establish a commemorative work on Federal land owned by the Department of Defense in the District of Columbia and its environs to commemorate the 13 members of the Armed Forces who died in the bombing attack on Hamid Karzai International Airport on August 26, 2021.

AMENDMENT NO. 295 OFFERED BY MRS. MILLER OF WEST VIRGINIA

At the end of subtitle B of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12__. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR MILITARY COOPERATION OR INTELLIGENCE SHARING WITH THE TALIBAN.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for military cooperation or intelligence sharing with the Taliban.

AMENDMENT NO. 296 OFFERED BY MRS. MILLER OF WEST VIRGINIA

Page 811, line 12, strike ''and classified material'' and insert ''classified material, and money in cash''.

AMENDMENT NO. 297 OFFERED BY MRS. MILLER OF WEST VIRGINIA

Page 532, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 642. ALEXANDER LOFGREN VETERANS IN PARKS PROGRAM.

Section 805 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (Public Law 108–447; 118 Stat. 3385; 16 U.S.C. 6804) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(4), by striking ''age and disability discounted'' and inserting ''age discount and lifetime''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the heading, by striking ''DISCOUNTED'' and inserting ''FREE AND DISCOUNTED'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the heading, by striking ''DISABILITY DISCOUNT'' and inserting ''LIFETIME PASSES''; and

(ii) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) Any veteran who provides adequate proof of military service as determined by the Secretary.

''(C) Any member of a Gold Star Family who meets the eligibility requirements of section 3.2 of Department of Defense Instruction 1348.36 (or a successor instruction).''; and

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the heading, by striking ''GOLD STAR FAMILIES PARKS PASS'' and inserting ''ANNUAL PASSES''; and

(ii) by striking ''members of'' and all that follows through the end of the sentence and inserting ''members of the Armed Forces and their dependents who provide adequate proof of eligibility for such pass as determined by the Secretary.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 298 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE OF WISCONSIN

Page 1390, insert after line 19 the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 6013. COREY ADAMS GREEN ALERT SYSTEMS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MISSING VETERAN.—The term ''missing veteran'' means an individual who—

(A) is reported to, or identified by, a law enforcement agency as a missing person;

(B) is a veteran; and

(C) meets the requirements to be designated as a missing veteran, as determined by the State in which the individual is reported or identified as a missing person.

(2) STATE.—The term ''State'' means each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(3) GREEN ALERT.—The term ''Green Alert'' means an alert issued through the Green Alert communications network, related to a missing veteran.

(4) VETERAN.—The term ''veteran'' means an individual who is currently serving or a former member who served in the United States Armed Forces, including National Guard, or a Reserve or auxiliary unit from any branch of the Armed Forces.

(b) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall provide financial and technical assistance to a State that has established or has under consideration legislation to establish a Green Alert or other system specifically dedicated to locating missing veterans or active duty members of the Armed Forces (or both), to help ensure the effective use of those systems to successfully find and recover current or former members of the Armed Forces.

(c) CONTENT OF ASSISTANCE.—Such assistance shall include—

(1) helping the State develop, revise, or update criteria for issuing such alerts, including on when to issue such alerts, training to provide to law enforcement on interacting with veterans or service members, and provide recommendations on how best to protect the privacy, dignity, and independence of veterans or service members who are the subject of such alerts;

(2) providing assistance to the State on protecting the privacy of veterans and service memebers, including sensitive medical information, as such alerts are issued;

(3) designating officials to serve or participate on any advisory committees established by the State or local governments to provide oversight of Green Alert systems dedicated to finding missing veterans;

(4) for those veterans recovered by such systems, helping ensure such veterans are connected to any services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs or the Department of Defense to which they are entitled as a result of their service, including housing and healthcare;

(5) providing public education on these systems to military or veteran communities in such States, including on facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs or the Department of Defense located in such States;

(6) supporting efforts to train State and local law enforcement who issue such alerts and search for such individuals on the unique needs of veterans and service members; and

(7) ensuring officials of the Department of Veterans Affairs or the Department of Defense in such States are aware of Green Alerts, understand how they work, and integrate them with any plan for locating missing veterans at a base or facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs or the Department of Defense.

(d) USE OF EXISTING MECHANISMS.—To the maximum extent possible, the Secretaries shall use, existing mechanisms, including advisory committees and programs, to meet the requirements of this section.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $2,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 to carry out this section.

(f) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for Office of Secretary of Defense, Line 540, is hereby reduced by $2,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 299 OFFERED BY MR. MOULTON OF MASSACHUSETTS

Add at the end of subtitle D of title XV of division A the following:

SEC. 15___. OPERATIONAL TECHNOLOGY AND MISSION-RELEVANT TERRAIN IN CYBERSPACE.

(a) MISSION-RELEVANT TERRAIN.—Not later than January 1, 2025, the Department of Defense shall have completed mapping of mission-relevant terrain in cyberspace for Defense Critical Assets and Task Critical Assets at sufficient granularity to enable mission thread analysis and situational awareness, including required—

(1) decomposition of missions reliant on such Assets;

(2) identification of access vectors;

(3) internal and external dependencies;

(4) topology of networks and network segments;

(5) cybersecurity defenses across information and operational technology on such Assets; and

(6) identification of associated or reliant weapon systems.

(b) COMBATANT COMMAND RESPONSIBILITIES.—Not later than January 1, 2024, the Commanders of United States European Command, United States Indo-Pacific Command, United States Northern Command, United States Strategic Command, United States Space Command, United States Transportation Command, and other relevant Commands, in coordination with the Commander of United States Cyber Command, in order to enable effective mission thread analysis, cyber situational awareness, and effective cyber defense of Defense Critical Assets and Task Critical Assets under their control or in their areas of responsibility, shall develop, institute, and make necessary modifications to—

(1) internal combatant command processes, responsibilities, and functions;

(2) coordination with service components under their operational control, United States Cyber Command, Joint Forces Headquarters-Department of Defense Information Network, and the service cyber components;

(3) combatant command headquarters' situational awareness posture to ensure an appropriate level of cyber situational awareness of the forces, facilities, installations, bases, critical infrastructure, and weapon systems under their control or in their areas of responsibility, in particular, Defense Critical Assets and Task Critical Assets; and

(4) documentation of their mission-relevant terrain in cyberspace.

(c) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than November 1, 2023, the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense shall establish or make necessary changes to policy, control systems standards, risk management framework and authority to operate policies, and cybersecurity reference architectures to provide baseline cybersecurity requirements for operational technology in facilities, installations, bases, critical infrastructure, and weapon systems across the Department of Defense Information Network.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES.—The Chief Information Officer shall leverage acquisition guidance, concerted assessment of the Department's operational technology enterprise, and coordination with the military department principal cyber advisors and chief information officers to drive necessary change and implementation of relevant policy across the Department's facilities, installations, bases, critical infrastructure, and weapon systems.

(3) ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Chief Information Officer shall ensure that policies, control systems standards, and cybersecurity reference architectures—

(A) are implementable by components of the Department;

(B) in their implementation, limit adversaries' ability to reach or manipulate control systems through cyberspace;

(C) appropriately balance non-connectivity and monitoring requirements;

(D) include data collection and flow requirements;

(E) interoperate with and are informed by the operational community's workflows for defense of information and operational technology in facilities, installations, bases, critical infrastructure, and weapon systems;

(F) integrate and interoperate with Department mission assurance construct; and

(G) are implemented with respect to Defense Critical Assets and Task Critical Assets.

(d) UNITED STATES CYBER COMMAND OPERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—Not later than January 1, 2025, the Commander of United States Cyber Command shall make necessary modifications to the mission, scope, and posture of Joint Forces Headquarters-Department of Defense Information Network to ensure that Joint Forces Headquarters—

(1) has appropriate visibility of operational technology in facilities, installations, bases, critical infrastructure, and weapon systems across the Department of Defense Information Network and, in particular, Defense Critical Assets and Task Critical Assets;

(2) can effectively command and control forces to defend such operational technology; and

(3) has established processes for—

(A) incident and compliance reporting;

(B) ensuring compliance with Department of Defense cybersecurity policy; and

(C) ensuring that cyber vulnerabilities, attack vectors, and security violations, in particular those specific to Defense Critical Assets and Task Critical Assets, are appropriately managed.

(e) UNITED STATES CYBER COMMAND FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—Not later than January 1, 2025, the Commander of United States Cyber Command shall—

(1) ensure in its role of Joint Forces Trainer for the Cyberspace Operations Forces that operational technology cyber defense is appropriately incorporated into training for the Cyberspace Operations Forces;

(2) delineate the specific force composition requirements within the Cyberspace Operations Forces for specialized cyber defense of operational technology, including the number, size, scale, and responsibilities of defined Cyber Operations Forces elements;

(3) develop and maintain, or support the development and maintenance of, a joint training curriculum for operational technology-focused Cyberspace Operations Forces;

(4) support the Chief Information Officer as the Department's senior official for the cybersecurity of operational technology under this section;

(5) develop and institutionalize, or support the development and institutionalization of, tradecraft for defense of operational technology across local defenders, cybersecurity service providers, cyber protection teams, and service-controlled forces; and

(6) develop and institutionalize integrated concepts of operation, operational workflows, and cybersecurity architectures for defense of information and operational technology in facilities, installations, bases, critical infrastructure, and weapon systems across the Department of Defense Information Network and, in particular, Defense Critical Assets and Task Critical Assets, including—

(A) deliberate and strategic sensoring of such Network and Assets;

(B) instituting policies governing connections across and between such Network and Assets;

(C) modelling of normal behavior across and between such Network and Assets;

(D) engineering data flows across and between such Network and Assets;

(E) developing local defenders, cybersecurity service providers, cyber protection teams, and service-controlled forces' operational workflows and tactics, techniques, and procedures optimized for the designs, data flows, and policies of such Network and Assets;

(F) instituting of model defensive cyber operations and Department of Defense Information Network operations tradecraft; and

(G) integrating of such operations to ensure interoperability across echelons; and

(7) advance the integration of the Department of Defense's mission assurance, cybersecurity compliance, cybersecurity operations, risk management framework, and authority to operate programs and policies.

(f) SERVICE RESPONSIBILITIES.—No later than January 1, 2025, the Secretaries of the military departments, through the service principal cyber advisors, chief information officers, the service cyber components, and relevant service commands, shall make necessary investments in operational technology in facilities, installations, bases, critical infrastructure, and weapon systems across the Department of Defense Information Network and the service-controlled forces responsible for defense of such operational technology to—

(1) ensure that relevant local network and cybersecurity forces are responsible for defending and appropriately postured to defend operational technology across facilities, installations, bases, critical infrastructure, and weapon systems, in particular Defense Critical Assets and Task Critical Assets;

(2) ensure that relevant local operational technology-focused system operators, network and cybersecurity forces, mission defense teams and other service-retained forces, and cyber protection teams are appropriately trained, including through common training and use of cyber ranges, as appropriate, to execute the specific requirements of cybersecurity operations in operational technology;

(3) ensure that all Defense Critical Assets and Task Critical Assets are monitored and defended by Cybersecurity Service Providers;

(4) ensure that operational technology is appropriately sensored and appropriate cybersecurity defenses, including technologies associated with the More Situational Awareness for Industrial Control Systems Joint Capability Technology Demonstration, are employed to enable defense of Defense Critical Assets and Task Critical Assets;

(5) implement Department of Defense Chief Information Officer policy germane to operational technology, in particular with respect to Defense Critical Assets and Task Critical Assets;

(6) plan for, designate, and train dedicate forces to be utilized in operational technology-centric roles across the military services and United States Cyber Command; and

(7) ensure that operational technology, as appropriate, is not easily accessible via the internet and that cybersecurity investments accord with mission risk to and relevant access vectors for Defense Critical Assets and Task Critical Assets.

(g) OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RESPONSIBILITIES.—No later than January 1, 2023, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) assess and finalize Office of the Secretary of Defense components' roles responsibilities for the cybersecurity of operational technology in facilities, installations, bases, critical infrastructure, and weapon systems across the Department of Defense Information Network;

(2) assess the need to establish centralized or dedicated funding for remediation of cybersecurity gaps in operational technology across the Department of Defense Information Network and to drive implementation of this section;

(3) make relevant modifications to the Department of Defense's mission assurance construct, Mission Assurance Coordination Board, and other relevant bodies to drive—

(A) prioritization of kinetic and non-kinetic threats to the Department's missions and minimization of mission risk in the Department's war plans;

(B) prioritization of relevant mitigations and investments to harden and assure the Department's missions and minimize mission risk in the Department's war plans; and

(C) completion of mission relevant terrain mapping of Defense Critical Assets and Task Critical Assets and population of associated assessment and mitigation data in authorized repositories;

(4) make relevant modifications to the Strategic Cybersecurity Program; and

(5) drive and provide oversight of the implementation of this section.

(h) BUDGET ROLLOUT BRIEFINGS.—

(1) Until January 1, 2024, at the annual staffer day briefings for the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, each of the Secretaries of the military departments, the Commander of United States Cyber Command, and the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer shall provide updates on activities undertaken and progress made against the specific requirements of this section.

(2) No less frequently than annually until January 1, 2024, beginning no later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, the Chief Information Officer, and the Joint Staff J6, representing the combatant commands, shall individually or together provide briefings to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on activities undertaken and progress made against the specific requirements of this section.

(i) IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In implementing this section, the Department of Defense shall prioritize the cybersecurity and cyber defense of Defense Critical Assets and Task Critical Assets and shape cyber investments, policy, operations, and deployments to ensure cybersecurity and cyber defense.

(2) APPLICATION.—This section shall apply to assets owned and operated by the Department of Defense, as well as applicable, non-Department of Defense assets essential to the projection, support, and sustainment of military forces and operations worldwide.

(j) DEFINITION.—In this section, ''operational technology'' refers to control systems, or controllers, communication architectures, and user interfaces that monitor or control infrastructure and equipment operating in various environments, such as weapons systems, utility or energy production and distribution, medical, logistics, nuclear, biological, chemical, and manufacturing facilities.

AMENDMENT NO. 300 OFFERED BY MR. MOULTON OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 853 after line 9, insert the following:

(E) DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION.—Members of the Commission appointed pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall be appointed in a manner to ensure that, collectively, the members of the Commission—

(i) have significant—

(I) professional and academic experience in the planning, programming, budgeting, and executions system;

(II) resource allocation and financial management expertise from the private sector; and

(III) appropriations oversight experience from the legislative branch of the Government; and

(ii) represent the broadest possible diversity based on gender, race, ethnicity, disability status, veteran status, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, and other demographic categories.

AMENDMENT NO. 301 OFFERED BY MRS. NAPOLITANO OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle A of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3___. INCREASE IN FUNDING FOR CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated for operation and maintenance, Defense-wide, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for Civil Military Programs is hereby increased by $35,281,000 (to be used in support of the National Guard Youth Challenge Program).

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for Office of Secretary of Defense, Line 540, is hereby reduced by $35,281,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 302 OFFERED BY MRS. NAPOLITANO OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle A of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 509. ENHANCEMENT OF NATIONAL GUARD YOUTH CHALLENGE PROGRAM.

(a) AUTHORITY.—During fiscal year 2022, the Secretary of Defense may provide assistance to a National Guard Youth Challenge Program of a State—

(1) in addition to assistance under subsection (d) of section 509 of title 32, United States Code;

(2) that is not subject to the matching requirement under such subsection; and

(3) for the following purposes:

(A) New program start-up costs.

(B) Special projects.

(C) Workforce development programs.

(D) Emergency costs.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) MATCHING.—The Secretary may not provide additional assistance under this section to a State that does not comply with the matching requirement under such subsection regarding assistance under such subsection.

(2) TOTAL ASSISTANCE.—Total assistance under this section to all States may not exceed 10 percent of the funds appropriated for the National Guard Youth Challenge Program for fiscal year 2022.

(c) REPORTING.—Any assistance provided under this section shall be included in the annual report under subsection (k) of such section.

AMENDMENT NO. 303 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

After section 623, insert the following and redesignate subsequent sections accordingly:

SEC. 624. TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES FOR FAMILY MEMBERS TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES OF MEMBERS.

Section 452(b) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(18) Presence of family members at the funeral and memorial services of members.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 305 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

At the end of subtitle B of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3___. GRANTS FOR MAINTAINING OR IMPROVING MILITARY INSTALLATION RESILIENCE.

Section 2391 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(5), by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(D)(i) The Secretary of Defense may also make grants, conclude cooperative agreements, and supplement other Federal funds,

in order to assist a State or local government in planning and implementing measures and projects that, as determined by the Secretary of Defense, will contribute to maintaining or improving military installation resilience. Amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for assistance under this subparagraph shall remain available until expended.

''(ii) In the case of funds provided under this subparagraph for projects involving the preservation, maintenance, or restoration of natural features for the purpose of maintaining or enhancing military installation resilience, such funds may be provided in a lump sum and include an amount intended to cover the future costs of the natural resource maintenance and improvement activities required for the preservation, maintenance, or restoration of such natural features, and may be placed by the recipient in an interest-bearing or other investment account, and any interest or income shall be applied for the same purposes as the principal.''; and

(2) in subsection (e)(1), by striking ''subsection (b)(1)(D)'' inserting ''paragraphs (1)(D) and (E) and (5)(D) of subsection (b) and subsection (d)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 306 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

At the end of subtitle B of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3___. INCLUSION OF INFORMATION REGARDING CLIMATE CHANGE IN REPORTS ON NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRIAL BASE.

Section 2504(3)(B) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating clauses (i) through (iii) as clauses (ii) through (iv), respectively; and

(2) by inserting before clause (ii), as so redesignated, the following new clause (i):

''(i) vulnerabilities related to the current and projected impacts of climate change and to cyberattacks or disruptions;''.

AMENDMENT NO. 307 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

At the end of subtitle B of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3___. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has provided valuable scientific assessments on climate change since its creation in 1988.

(2) The first part of the Sixth Assessment Report, Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis, was finalized on August 6, 2021.

(3) The report finds that the global average temperature is expected to reach or exceed 1.5 degrees celsius above pre-industrial levels within the coming decades without immediate and large-scale efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

(4) This increase in global temperature will affect all regions of the world, impacting weather patterns, sea levels, ocean temperatures, biodiversity, and more.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Department of Defense should take the most recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change into consideration when carrying out resiliency efforts and making energy and transportation decisions for military bases and installations; and

(2) the Department of Defense should consider adding the recommendations of the Sixth Assessment Report to the Unified Facilities Criteria where appropriate.

AMENDMENT NO. 308 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

At the end of subtitle E of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. AMENDMENT OF UNIFIED FACILITIES CRITERIA TO PROMOTE ENERGY EFFICIENT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) AMENDMENT REQUIRED.—Not later than September 1, 2022, the Secretary of Defense shall amend the Unified Facilities Criteria relating to military construction planning and design to ensure that building practices and standards of the Department of Defense incorporate the latest consensus-based codes and standards for energy efficiency and conservation, including the 2021 International Energy Conservation Code and the ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2019.

(b) CONDITIONAL AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Not more than 25 percent of the funds authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2022 for Department of Defense planning and design accounts relating to military construction projects may be obligated until the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a certification that the Secretary—

(1) has initiated the amendment process required by subsection (a); and

(2) intends to complete such process by September 1, 2022.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION OF UNIFIED FACILITIES CRITERIA AMENDMENTS.—

(1) COMPLIANCE DEADLINE.—Any Department of Defense Form 1391 submitted to Congress after September 1, 2022 shall comply with the Unified Facilities Criteria, as amended pursuant to this section.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—Not later than March 1, 2023, the Secretary of Defense shall certify to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate the completion and full incorporation of the amendments made pursuant to subsection (a) into military construction planning and design.

(d) ANNUAL REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct an annual review comparing the Unified Facilities Criteria and industry best practices for the purpose of ensuring that military construction building practices and standards of the Department of Defense relating to military installation energy efficiency and energy conservation remain up-to-date with the latest consensus-based energy codes and standards that provide energy savings. Not later than March 1 each year, the Secretary shall submit the results of the most recent review to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 309 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

At the end of title LX of division E, add the following:

SEC. 11___. HOUSING ALLOWANCE FOR FEDERAL WILDLAND FIREFIGHTERS.

The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall provide a housing allowance to any Federal wildland firefighter hired at a location more than 50 miles from their primary residence. Such allowance shall be in an amount determined appropriate by the Secretaries and adjusted based on the cost of housing in the area of deployment.

AMENDMENT NO. 310 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

At the end of title LX of division E, add the following:

SEC. 11___. MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM FOR FEDERAL WILDLAND FIREFIGHTERS.

(a) MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture shall establish and carry out a program for Federal wildland firefighters for mental health awareness and support. Such program shall include—

(1) a mental health awareness campaign;

(2) a mental health education and training program that includes an on-boarding curriculum;

(3) an extensive peer-to-peer mental health support network for Federal wildland firefighters and their immediate family;

(4) expanding the Critical Incident Stress Management Program through training, developing, and retaining a larger pool of qualified mental health professionals who are familiar with the experiences of the wildland firefighting workforce, and monitoring and tracking mental health in the profession to better understand the scope of the issue and develop strategies to assist; and

(5) establish and carry out a new and distinct mental health support service specific to Federal wildland firefighters and their immediate family, with culturally relevant and trauma-informed mental health professionals who are readily available and not subject to any limit on the number of sessions or service provided.

(b) MENTAL HEALTH LEAVE.—Each Federal wildland firefighter shall be entitled to 7 consecutive days of leave, without loss or reduction in pay, during each calendar year for the purposes of maintaining mental health. Such leave may only be taken during the period beginning on June 1 and ending on October 31 of any such year. If leave is not taken under this section it expires after October 31 of the calendar year.

AMENDMENT NO. 311 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

In section 2806, relating to use of qualified apprentices by military construction contractors, strike subsection (b) (page 1139, lines 20-23) and insert the following new subsection (b):

''(b) INCENTIVES.—

''(1) INCENTIVES RELATED TO GOALS.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop incentives for offerors for a contract for military construction projects to meet or exceed the goals described in subsection (a).

''(2) INCENTIVES RELATED TO CONTRACTORS.—To promote the use of qualified apprentices by military construction contractors, Congress encourages the Department of Defense to contract with women-owned, minority-owned, and small disadvantaged businesses.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 312 OFFERED BY MS. NEWMAN OF ILLINOIS

At the appropriate place in title V, insert the following:

SEC. 5___. STUDY AND REPORT ON HERBICIDE AGENT EXPOSURE IN PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study on the exposure of members of the Armed Forces to herbicide agents, including Agent Orange and Agent Purple, in the Panama Canal Zone during the period beginning on January 1, 1958, and ending on December 31, 1999.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the study conducted under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 313 OFFERED BY MS. NEWMAN OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle F of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 5___. REQUIREMENT OF INVOLVEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES OF MILITARY AND VETERANS' SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS IN THE TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

Section 1144 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''may'';

(B) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''may'' before ''provide'';

(C) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''may'' before ''use'';

(D) in paragraph (3), by inserting ''may'' before ''use'';

(E) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by inserting ''shall'' before ''use''; and

(ii) by inserting ''and accredited service officers'' after ''representatives'';

(F) in paragraph (5), by inserting ''may'' before ''enter'';

(G) in paragraph (6), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''may'' before ''enter''; and

(H) in paragraph (7), by inserting ''may'' before ''take''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'veterans' service organization' means an organization recognized by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for the representation of veterans under section 5902 of title 38.

''(2) The term 'accredited service officer' means a representative who has been recommended for accreditation by a veterans' service organization.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 314 OFFERED BY MS. NEWMAN OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. APPLICATION OF PRICE EVALUATION PREFERENCE FOR QUALIFIED HUBZONE SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS TO CERTAIN CONTRACTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 31(c)(3) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657a(c)(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(E) APPLICATION TO CERTAIN CONTRACTS.—The requirements of subparagraph (A) shall apply to an unrestricted order issued under an unrestricted multiple award contract or the unrestricted portion of a contract that is partially set aside for competition restricted to small business concerns.''.

(b) RULEMAKING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall revise any rule or guidance to implement the requirements of this section.

AMENDMENT NO. 315 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN OF SOUTH CAROLINA

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2_____. REPORT DETAILING COMPLIANCE WITH DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR RECIPIENTS OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report detailing compliance with the disclosure requirements for recipients of research and development funds required under section 2374b of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 316 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Page 1390, insert after line 19 the following:

SEC. 6013. REPORTS ON SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Commandant of the Marine Corp shall each submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and of the House of Representatives a report on substance abuse disorder treatment concerns related to service members and their dependents.

(b) COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Commandant of the Marine Corp shall submit to Congress a report regarding the use of substance abuse disorder treatment programs located at or around each installation. The report shall detail the number of service members and dependents that are referred to treatment programs, either residential or outpatient, and either internal or contracted, the absence of treatment capabilities within an installation or grouping of military installations, and the costs associated with sending service members or their dependents away from the immediate area for substance use disorder treatment. The report shall also set forth how the individual branches of the Armed Forces are incorporating substance abuse disorder treatment into mental health services both internal and contracted.

AMENDMENT NO. 317 OFFERED BY MS. NORTON OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

At the end of title XI, add the following:

SEC. 11___. REPEAL OF CREDITING AMOUNTS RECEIVED AGAINST PAY OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEE OR DC EMPLOYEE SERVING AS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5519 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''or (c)''.

(b) APPLICATION.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to any amounts credited, by operation of such section 5519, against the pay of an employee or individual described under section 6323(c) of such title on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 318 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-CORTEZ OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle C of title XIII, add the following:

SEC. 13__. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS TO PROVIDE FOR THE COMMERCIAL EXPORT OR TRANSFER OF CERTAIN MILITARY OR POLICY WEAPONRY TO SAUDI ARABIA'S RAPID INTERVENTION FORCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to carry out this Act may be used to provide for the commercial export or transfer of covered items to Saudi Arabia's Rapid Intervention Force (RIF).

(b) COVERED ITEMS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered items'' includes firearms, tanks or other vehicles, tear gas, pepper spray, rubber bullets, foam rounds, bean bag rounds, pepper balls, water cannons, handcuffs, shackles, stun guns, tasers, military training, or any other military or police weaponry.

AMENDMENT NO. 319 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-CORTEZ OF NEW YORK

At the appropriate place in title LX of division E, insert the following:

SEC. ___. PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF FUNDS FOR AERIAL FUMIGATION IN COLOMBIA.

None of the amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to directly conduct aerial fumigation in Colombia unless there are demonstrated actions by the Government of Colombia to adhere to national and local laws and regulations.

AMENDMENT NO. 320 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-CORTEZ OF NEW YORK

At the appropriate place in subtitle C of title XIII, insert the following:

SEC. 13___. REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN COLOMBIA.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the following:

(1) A description of the security cooperation relationship between the United States and Colombia, including a description of United States objectives, any ongoing or planned security cooperation activities with the military forces of Colombia, and an identification of priority capabilities of the military forces of Colombia that the Department could enhance.

(2) An assessment of the capabilities of the military and paramilitary forces of Colombia.

(3) A description of the human rights climate in Colombia, an assessment of the Colombia military and paramilitary forces' adherence to human rights, and a description of any ongoing or planned cooperative activities between the United States and Colombia focused on human rights.

(4) A description of the manner and extent to which a security cooperation strategy between the United States and Colombia could address any human rights abuses identified pursuant to paragraph (3) or (4), encourage accountability and promote reform through training on human rights, rule of law, and rules of engagement.

AMENDMENT NO. 321 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-CORTEZ OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle C of title XIII, add the following:

SEC. 13__. PROHIBITION ON EXPORTS OF ITEMS USED FOR CROWD CONTROL PURPOSES TO COLOMBIA'S MOBILE ANTI-DISTURBANCES SQUADRON.

(a) DETERMINATION REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until 2032, the Secretary of State shall make a determination as to whether Colombia's Mobile Anti-Disturbances Squadron has committed gross violations of human rights.

(b) USE OF FUNDS AND ISSUANCE OF LICENSES PROHIBITED.—If the Secretary of State determines under subsection (a) that Colombia's Mobile Anti-Disturbances Squadron has committed gross violations of human rights, then—

(1) none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to authorize, provide, or facilitate the delivery of covered items to Colombia's Mobile Anti-Disturbances Squadron; and

(2) the President shall prohibit the issuance of licenses to export covered items to Colombia's Mobile Anti-Disturbances Squadron.

(c) COVERED ITEMS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered items'' includes firearms, tanks, tear gas, pepper spray, rubber bullets, foam rounds, bean bag rounds, pepper balls, water cannons, handcuffs, shackles, stun guns, tasers, or any other item that may be used for purposes of crowd control.

AMENDMENT NO. 322 OFFERED BY MS. OMAR OF MINNESOTA

At the end of subtitle B of title XIII, add the following:

SEC. 1325. REPORT ON SECURITY ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF MALI, GUINEA, AND CHAD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees a report on security assistance provided to the Governments of Mali, Guinea, and Chad for each of the fiscal years 2019, 2020, and 2021.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A list of units of such countries that have received or participated in Department of Defense- or Department of State-funded training, equipment, or other assistance programs in such fiscal years, including a full accounting of the specific programs under which such assistance was provided.

(2) The dollar amounts spent on such programs for each of such countries in such fiscal years.

(3) A list of individuals in such units involved in unconstitutional military seizures of or transfers of power in any of such countries.

(4) A list of units, if any, in each country that are currently prohibited from receiving assistance pursuant to section 362 of title 10, United States Code, or section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378d) (collectively known as the ''Leahy Laws'').

(5) An assessment of the objectives of security training as it relates to professionalization, stability, and human rights and the extent to which such training has achieved those objectives in such fiscal years, including details of the metrics used to determine success.

(6) Lessons learned from the unconstitutional military seizures of power in any of such countries and the ways in which such lessons are being and will be applied to ongoing and planned training, capacity-building, and other security assistance initiatives in the region.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 323 OFFERED BY MS. OMAR OF MINNESOTA

Page 971, after line 23 insert the following:

SEC. 1325. ANNUAL REPORT RELATING TO THE SITUATION IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually for five years thereafter, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and other departments and agencies as determined necessary, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an annual report on the United States strategy for advancing security sector reforms, demobilization, disengagement, and reintegration efforts, anticorruption measures, and other assistance and initiatives designed to address chronic instability and other governance issues, localized armed conflict, and the growing threat of transnational terrorism in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (in this section referred to as the ''DRC'').

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A comprehensive assessment of the threat posed by the Allied Democratic Forces, elements of which have declared as an affiliate of the Islamic State, and any other affiliates of the Islamic State or Al Qaeda based in the DRC, which shall include, with respect to each such group—

(A) the capacity to strike—

(i) the United States homeland;

(ii) United States persons; and

(iii) interests in the United States or elsewhere;

(B) the connectivity to other Islamic State or Al Qaeda affiliates and senior leaders of their respective core organizations; and

(C) the major sources of revenue, including illicit and licit activities and financial flows originating outside of the DRC to senior leaders of the organizations.

(2) An assessment of how terrorist organizations and armed groups exacerbate the ongoing humanitarian crisis in the DRC and neighboring countries, including an analysis of the extent to which elements of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (in this section referred to as the ''FARDC'') and other government entities collaborate with, contribute to, or otherwise facilitate actors involved in chronic armed conflict in the DRC.

(3) An assessment of the impact of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (in this section referred to as the ''MONUSCO'') on the security situation in the DRC over the previous five fiscal years and recommendations for changes to the MONUSCO mandate, if any, to improve its efficacy.

(4) A detailed account of United States foreign assistance provided over the previous five fiscal years intended to build FARDC capacity to counter terrorism and violent extremism, to protect civilians, and to address longstanding allegations of FARDC human rights abuses and collaboration with armed groups in the DRC.

(5) A detailed account of United States foreign assistance provided over the previous five fiscal years to address humanitarian needs, counter corruption, and improve good governance, including fiscal transparency, in the DRC.

(6) The statutory authorities under which assistance described in paragraph (4) or (5) was provided, the amounts provided under each authority, and an analysis of the efficacy and impact of such assistance.

(7) A detailed proposal of what resources are required to pursue the United States strategy outlined in subsection (a) in the following year.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 324 OFFERED BY MS. OMAR OF MINNESOTA

Add at the end of subtitle C of title XIII of division A the following:

SEC. 13____. REPORT AND STRATEGY RELATING TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SLAVERY IN LIBYA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to Congress a report on combating human trafficking and slavery in Libya.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the extent to which human trafficking and slavery remain commonplace in Libya.

(2) An assessment of the role that the United Nations-recognized Libyan Government, non-state actors, and foreign governments have played in the propagation of human trafficking and slavery in Libya since 2011.

(3) A summary of United States foreign policy tools that have been considered or used to combat human trafficking and slavery in Libya since 2011.

(4) An identification and assessment of the root causes of human trafficking and slavery in Libya, including regional conflicts and instability.

(5) An identification and assessment of domestic or international options for pursuing accountability for perpetrators of human trafficking and slavery in Libya.

(6) A strategy for diplomatic and development engagement to address the root causes identified and assessed pursuant to paragraph (4) and hold perpetrators accountable through the options identified and assessed pursuant to paragraph (5).

AMENDMENT NO. 325 OFFERED BY MR. PALLONE OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12__. REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND BUILDING PARTNER CAPACITY PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report identifying units of national security forces of foreign countries that—

(1) have participated in programs under the authority of section 333 of title 10, United States Code, during any of fiscal years 2017 through 2021; and

(2) have been determined to have committed gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, including as described in the annual Department of State's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) should include recommendations to improve human rights training and additional measures that can be adopted to prevent violations of human rights under any other provision of law.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 326 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title XI, add the following new section:

SEC. 11____. FEDERAL EMPLOYEE ANNUAL SURVEY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 29 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 2955. Federal employee annual survey

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall conduct

an annual survey of Federal employees (including survey questions prescribed under subsections (b) and (c)) to assess—

''(1) leadership and management practices that contribute to Executive agency performance and employee engagement; and

''(2) the satisfaction of such employees with—

''(A) Executive agency political and career leadership;

''(B) the work environment;

''(C) opportunities available to such employees—

''(i) to recommend workplace improvements;

''(ii) to raise concerns and report possible wrongdoings;

''(iii) to contribute to achieving organizational missions; and

''(iv) for professional development and growth;

''(D) rewards and recognition for professional accomplishment and personal contributions to achieving organizational missions;

''(E) Executive agency commitment and actions to ensure diversity, equity, and inclusion at work; and

''(F) organizational adaptability, resilience, and openness to change.

''(b) REGULATIONS.—The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall issues regulations implementing this section, including regulations prescribing survey questions permitting comparisons across Executive agencies, requiring that such questions must be included on each survey conducted under subsection (a), and setting the sequencing of such questions.

''(c) AGENCY-SPECIFIC QUESTIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of an Executive agency may, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, include in a survey conducted under subsection (a) questions specific to the Executive agency.

''(2) QUESTION PLACEMENT.—Any questions included in a survey under paragraph (1) shall be placed at the end of the survey.

''(d) OCCUPATIONAL DATA.—To the extent practicable, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall collect and report on the results of each Executive agency survey described in subsection (a) by occupation.

''(e) ACCESSIBILITY.—To the extent practicable, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall ensure that surveys conducted under subsection (a) shall be accessible and user-friendly for Federal employees who choose to complete the survey on their mobile devices.

''(f) AVAILABILITY OF RESULTS.—

''(1) OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.—Not later than 3 months after beginning a survey under subsection (a), the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall make publicly available the results of the survey.

''(2) AGENCIES.—After the results of a survey are made publicly available under paragraph (1), each head of an Executive agency shall post the results of surveys conducted under subsection (a) on the website of such Executive agency.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 29 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to chapter 2954 the following new item:

''2955. Federal employee annual survey.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 327 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of subtitle E of title III the following new section:

SEC. 3____. REPORT AND BRIEFING ON PROJECT PELE MOBILE NUCLEAR MICROREACTORS.

(a) BRIEFING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Strategic Capabilities Office of the Department of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the development, and current and predicted progress, of the ''Project Pele'' effort to design, build, and demonstrate a prototype mobile nuclear microreactor.

(b) MATTERS.—The briefing under section (a) shall include a discussion of the following:

(1) Changes to previous deployment rationales or strategies.

(2) Proposed deployment locations for mobile nuclear microreactors, both domestically and abroad.

(3) The safety and regulatory requirements of the proposed mobile nuclear microreactors, both domestically and abroad.

(4) The need for mobile nuclear microreactors to meet the energy needs of expeditionary and defensive requirements of the Department of Defense, including with respect to electric combat vehicles, and the ability of mobile nuclear microreactors to adequately meet such needs.

(5) The safety concerns and precautions relating to the transfer of mobile nuclear microreactors.

(6) The safety concerns and precautions relating to the demonstration of the deployment of mobile nuclear microreactors, including by air, before and after the irradiation of nuclear fuel.

(7) Opportunities to consult with local communities potentially affected by the deployment, or the demonstration of the deployment, of mobile nuclear microreactors.

(8) Security concerns related to potential adversarial attacks on deployed mobile nuclear microreactors or adversarial seizing of mobile nuclear microreactors, and the radioactive fuel therein, for use in radiological weapons.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the current progress of the ''Project Pele'' effort described in subsection (a) that addresses each of the matters under subsection (b).

AMENDMENT NO. 328 OFFERED BY MR. PENCE OF INDIANA

At the end of subtitle C of title XV, add the following new section:

SEC. 15____. EXTENSION OF SUNSET FOR PILOT PROGRAM ON REGIONAL CYBERSECURITY TRAINING CENTER FOR THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD.

Section 1651(e) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 32 U.S.C. 501 note) is amended by striking ''2022'' and inserting ''2024''.

AMENDMENT NO. 329 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1253. STATEMENT OF POLICY RELATING TO REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF CHINA'S MARITIME SAFETY ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the policy of the United States to reject as a violation of international law and United States sovereignty any attempt by China's Maritime Safety Administration to compel United States vessels to adhere to any reporting requirements listed within China's Maritime Traffic Safety Law, including any requirements to require a vessel to declare—

(1) the vessel's name and number;

(2) the vessel's satellite telephone number;

(3) the vessel's position and recent locations; and

(4) the vessel's cargo.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—Subsection (a) applies to all maritime claims made by the People's Republic of China that the United States has rejected, to include virtually all of China's claims within the Nine-Dash Line.

AMENDMENT NO. 330 OFFERED BY MR. PFLUGER OF TEXAS

Add at the end of subtitle B of title XII of division A the following:

SEC. 12____. THREAT ASSESSMENT OF TERRORIST THREATS POSED BY PRISONERS RELEASED BY TALIBAN IN AFGHANISTAN.

(a) THREAT ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall conduct a threat assessment of terrorist threats to the United States posed by the prisoners released by the Taliban from the Pul-e-Charkhi Prison and Parwan Detention Facility in Afghanistan.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) With respect to the prisoners released by the Taliban from the Pul-e-Charkhi Prison and Parwan Detention Facility in Afghanistan, information relating to—

(i) the number of such prisoners who were released;

(ii) the country of origin for each such prisoner; and

(iii) any affiliation with a foreign terrorist organization for each such prisoner.

(B) The capability of the Director of National Intelligence to identify, track, and monitor such prisoners and any associated challenges with such capability.

(C) Any action of the with respect to—

(i) mitigating the terrorist threats to the United States posed by such prisoners; and

(ii) preventing such prisoners from entering the United States.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) submit to the appropriate congressional committees the threat assessment required under subsection (a); and

(2) provide a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees on such assessment.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the congressional defense committees and—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(2) FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION.—The term ''foreign terrorist organization'' means an organization designated as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

AMENDMENT NO. 331 OFFERED BY MR. PFLUGER OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle E of title 10, add the following new section:

SEC. 10____. REPORT ON STATUS OF CERTAIN AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT MOVED FROM AFGHANISTAN TO UZBEKISTAN, TAJIKISTAN, OR OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the

Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing a full account of any aircraft or equipment of the United States Armed Forces or the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces that has been transported from Afghanistan to foreign countries outside of Afghanistan, including Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, following the withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan on August 31, 2021. Such report should include a description of the following:

(1) The quantity and types of any such aircraft or equipment.

(2) The condition of any such aircraft or equipment.

(3) All efforts to secure such aircraft or equipment during any periods in which the aircraft or equipment was out of the custody of the United States Armed Forces or the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces.

(4) All efforts to recover, secure, and return to the United States (as applicable) any such aircraft or equipment.

(5) The identity of any entity that has had access to such aircraft or equipment during or following the transport from Afghanistan.

(6) Any security risks posed by the improper securing of such aircraft or equipment.

(b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 332 OFFERED BY MR. PHILLIPS OF MINNESOTA

At the end of subtitle B of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3___. REPORT ON CLEAN UP OF CONTAMINATED ARMY PROPERTY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) There are numerous properties that were under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army, such as former Nike missile sites, but that have been transferred to units of local government.

(2) Many of these properties may remain polluted because of activity by the Department of Defense.

(3) This pollution may inhibit the use of these properties for commercial or residential purposes.

(4) Knowledge and understanding of the impacts of contaminants from Department of Defense activities have developed and changed over time.

(5) The Department of Defense has an obligation to facilitate the clean-up of such pollutants even after the sites have been transferred to local governments.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report that contains each of the following:

(1) A plan to facilitate the clean-up of each contaminated property that was under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army and subsequently transferred to a unit of local government.

(2) An identification of any site where the Department of the Army has previously conducted clean-up activities but due to contaminants not discovered until after transfer or newly identified contaminants, additional clean-up may be necessary.

(3) An explanation of how any site identified under paragraph (2) is to be prioritized relative to other sites, such as active sites or sites set for transfer.

(4) A detailed plan to conduct preliminary assessments and site inspections for each site identified under paragraph (2) by not later than five years after the date of the submittal of the report.

AMENDMENT NO. 333 OFFERED BY MR. PHILLIPS OF MINNESOTA

At the appropriate place in subtitle C of title XIII, insert the following:

SEC. ___. REPORT ON ISRAELI REGIONAL MILITARY COORDINATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States-Israel Security Assistance Authorization Act of 2020 is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 1280C. REPORTS ON REGIONAL MILITARY COORDINATION.

''(a) REPORT BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary of Defense shall provide a report, including a classified annex, to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and of the Senate on the status of the efforts of the United States to work with countries within the United States Central Command area of responsibilities to improve Israel's coordination with regional militaries.

''(b) REPORT BY SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator for the United States Agency for International Development, shall provide the House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committee with an analysis of the strategic initiatives taken to fully integrate the Abraham Accords into congressionally authorized and appropriated programs. The report shall also include a strategic plan for how potential new funds that have previously been authorized by Congress could be used for such integration priorities.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 334 OFFERED BY MR. PHILLIPS OF MINNESOTA

At the end of title LX of division E, add the following:

SEC. 6013. ANNUAL REPORT ON UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD SOUTH SUDAN.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and for five years thereafter, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and the heads of other Federal department and agencies as necessary, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on United States policy toward South Sudan, including the most recent approved interagency strategy developed to address political, security, and humanitarian issues prevalent in the country since it gained independence from Sudan in July 2011.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the situation in South Sudan, including the role of South Sudanese government officials in intercommunal violence, corruption, and obstruction of peace processes, including the credibility of internationally-supported peace processes in the face of escalating violence and armed conflict in South Sudan.

(2) An assessment of the 2018 the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) and the ongoing peace processes.

(3) A detailed outline and assessment of United States assistance and other efforts to support peace processes in South Sudan, including the efficacy of stakeholder engagement and United States assistance to advance peacebuilding, conflict mitigation, and other related activities.

(4) An assessment of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) over the last three fiscal years.

(5) An analysis of the chronic food insecurity issues in South Sudan, including identification of root causes and ongoing or planned remediation efforts.

(6) A detailed account of United States foreign assistance to provide emergency and non-emergency humanitarian and development assistance, improve anti-corruption efforts, and create fiscal transparency in South Sudan over the last five fiscal years.

(7) A breakdown of United States efforts, including assistance provided by the Department of the Treasury and United States law enforcement and intelligence communities, to detect and deter money laundering and counter illicit financial flows, trafficking in persons, weapons, and other illicit goods, and the financing of terrorists and armed groups.

(8) A summary of United States efforts to promote accountability for serious human rights abuses and an assessment of efforts by the Government of South Sudan and the African Union, respectively, to hold responsible parties accountable.

(9) Analysis of the impact of domestic and international sanctions on improving governance, mitigating and reducing conflict, combating corruption, and holding accountable those responsible for human rights abuses.

(10) An assessment of the prospects for, and impediments to, holding credible general elections.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 335 OFFERED BY MR. PHILLIPS OF MINNESOTA

Add at the end of subtitle C of title XIII of division A the following:

SEC. 13___. ARCTIC REGION DIPLOMACY POLICY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, and the heads of any other relevant Federal agencies, acting through the U.S. Coordinator for the Arctic Region, shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate an Arctic Region Diplomacy Policy. Such policy shall assess, develop, budget for, and implement plans, policies, and actions relating to the following:

(1) Bolstering the diplomatic presence of the United States in Arctic countries, including through enhancements to diplomatic missions and facilities, participation in regional and bilateral dialogues related to Arctic security, and coordination of United States initiatives and assistance programs across agencies to protect the national security of the United States and its allies and partners.

(2) Enhancing the resilience capacities of Arctic countries to the effects of environmental change and increased civilian and military activity by Arctic countries and other countries that may result from increased accessibility of the Arctic region.

(3) Assessing specific added risks to the Arctic region and Arctic countries that—

(A) are vulnerable to the changing Arctic environment; and

(B) are strategically significant to the United States.

(4) Coordinating the integration of environmental change and national security risk and vulnerability assessments into the decision making process on foreign assistance awards with Greenland.

(5) Advancing principles of good governance by encouraging and cooperating with Arctic states on collaborative approaches to—

(A) responsibly manage natural resources in the Arctic region;

(B) share the burden of ensuring maritime safety in the Arctic region;

(C) prevent the escalation of security tensions by mitigating against the militarization of the Arctic region;

(D) develop mutually agreed upon multilateral policies among Arctic countries on the management of maritime transit routes through the Arctic region and work cooperatively on the transit policies for access to and transit in the Arctic region by non-Arctic countries; and

(E) facilitate the development of Arctic Region Diplomacy Action Plans to ensure stability and public safety in disaster situations in a humane and responsible fashion.

(6) Evaluating the vulnerability, security, survivability, and resiliency of United States interests and non-defense assets in the Arctic region.

(7) Reducing black carbon and methane emissions in the Arctic region.

(b) FORM.—The Arctic Region Diplomacy Policy required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex. Such unclassified form shall be posted on an appropriate publicly available website of the Department of State.

AMENDMENT NO. 336 OFFERED BY MR. PHILLIPS OF MINNESOTA

At the end of subtitle D of title I, add the following new section:

SEC. 1_____. REPORT RELATING TO REDUCTION OF TOTAL NUMBER OF TACTICAL AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The C–130 tactical airlift aircraft fulfills a wide range of intratheater airlift missions.

(2) Such aircraft operate out of military installations throughout the United States.

(3) The proposed total force structure referenced in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 called for a total force size of 326 C–130 aircraft.

(4) The Air Force included a six-year plan for fiscal years 2015 through 2020 for the Air Force, Air Force Reserve, and Air National Guard C–130 force structure, which called for a total force size of 300 such aircraft by fiscal year 2019.

(5) The 2018 Mobility Capabilities and Requirements Study recommended a total force size of 300 C–130s to support wartime mobility requirements.

(6) The Air Force has sought to reduce the number of C–130 aircraft below 300, which is inconsistent with force structure and plans referred to in paragraphs (3) through (5).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes—

(1) with respect to the reduction of the total number of tactical airlift aircraft, information relating to—

(A) the justification used for such reduction; and

(B) any consideration of domestic operations used in such justification;

(2) an analysis of the role of tactical airlift aircraft in domestic operations; and

(3) information relating to discussions concerning decisionmaking processes with Governors of States who may be impacted by such reduction.

AMENDMENT NO. 337 OFFERED BY MR. PHILLIPS OF MINNESOTA

At the end of subtitle D of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. REPORT ON CYBERSECURITY MATURITY MODEL CERTIFICATION EFFECTS ON SMALL BUSINESS.

Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives a report on the effects of the Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification framework of the Department of Defense on small business concerns (as defined under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632), including—

(1) the estimated costs of complying with each level of the framework;

(2) any decrease in the number of small business concerns that are part of the defense industrial base resulting from the implementation and use of the framework; and

(3) an explanation of how the Department of Defense will mitigate the negative effects to small business concerns that are part of the defense industrial base resulting from the implementation and use of the framework.

AMENDMENT NO. 338 OFFERED BY MR. PHILLIPS OF MINNESOTA

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1202. REPORT ON COUNTRIES SUITABLE FOR STABILIZATION OPERATIONS SUPPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State and Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on countries for which the Department has a presence and are suitable for stabilization operations support provided under section 1210A of National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) to inform ongoing interagency discussions on stabilization efforts.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include a list of countries suitable for such stabilization operations support and a justification for such list.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to divert resources from potential emergency operational capacities.

AMENDMENT NO. 339 OFFERED BY MR. PHILLIPS OF MINNESOTA

At the end of title XI, add the following new section:

SEC. 11___. ENHANCEMENT OF RECUSAL FOR CONFLICTS OF PERSONAL INTEREST REQUIREMENTS FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the prohibition set forth in section 208 of title 18, United States Code, an officer or employee of the Department of Defense may not participate personally and substantially in any covered matter that the officer or employee knows, or reasonably should know, is likely to have a direct and predictable effect on the financial interests of—

(1) any organization, including a trade organization, for which the officer or employee has served as an employee, officer, director, trustee, or general partner in the past 2 years;

(2) a former direct competitor or client of any organization for which the officer or employee has served as an employee, officer, director, trustee, or general partner in the past 2 years; or

(3) any employer with whom the officer or employee is seeking employment.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to terminate, alter, or make inapplicable any other prohibition or limitation in law or regulation on the participation of officers or employees of the Department of Defense in covered matters having an effect on their or related financial or other personal interests.

(c) COVERED MATTER DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered matter''—

(1) means any matter that involves deliberation, decision, or action that is focused upon the interests of a specific person or a discrete and identifiable class of persons; and

(2) includes policymaking that is narrowly focused on the interests of a discrete and identifiable class of persons.

AMENDMENT NO. 340 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of subtitle E of title XVI the following new section:

SEC. 16___. DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW RELATING TO TESTS IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, shall conduct a declassification review of documents relating to nuclear, ballistic missile, or chemical weapons tests conducted by the United States in the Marshall Islands, including with respect to cleanup activities and the storage of waste relating to such tests.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, shall—

(1) make publicly available any information declassified as a result of the declassification review required under subsection (a); and

(2) submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing—

(A) the results of the declassification review conducted under such subsection; and

(B) a justification for not declassifying any information required to be included in the declassification review that remains classified.

AMENDMENT NO. 341 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of subtitle E of title VIII the following new section:

SEC. 8_____. COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States Government should have a zero tolerance policy for human trafficking, and it is of vital importance that Government contractors who engage in human trafficking be held accountable.

(b) ANALYSIS REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall review the recommendations contained in the report of the Comptroller General of the United States titled ''Human Trafficking: DOD Should Address Weaknesses in Oversight of Contractors and Reporting of Investigations Related to Contracts'' (dated August 2021; GAO-21-546) and develop the following:

(1) Policies and processes to ensure contracting officers of the Department of Defense be informed of their responsibilities relating to combating trafficking in persons and to ensure that such contracting officers are accurately and completely reporting trafficking in persons investigations.

(2) Policies and processes to specify—

(A) the offices and individuals within the Department that should be receiving and reporting on trafficking in persons incidents involving contractors;

(B) the elements of the Department and persons outside the Department that are responsible for reporting trafficking in persons investigations; and

(C) requirements relating to reporting such incident in the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System (or any other contractor performance rating system).

(3) Policies and processes to ensure that combating trafficking in persons monitoring is more effectively implemented through, among other things, reviewing and monitoring contractor compliance plans relating to combating trafficking in persons.

(4) Policies and processes to ensure the Secretary of Defense has accurate and complete information about compliance with acquisition-specific training requirements relating to combating trafficking in persons by contractors.

(5) A mechanism for ensuring completion of such training within 30 days after a contractor begins performance on a contract.

(6) An assessment of the resources and staff required to support oversight of combating trafficking in persons, including resources and staff to validate annual combating trafficking in persons self-assessments by elements of the Department.

(c) INTERIM BRIEF.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall brief the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Oversight of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs of the Senate on the preliminary findings of the analysis required by subsection (b).

(d) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Oversight of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs of the Senate the analysis required by subsection (b).

(2) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

AMENDMENT NO. 342 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1202. MODIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF BIENNIAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AUDITS OF PROGRAMS TO BUILD THE CAPACITY OF FOREIGN SECURITY FORCES.

Section 1205(f) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''2016, 2018 and 2020'' and inserting ''2022, 2024, and 2026''; and

(B) by striking ''section 2282 of title 10, United States Code (as so added)'' and inserting ''subsections (a)(1) and (e)(7)(B) of section 333 of title 10, United States Code''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (G); and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following:

''(E) An assessment of coordination by the Department of Defense with coalition partners under the program or programs, as applicable.

''(F) A description and assessment of the methodology used by the Department of Defense to assess the effectiveness of training under the program or programs.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 343 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle E of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. STUDY AND REPORT ON RISKS POSED TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INFRASTRUCTURE AND READINESS BY WILDFIRE.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Chief of the United States Forest Service, shall conduct a study of the risks posed to Department of Defense infrastructure and readiness by wildfire, including interrupted training schedules, deployment of personnel and assets for fire suppression, damage to training areas, and environmental hazards such as unsafe air quality.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Chief of the United States Forest Service, shall submit to Congress a report on the findings of the study conducted under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 344 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle E of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF QUARTERLY SUMMARIES OF REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 122a of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) QUARTERLY SUMMARIES.—For each calendar quarter, the Secretary of Defense shall make publicly available on an appropriate internet website a summary of all reports submitted to Congress by the Department of Defense for that quarter that are required to be submitted by statute. Each such summary shall include, for each report covered by the summary, the title of report, the date of delivery, and the section of law under which such report is required.''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—Subsection (c) of section 122a of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to a calendar quarter that begins after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 345 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of subtitle B of title XIII the following new section:

SEC. 60___. STUDY ON CERTAIN SECURITY COOPERATION PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center with the appropriate expertise and analytical capability to carry out the study described in subsection (b).

(b) STUDY.—The study described in this subsection shall—

(1) provide for a comprehensive assessment of strategic and operational lessons collected from the war in Afghanistan that can be applied to existing and future security cooperation programs;

(2) identify metrics used in the war in Afghanistan to measure progress in partner capacity building and defense institution building and whether such metrics are sufficient for measuring progress in future security cooperation programs;

(3) assess challenges related to strategic planning for capacity building, baseline assessments of partner capacity, and issues related to project sustainment, and recommendations for how to manage such challenges;

(4) assess Department of Defense coordination with coalition partners engaged in partner capacity building and defense institution building efforts, and recommendations for how to improve such coordination;

(5) identify risks posed by rapid expansion or reductions in security cooperation, and recommendations for how to manage such risks;

(6) identify risks posed by corruption in security cooperation programs and recommendations for how to manage such risks;

(7) assess best practices and training improvements for managing cultural barriers in partner countries, and recommendations for how to promote cultural competency;

(8) assess the effectiveness of the Department of Defense in promoting the rights of women, including incorporating a gender perspective in security cooperation programs, in accordance with the Women, Peace and Security Strategic Framework and Implementation Plan issued by the Department of Defense in June 2020 and the Women, Peace and Security Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–68);

(9) identify best practices to promote partner country ownership of long-term objectives of the United States including with respect to human rights, democratic governance, and the rule of law;

(10) assess challenges related to contractors of the Department of Defense, including cost, limited functions, and oversight; and

(11) assess best practices for sharing lessons on security cooperation with allies and partners.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) TO SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—Not later than two years after the date on which a federally funded research and development center enters into a contract described in subsection (a), such center shall submit to the Secretary of Defense a report containing the results of the study required under this section.

(2) TO CONGRESS.— Not later than 30 days after the receipt of the report under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress such report, which shall be made public, together with any additional views or recommendations of the Secretary, which may be transmitted in a classified annex.

AMENDMENT NO. 346 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle D of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS PENDING COMPLIANCE WITH CERTAIN STATUTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 for the Office of the Secretary of Defense for travel expenses, not more than 90 percent may be obligated or expended before the date on which all of the following reports are submitted to Congress and made publicly available:

(1) The report required under section 589F(c) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283).

(2) The report required under section 888 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92).

(b) BRIEFING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of

this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a briefing on obstacles to compliance with congressional mandated reporting requirements.

AMENDMENT NO. 347 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle A of title XIII, add the following:

SEC. 1304. AUDIT OF NATO SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND SEXUAL ASSAULT POLICIES AND PROCESSES.

(a) AUDIT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives an audit of policies, procedures, and processes for addressing allegations of sexual harassment and sexual assault involving members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the Department of Defense serving in North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) offices, components, and agencies.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The audit under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) The options available to members of the Armed forces and civilian employees of the Department of Defense to report instances of sexual harassment or sexual assault during service in a NATO capacity.

(2) The number of incidences of sexual harassment and sexual assault committed by and against NATO personnel that were reported to military officials and the number of cases that were substantiated.

(3) The number of incidences of sexual harassment and sexual assault committed by members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the Department of Defense that were reported to military officials and the number of the cases so reported that were substantiated.

(4) A synopsis of each such substantiated case, organized by offense, and, for each such case, the action taken in the case, including the type of disciplinary or administrative sanction imposed, if any, including courts-martial sentences, nonjudicial punishments administered by commanding officers pursuant to section 815 of title 10, United States Code (article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), administrative separations, or other disciplinary action under applicable NATO policies.

(5) The policies, procedures, and processes implemented by the Department of Defense in response to incidents of sexual assault involving members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the Department of Defense.

(6) The policies, procedures, and processes implemented by the Department of Defense related to pre-deployment training of members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the Department of Defense on NATO policies on sexual harassment and sexual assault.

(c) FORM.—The audit under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

AMENDMENT NO. 348 OFFERED BY MR. POSEY OF FLORIDA

SEC. 7___. PRIORITY FOR DOMESTICALLY SOURCED BOVINE HEPARIN.

The Secretary of Defense shall provide priority for domestically sourced, fully traceable, bovine heparin approved by the Food and Drug Administration when available.

AMENDMENT NO. 349 OFFERED BY MS. PRESSLEY OF MASSACHUSETTS

In title LX, add at the end the following:

SEC. 6013. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE USE OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950 FOR GLOBAL VACCINE PRODUCTION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) As President Biden has stated, ''We know America will never be fully safe until the pandemic that is raging globally is under control. No ocean is wide enough, no wall is high enough to keep us safe.''.

(2) More than 600,000 Americans have already died from COVID-19. Already, more Americans have died from COVID-19 than from World War I, World War II, the Vietnam War, and 9/11 combined. The continued replication of SARS-CoV-2 abroad increases the likelihood of a harmful mutation that renders current vaccines ineffective. A new variant could be more transmissible and cause more severe disease, posing a higher risk to the millions of Americans who have not been vaccinated, like the Delta variant.

(3) Approximately 11 billion doses are needed to vaccinate the world's population, but to date, the US government has donated just 40 million doses. More recent promises by the G7 would only deliver an additional one billion doses by the end of 2022.

(4) Sharing manufacturing know-how and expertise is critical to quickly ramping up production. Expanding the world's manufacturing capacity is critical because donations and bilateral agreements to increase vaccine doses in low- and middle-income countries cannot quickly meet the global demand.

(5) The U.S. Government, as the largest coronavirus research and development funder in the world, is uniquely positioned to push companies to share the knowledge required to end the pandemic.

(6) Manufacturers around the world have affirmed that they can help ramp up production if they have access to technology. According to the World Health Organization, 19 manufacturers from more than a dozen countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America have expressed interest in ramping up mRNA vaccine production. The Biden administration has also urged companies to share technology. But vaccine originator corporations have been reluctant to share technology.

(7) The Defense Production Act of 1950 provides the President with broad authority to support the nation's defense. The Defense Production Act of 1950's definition of ''national defense'' includes ''military or critical infrastructure assistance to any foreign nation''.

(8) The Defense Production Act of 1950 empowers the President to directly ''allocate materials, services, and facilities'' to promote national defense needs. The Act defines ''materials'' to include ''any technical information or services ancillary to the use of any such materials''.

(9) The Defense Production Act of 1950 has been used repeatedly to prioritize contracts and orders from U.S. companies to foreign nations.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should make full use of the President's authority under the Defense Production Act of 1950 to scale vaccine production and deployment globally, which will save millions of lives and protect Americans from the risk of emerging viral threats.

AMENDMENT NO. 350 OFFERED BY MR. QUIGLEY OF ILLINOIS

TITLE LIV—PREVENTING FUTURE PANDEMICS

SEC. 5401. WILDLIFE MARKET DEFINED.

In this Act, the term ''wildlife market''—

(1) means a commercial market that—

(A) sells or slaughters terrestrial, including avian, wildlife for human consumption as food or medicine, whether the animals originated in the wild or in a captive environment; and

(B) delivers a product in communities where alternative nutritional or protein sources are available; and

(2) does not include markets in areas where no other practical alternative sources of protein or meat exists, such as wildlife markets in rural areas on which indigenous people rely to feed themselves and their families.

SEC. 5402. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that global institutions, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and the World Health Organization (WHO), together with leading nongovernmental organizations, veterinary colleges, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), should promote the paradigm of One Health—the integration of human health, animal health, agriculture, ecosystems, and the environment as an effective and integrated way to address the complexity of emerging disease threats.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to facilitate international cooperation by working with international partners and through intergovernmental, international, and nongovernmental organizations such as the United Nations to—

(1) lead a resolution at the United Nations Security Council or General Assembly and World Health Assembly outlining the danger to human and animal health from emerging zoonotic infectious diseases, with recommendations for implementing the worldwide closure of wildlife markets and the ending of the associated commercial trade of terrestrial wildlife that feed and supply those markets, except for in such countries or regions where the consumption of wildlife is necessary for local food security or where such actions would significantly disrupt a readily available and irreplaceable food supply;

(2) work with governments through existing treaties and the United Nations to develop a new protocol or agreement, and amend existing protocols or agreements, regarding stopping deforestation and other ecosystem destruction, closing commercial wildlife markets for human consumption, and end the associated commercial trade of terrestrial wildlife that feed and supply those markets while ensuring full consideration to the needs and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities that are dependent on wildlife for their food security, national sovereignty, and local laws and customs;

(3) disrupt and ultimately end the commercial international trade in terrestrial wildlife associated with wildlife markets and eliminate commercial wildlife markets;

(4) disrupt and ultimately eliminate wildlife trafficking associated with the operation of wildlife markets;

(5) raise awareness on the dangerous potential of wildlife markets as a source of zoonotic diseases such as the novel coronavirus that causes the disease COVID–19 and reduce demand for the consumption of wildlife through evidence-based behavior change programs while ensuring that existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part of this process;

(6) encourage and support alternate forms of food production, farming, and shifts to domestic animal- or plant-source foods instead of terrestrial wildlife where able and appropriate, and reduce consumer demand for terrestrial wildlife through enhanced local and national food systems, especially in areas

where wildlife markets play a significant role in meeting subsistence needs while ensuring that existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part of this process; and

(7) strive to increase hygienic standards implemented in markets around the globe, especially those specializing in the sale of products intended for human consumption.

(c) ACTIVITIES.—

(1) GLOBAL PROHIBITIONS AND ENFORCEMENT.—The United States Government, working through the United Nations and its components, as well as international organization such as Interpol and the World Organisation for Animal Health, and in furtherance of the policies described in subsection (b), shall—

(A) collaboratively with other member states, issue declarations, statements, and communiques urging a global ban on commercial wildlife markets and trade for human consumption; and

(B) urge increased enforcement of existing laws to end wildlife trafficking.

(2) INTERNATIONAL COALITIONS.—The Secretary of State shall seek to build international coalitions focused on ending commercial wildlife markets for human consumption and associated wildlife trade which feeds and supplies said markets, with a focus on the following efforts:

(A) Providing assistance and advice to other governments in the adoption of legislation and regulations to close wildlife markets and trade for human consumption.

(B) Creating economic pressure on wildlife markets and their supply chains to prevent their operation.

(C) Providing assistance and guidance to other governments to prohibit the import, export, and domestic trade of live terrestrial wildlife for the purpose of human consumption.

(D) Engaging and receiving guidance from key stakeholders at the ministerial, local government, and civil society level in countries that will be impacted by this Act and where wildlife markets and associated wildlife trafficking is the predominant source of meat or protein, in order to mitigate the impact of any international efforts on local customs, conservation methods, or cultural norms.

(d) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS FUNDING.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to any other amounts provided for such purposes, there is authorized to be appropriated $300,000,000 for each fiscal year from 2021 through 2030 to the United States Agency for International Development to reduce demand for consumption of wildlife from wildlife markets and support shifts to diversified alternative sources of food and protein in communities that rely upon the consumption of wildlife for food security while ensuring that existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part of this process.

(B) ACTIVITIES.—The Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment, the Bureau for Resilience and Food Security, and the Bureau for Global Health of the United States Agency for International Development shall, in partnership with United States institutions of higher education and nongovernmental organizations, co-develop approaches focused on safe, sustainable food systems that support and incentivize the replacement of terrestrial wildlife in diets while ensuring that existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part of this process.

(2) ADDRESSING THREATS AND CAUSES OF ZOONOTIC DISEASE OUTBREAKS.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall increase activities in USAID programs related to biodiversity, wildlife trafficking, sustainable landscape, global health, food security, and resilience in order to address the threats and causes of zoonotic disease outbreaks, including through—

(A) education;

(B) capacity building;

(C) strengthening human health surveillance systems for emergence of zoonotic disease, and strengthening cross-sectoral collaboration to align risk reduction approaches;

(D) improved domestic and wild animal disease surveillance and control at production and market levels;

(E) development of alternative livelihood opportunities where possible;

(F) conservation of intact ecosystems and reduction of fragmentation and conversion of natural habitats to prevent the creation of new pathways for zoonotic disease transmission;

(G) minimizing interactions between domestic livestock and wild animals in markets and captive production; and

(H) supporting shifts from wildlife markets to diversified, safe, affordable, and accessible protein such as domestic animal- and plant-source foods through enhanced local and national food systems while ensuring that existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part of this process.

(3) IMMEDIATE RELIEF FUNDING TO STABILIZE PROTECTED AREAS.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall administer immediate relief funding to stabilize protected areas and conservancies.

(e) STAFFING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Under Secretary of the Treasury for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence is encouraged to hire additional investigators to bolster capacity for investigations focused on individuals engaged in the activities described in subsection (c).

(2) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in collaboration with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, and other Federal entities as appropriate, is authorized to hire additional personnel—

(A) to undertake programs aimed at reducing the risks of endemic and emerging infectious diseases and exposure to antimicrobial resistant pathogens;

(B) to provide administrative support and resources to ensure effective and efficient coordination of funding opportunities and sharing of expertise from relevant USAID bureaus and programs, including emerging pandemic threats;

(C) to award funding to on-the-ground projects;

(D) to provide project oversight to ensure accountability and transparency in all phases of the award process; and

(E) to undertake additional activities under this Act.

(f) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until 2030, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing—

(A) the actions taken pursuant to this Act;

(B) the impact and effectiveness of international cooperation on ending the use and operation of wildlife markets;

(C) the impact and effectiveness of international cooperation on ending wildlife trafficking associated with wildlife markets; and

(D) the impact and effectiveness of international cooperation on ending the international trade in live terrestrial wildlife for human consumption as food or medicine.

(2) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(A) describing the actions taken pursuant to this Act;

(B) describing the impact and effectiveness of reducing demand for consumption of wildlife and associated wildlife markets;

(C) summarizing additional personnel hired with funding authorized under this Act, including the number hired in each bureau; and

(D) describing partnerships developed with other institutions of higher learning and nongovernmental organizations.

AMENDMENT NO. 351 OFFERED BY MR. QUIGLEY OF ILLINOIS

Page 1365, after line 22, add the following:

SEC. _____. LAW ENFORCEMENT ATTACHE DEPLOYMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning in fiscal year 2021, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall require the Chief of Law Enforcement of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to hire, train, and deploy not fewer than 50 new United States Fish and Wildlife Service law enforcement attachés, and appropriate additional support staff, at one or more United States embassies, consulates, commands, or other facilities—

(1) in one or more countries designated as a focus country or a country of concern in the most recent report submitted under section 201 of the Eliminate, Neutralize, and Disrupt Wildlife Trafficking Act of 2016 (16 U.S.C. 7621); and

(2) in such additional countries or regions, as determined by the Secretary of Interior, that are known or suspected to be a source of illegal trade of species listed—

(A) as threatened species or endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); or

(B) under appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, done at Washington March 3, 1973 (27 UST 1087; TIAS 8249); or

(C) on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature's Red List of Threatened Species.

(b) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $150,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

AMENDMENT NO. 352 OFFERED BY MRS. RADEWAGEN OF AMERICAN SAMOA

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8____. AUTHORITY FOR THE OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS TO DECIDE APPEALS RELATING TO QUALIFIED HUBZONE SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall issue a rule authorizing the Office of Hearings and Appeals of the Administration to decide all appeals from formal protest determinations in connection with the status of a concern as qualified HUBZone small business concern (as such term is defined in section 31(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657a(b)).

AMENDMENT NO. 353 OFFERED BY MR. RESCHENTHALER OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of title LX, add the following new section:

SEC. 60___. NATIONAL ACADEMIES SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND SECURITY ROUNDTABLE.

Section 1746(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 42 U.S.C. 6601 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)(B), by striking ''involving federally funded research and development'' and inserting ''facing the United States research enterprise'';

(2) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (6);

(3) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph:

''(5) AD-HOC COMMITTEE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The roundtable shall convene an ad-hoc committee to study and make recommendations on research security issues consistent with paragraph (3).

''(B) STUDY AND REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the first meeting of the ad-hoc committee convened under subparagraph (A), such committee shall—

''(i) complete a fast-track consensus study on the feasibility of establishing an independent, non-profit entity (referred to in this paragraph as the 'entity') to further protect the United States research enterprise against foreign interference, theft, and espionage; and

''(ii) submit to the relevant committees a report on the results of the study.

''(C) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subparagraph (B)(ii) shall include analysis and recommendations with respect to each of the following:

''(i) The organizational structure of the entity.

''(ii) The appropriate relationship between the entity and the Federal government, including the interagency working group established under subsection (a).

''(iii) The appropriate level of financial resources needed to establish the entity.

''(iv) A self-sustaining funding model for the entity.

''(v) Whether and how the entity can—

''(I) enable informed, proactive, and unbiased risk assessment for and by the United States research enterprise;

''(II) in coordination with the interagency working group established under subsection (a), the Federal agencies that comprise the working group, and the roundtable under this subsection, promote actionable and timely information sharing among the United States research enterprise about foreign interference, theft, and espionage of research and development;

''(III) provide non-punitive, non-legally binding advice to the United States research enterprise, including frontline researchers, about foreign inference, theft, and espionage including advice with respect to risks associated with international partnerships and foreign talent recruitment programs;

''(IV) secure the trust and active participation of the United States research enterprise;

''(V) regularly conduct open-source intelligence analysis to provide actionable and timely unclassified information to the United States research enterprise about foreign interference, theft, and espionage, including analysis to be tailored specifically for the purpose of assisting frontline researchers in making security-informed decisions; and

''(VI) offer products and services to the United States research enterprise to help inform research security efforts such as analyses of global research and development trends, advice regarding intellectual property production and protection, market analyses, and risk assessment for day-to-day activities such as collaboration, travel, and hiring.

''(vi) Such other information and recommendations as the committee considers necessary to ensure that the entity operates effectively.''; and

(4) in paragraph (6), as so redesignated, by striking ''2024'' and inserting ''2025''.

AMENDMENT NO. 354 OFFERED BY MR. RESCHENTHALER OF PENNSYLVANIA

Add at the end of title LX the following new section:

SEC. 60___. PROHIBITION ON FEDERAL FUNDING TO ECOHEALTH ALLIANCE, INC.

No funds authorized under this Act may be made available for any purpose to EcoHealth Alliance, Inc.

AMENDMENT NO. 355 OFFERED BY MR. RESCHENTHALER OF PENNSYLVANIA

In title LX of division E, add at the end the following:

SEC. 6013. BLOCKING DEADLY FENTANYL IMPORTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 481(e)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(e)(2)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''in which'';

(2) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''in which'' before ''1,000'';

(3) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by inserting ''in which'' before ''1,000''; and

(B) by striking ''or'' at the end;

(4) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) by inserting ''in which'' before ''5,000''; and

(B) by inserting ''or'' after the semicolon; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) that is a significant source of illicit synthetic opioids significantly affecting the United States;''.

(b) INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL STRATEGY REPORT.—Section 489(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291h(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(10) A separate section that contains the following:

''(A) An identification of the countries, to the extent feasible, that are the most significant sources of illicit fentanyl and fentanyl analogues significantly affecting the United States during the preceding calendar year.

''(B) A description of the extent to which each country identified pursuant to subparagraph (A) has cooperated with the United States to prevent the articles or chemicals described in subparagraph (A) from being exported from such country to the United States.

''(C) A description of whether each country identified pursuant to subparagraph (A) has adopted and utilizes scheduling or other procedures for illicit drugs that are similar in effect to the procedures authorized under title II of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 811 et seq.) for adding drugs and other substances to the controlled substances schedules;

''(D) A description of whether each country identified pursuant to subparagraph (A) is following steps to prosecute individuals involved in the illicit manufacture or distribution of controlled substance analogues (as defined in section 102(32) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(32)); and

''(E) A description of whether each country identified pursuant to subparagraph (A) requires the registration of tableting machines and encapsulating machines or other measures similar in effect to the registration requirements set forth in part 1310 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, and has not made good faith efforts, in the opinion of the Secretary, to improve regulation of tableting machines and encapsulating machines.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 356 OFFERED BY MR. RESCHENTHALER OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle B of title I, add the following new section:

SEC. 1___. PLAN FOR ENSURING SOURCES OF CANNON TUBES.

The Secretary of the Army shall develop and implement an investment and sustainment plan to ensure the sourcing of cannon tubes for the purpose of mitigating risk to the Army and the industrial base. Under the plan, the Secretary of the Army shall—

(1) identify qualified and capable sources, in addition to those currently used, from which cannon tubes may be procured; and

(2) determine the feasibility, advisability, and affordability of procuring cannon tubes from such sources on a sustainable basis.

AMENDMENT NO. 357 OFFERED BY MR. RESCHENTHALER OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle I of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. INCLUSION OF PURPLE HEART AWARDS ON MILITARY VALOR WEBSITE.

The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the publicly accessible internet website of the Department of Defense that lists individuals who have been awarded certain military awards includes a list of each individual who meets the following criteria:

(1) After the date of the enactment of this Act, the individual is awarded the Purple Heart.

(2) The individual elects to be included on such list (or, if the individual is deceased, the primary next of kin elects the individual to be included on such list).

AMENDMENT NO. 358 OFFERED BY MR. RESCHENTHALER OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2___. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING AND MACHINE LEARNING INITIATIVE OF THE ARMY.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the additive manufacturing and machine learning initiative of the Army has the potential to accelerate the ability to deploy additive manufacturing capabilities in expeditionary settings and strengthen the United States defense industrial supply chain; and

(2) Congress and the Department of Defense should continue to support the additive manufacturing and machine learning initiative of the Army.

AMENDMENT NO. 359 OFFERED BY MS. ROSS OF NORTH CAROLINA

At the end of subtitle C of title VII of division A, insert the following:

SEC. 7___. ACCESS TO MENSTRUAL HYGIENE PRODUCTS AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the availability of menstrual hygiene products on military bases, and accommodations related to menstrual hygiene available to members of the Armed Forces.

AMENDMENT NO. 360 OFFERED BY MS. ROSS OF NORTH CAROLINA

At the end of subtitle C of title VII of division A, insert the following:

SEC. 7___. REPORT ON PRECONCEPTION AND PRENATAL CARRIER SCREENING TESTS UNDER TRICARE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on potential TRICARE coverage of preconception and prenatal carrier screening tests for certain medical conditions.

(b) REPORT CONTENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include, with respect to such tests—

(1) a cost-benefit analysis of TRICARE coverage expansion;

(2) an assessment of the coverage of such tests by public and private sector health plans; and

(3) an assessment of the benefits to health outcomes for military families and the impact, if any, on military readiness of members of the Armed Forces.

(c) DEFINITION OF TRICARE.—In this section, the term ''TRICARE'' has the meaning given that term in section 1072 of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 361 OFFERED BY MR. RUIZ OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle H of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 576. GAO REPORT ON LOW NUMBER OF HISPANIC LEADERS IN THE ARMED FORCES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report containing the result of a study regarding—

(1) the reasons for the low number of Hispanic officers and members of the Armed Forces in leadership positions; and

(2) recommendations to increase such numbers.

AMENDMENT NO. 362 OFFERED BY MR. RUIZ OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle H of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 576. GAO REPORT ON LOW NUMBER OF HISPANIC CADETS AND MIDSHIPMEN IN THE MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMIES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report containing the result of a study regarding—

(1) the reasons for the low number of Hispanic cadets and midshipmen at the military service academies; and

(2) recommendations to increase such numbers.

AMENDMENT NO. 363 OFFERED BY MR. SABLAN OF NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. MICROLOAN PROGRAM; DEFINITIONS.

Paragraph (11) of section 7(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)(11)) is amended—

(1) in clause (ii) of subparagraph (C), by striking ''rural'' and all that follows to the end of the clause and inserting ''rural;'';

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(E) the term 'State' means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 364 OFFERED BY MS. SALAZAR OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle B of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION OF PENDING RETIREMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS THAT ARE VIABLE CANDIDATES FOR ARTIFICIAL REEFING.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Navy should explore and solicit artificial reefing opportunities with appropriate entities for any naval vessel planned for retirement before initiating any plans to dispose of the vessel.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days before the retirement from the Naval Vessel Register of any naval vessel that is a viable candidate for artificial reefing, the Secretary of the Navy shall notify Congress of the pending retirement of such vessel.

AMENDMENT NO. 365 OFFERED BY MS. SALAZAR OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. AMENDMENTS TO CONTRACTING AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.

(a) SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.—Section 8(a)(1)(D)(i)(II) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(1)(D)(i)(II)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''$7,000,000'' and inserting ''$10,000,000''; and

(2) by striking ''$3,000,000'' and inserting ''$8,000,000''.

(b) CERTAIN SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY WOMEN.—Section 8(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(m)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7)(B)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''$7,000,000'' and inserting ''$10,000,000''; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking ''$4,000,000'' and inserting ''$8,000,000''; and

(2) in paragraph (8)(B)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''$7,000,000'' and inserting ''$10,000,000''; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking ''$4,000,000'' and inserting ''$8,000,000''.

(c) QUALIFIED HUBZONE SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.—Section 31(c)(2)(A)(ii) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657a(c)(2)(A)(ii)) is amended—

(1) in subclause (I), by striking ''$7,000,000'' and inserting ''$10,000,000''; and

(2) in subclause (II), by striking ''$3,000,000'' and inserting ''$8,000,000''.

(d) SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY SERVICE-DISABLED VETERANS.—Section 36(c)(2)(A) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657f) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''$7,000,000'' and inserting ''$10,000,000''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''$3,000,000'' and inserting ''$8,000,000''.

(e) CERTAIN VETERAN-OWNED CONCERNS.—Section 8127(c) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''the dollar thresholds under section 36(c)(2)(A) of the Small Business Act''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ).

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce four amendments to protect the human rights of the Colombian and Saudi people.

Earlier this year in Colombia in the middle of the pandemic, President Duque proposed crushing new sales taxes on basic food items.

When the Colombian people demonstrated in protest, the government responded with brutality. Sixty-eight people were murdered, and over 1,100 protestors and bystanders were injured.

This is part of a pattern of human rights violations by President Duque. He is also planning to resume aerial fumigation, which most countries stopped using when devastating health impacts were discovered.

Our amendments would require the Department of State and Defense to issue a report on the State of human rights in Colombia. They would also limit the U.S. transfer of weapons to the police unit responsible for many of the demonstrators' murders. And finally, they would prohibit U.S. funds from being used to support aerial fumigation.

Similarly, in 2018 we stood horrified by the Saudi government's assassination of journalist Jamal Khashoggi for speaking up against the regime's human rights abuses.

Our amendment would prohibit funds from being used to provide weapons, military aid, or military training to the unit that carried out his assassination.

The U.S. has long supported abusive regimes in South America and the Middle East to serve our own interests, yet we seem somehow shocked and confused when refugees from these regions show up at our borders seeking asylum from the inhumane conditions that we helped create in their homelands.

It is now beyond time for us to rectify these wrongs, and I submit this amendment.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. MILLER), an outstanding member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill and my four amendments.

The first amendment will require a report on the status of women in Afghanistan. The rights we fought to secure for them are in dire peril.

The second will hold the administration accountable by requesting a report on the amount of money and materials left behind in Afghanistan.

The third blocks any funding for intelligence sharing and ensures no taxpayer dollars are wasted working with the Taliban. They proved that they can't be trusted by the deadly events at the airport.

The final amendment will establish a memorial for the 13 servicemembers who perished securing the airport.

They lost their lives protecting Americans and our allies. This memorial would ensure that they are never forgotten for their sacrifice.

I urge adoption of all four of my amendments.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers at

this time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN), my friend and colleague, and also the ranking member of the Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for the hard work that went into preparing this NDAA.

I rise today in support of one amendment in particular included in this en bloc package, which would add the bipartisan Alexander Lofgren Veterans and Parks Act or the VIP Act to the bill.

The VIP Act would provide free lifetime passes to our national parks and public lands for veterans and Gold Star family members and free annual passes for active duty military members.

I am a proud cosponsor of both the amendment and identical legislation which passed the House earlier this year with an amazing 420 in favor to zero against vote with over 150 bipartisan cosponsors. Senator SINEMA and Senator BOOZMAN from my home State of Arkansas are leading the bipartisan Senate companion of this legislation.

In addition to its broad support here in Congress, the VIP Act has also been endorsed by over 60 organizations representing a diverse coalition of conservation, recreation, and veterans' groups.

In just the past month, as we have watched the horrible situation unfolding in Afghanistan, the country has awoken again to the sacrifice and heroism displayed by our brave men and women in uniform. These men and women often return home carrying both visible and invisible wounds from their time in combat.

During the Biden administration's botched evacuation of Afghanistan, the VA's crisis hotline had a 9 percent uptick in calls. Despite the fact that suicide rates among veterans were the lowest in 12 years, an average of 17 veterans per day still died by suicide in 2019.

That is what makes this amendment so vital now more than ever. Our outdoors can be a place of healing and hope for our veterans, particularly wounded or paralyzed veterans who turn to nature for solace and comfort.

Financial barriers should not be a factor for our veterans as they try to access the majestic and iconic parts of our country that they fought so hard to defend. Our veterans, active duty military, and Gold Star families deserve permanent, free access that can never be taken away from them.

While we can never fully repay the debt we owe to our veterans and Gold Star families, this amendment is a small gesture to symbolize their sacrifices were not in vain, and that they we will never forget their bravery and heroism.

That is why I am also a strong supporter of an amendment that passed in an earlier en bloc passage to locate the Global War on Terrorism Memorial on the National Mall here in Washington, D.C.

Our Nation's patriots who selflessly fought to defend this Nation in the wake of terror attacks against our homeland deserve nothing less than a lasting tribute in our Nation's capitol in a place of prominence on the National Mall.

I strongly support the amendment and would urge the eventual NDAA conferees to ensure it stays in the final text and will fight to make sure that it does.

Before I conclude, I would be remiss if I didn't mention several wildfire-related amendments.

I believe that better pay and benefits for our wildland firefighters is both well-deserved and well-earned, but we must address both the short- and long-term issues facing our firefighters and Federal lands; which means addressing the catastrophic forest health crisis through better management.

Nearly six million acres have burned this year, and States like California and Oregon saw some of the largest fires in their State's history. Fire seasons are getting longer and more intense because of our lack of forest management, which in turn puts a heavy physical, mental, and emotional strain on our wildland firefighters.

I would like to extend an invitation to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to work on this issue together so that we stop putting our firefighters in impossible situations year after year.

I urge my colleagues to support the Miller-Meeks, Gallego, Westerman, and Grijalva amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. VAN DUYNE), one of our great new freshman members of the Republican Conference.

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this en bloc, which includes my friend and colleague Representative DEAN PHILLIPS' amendment, which directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the effects of the Department of Defense's Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification framework on small business.

Recognizing the increased cyber vulnerabilities of small contractors, the DOD initiated a new cybersecurity assessment framework called the Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification to assess contractor implementation of cybersecurity requirements.

While no one disputes the Federal Government's need to address the growing cybersecurity risks facing our Nation, I am concerned that the CMMC has created another hurdle to keep small businesses from competing effectively in the defense marketplace.

There is no question our military relies heavily on the many small businesses that make up our defense contracting network, and their voices should be heard throughout this process.

Strong national security and cybersecurity in a thriving defense industrial base shouldn't be mutually exclusively goals, and I hope this amendment will set a clear path forward for our smaller contractors.

I would also like to rise today in support of the following amendments en bloc, which includes my supply chain-focused amendment that I was proud to introduce with my main colleague, Mr. GOLDEN.

Now, more than ever, we must ensure our supply chains are protected, and with every business I meet, I continue to hear how they are experiencing firsthand impacts of supply chain disruptions due to COVID–19. And to prevent further disruptions, we must act now to identify vulnerabilities. Protecting our supply chain is more than just business, it is a matter now of national security.

My amendment will begin this process by directing the DNI and the CIA to identify those critical supply chains to our national security, economic security, and public health, as well as recommend necessary actions.

It is my goal, along with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, that this amendment will prevent another grave supply chain crisis.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of these two amendments.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), an outstanding member of the Republican Conference and a retired general officer.

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Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman and appreciate the opportunity to introduce this amendment combating illegal CCP dictates in the South China Sea.

Mr. Speaker, on September 1, China's Maritime Security Administration began to demand that foreign ships report specific vessel information before entering the CCP's imagined maritime claims.

This information includes the following: the name and number; the satellite telephone number; the position and recent locations; and cargo.

Vessels needing to provide this information include submersibles, nuclear vessels, ships carrying radioactive materials, as well as any vessel the CCP deems to be a threat, which is, naturally, purposefully vague.

Now, what this is is the Chinese Communist Party literally drew a line in the South China Sea and said: You come across it, even though you are in international waters, you have to do this.

No, we don't have to do this.

The United States has repeatedly said we reject all maritime claims made by China within the so-called nine-dash line, the 10-dash line, or the 11-dash line, or whatever they want to call it, at any time, as virtually all of those claims are both imagined and illegal. This position was prominently reinforced by former Secretary Pompeo on July 13, 2020.

Fortunately, it appears to be the case that the administration agrees with this assessment.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this amendment to push back against China's lawless activity in the South China Sea.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this en bloc was put together in close consultation by the majority with the minority. I urge all Members to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I concur in the remarks of the ranking member. I urge support for the en bloc, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the Chair for his support of my amendment.

This amendment is based on legislation I have introduced previously, the Corey Adams Searchlight Act.

I want to talk about why this amendment is so important.

It is about helping services members who have been heroes and have given so much for our safety.

The bill is named after my constituent, Corey Adams.

Corey always wanted to serve his country and follow in his fathers and grandfathers' footsteps and join the Air Force after high school.

Corey served 4 years on active duty, then joined the Air Force Reserve.

Sergeant Corey also served six months in Afghanistan in 2009.

Sergeant Corey Adams was later diagnosed with Post traumatic stress disorder and later moved into his parent's home in Milwaukee, WI.

On March 20, 2017 the Adams family was changed forever.

Segreant Corey Adams was missing.

His family tried to file a missing persons report soon after he went missing,

It took eight days before the police determined he met the critical missing persons criteria, a crucial delay. 18 days after his disappearance, Corey Adams' body was recovered from Dineen Park, one mile from his mother's home.

No family should have to suffer a tragedy like this. This Sunday would have been Corey's 50th birthday.

In the aftermath of this tragedy, Wisconsin became the first state to enact a green alert system to find veterans who are reported missing. Delaware, Tennessee, and Texas have since enacted laws to do so, and other states are currently looking to do the same.

When a Veteran goes missing, we should ensure that we have their 6.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, my amendment No. 363, which is included in En Bloc 3, ensures the 1,700 small businesses in my district can access financing through the Small Business Administration's micro loan program.

The program is targeted specially to help women, low-income, veteran, and minority entrepreneurs.

The Marianas is the only place in the U.S. not included in the program, which provides loans, typically not offered by banks, of up to $50,000.

My bipartisan amendment would correct that by ensuring access to microloans on the same basis as their counterparts across the nation.

I thank Representatives GARBARINO, KAHELE, and RADEWAGEN for their cosponsorship of the amendment.

I ask my colleagues to support En Bloc 3.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CASTEN). Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 667, I offer amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 4 consisting of amendment Nos. 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, and 476, printed in part C of House Report 117–125, offered by Mr. SMITH of Washington:

AMENDMENT NO. 366 OFFERED BY MR. SAN NICOLAS OF GUAM

In title LI of division E, after section 5105, insert the following:

SEC. 5106. INCLUDING OF TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS AND TERRITORIES IN THE HIGH-RISK MONEY LAUNDERING AND RELATED FINANCIAL CRIME AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) According to the Department of Justice, human trafficking is ''a crime that involves exploiting a person for labor, services, or commercial sex'', a global illicit trade that is estimated by Global Financial Integrity to be valued at more than $150.2 billion each year.

(2) Polaris, the non-governmental organization which runs the United States National Human Trafficking Hotline, has found that while human trafficking is a nationwide problem, the majority of domestic human trafficking victims are ''people who have historically faced discrimination and its political, social and economic consequences: people of color, indigenous communities, immigrants and people who identify as LGBTQ+''.

(3) For this reason, it is important that law enforcement representing native communities and territories are part of the national dialogue about countering human trafficking.

(4) The High Intensity Financial Crime Areas program, which is intended to concentrate law enforcement efforts at the Federal, State, and local level to combat money laundering in designated high-intensity money laundering zones, considers human trafficking among other financial crime issues and actors.

(5) In each High Intensity Financial Crime Area, a money-laundering action team, comprised of relevant Federal, State, and local enforcement authorities, prosecutors, and financial regulators, works together to coordinate Federal, State, and local anti-money laundering effort.

(6) The High Intensity Financial Crime Area program does not currently mandate the inclusion of law enforcement and other agencies from Tribes and territories.

(7) Further, the National Strategy for Combating Terrorist and Other Illicit Financing, a valuable report which is scheduled to sunset in January 2022, does not currently mandate the inclusion of law enforcement and other agencies from Tribes and Territories.

(b) NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR COMBATING TERRORIST AND OTHER ILLICIT FINANCING.—The Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 9501 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 261(b)(2)—

(A) by striking ''2020'' and inserting ''2024''; and

(B) by striking ''2022'' and inserting ''2026'';

(2) in section 262—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''in the documents entitled '2015 National Money Laundering Risk Assessment' and '2015 National Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment','' and inserting ''in the documents entitled '2020 National Strategy for Combating Terrorist and Other Illicit Financing' and '2022 National Strategy for Combating Terrorist and Other Illicit Financing' ''; and

(ii) by striking ''the broader counter terrorism strategy of the United States'' and inserting ''the broader counter terrorism and national security strategies of the United States'';

(B) in paragraph (6)—

(i) by striking ''PREVENTION OF ILLICIT FINANCE'' and inserting ''PREVENTION, DETECTION, AND DEFEAT OF ILLICIT FINANCE'';

(ii) by striking ''private financial sector'' and inserting ''private sector, including financial and other relevant industries,''; and

(iii) by striking ''with regard to the prevention and detection of illicit finance'' and inserting ''with regard to the prevention, detection, and defeat of illicit finance'';

(C) in paragraph (7)—

(i) by striking ''Federal, State, and local officials'' and inserting ''Federal, State, local, Tribal, and Territory officials''; and

(ii) by inserting after ''State and local prosecutors,'' the following: ''Tribal and Territorial law enforcement''; and

(D) in paragraph (8), by striking ''so-called''.

(c) LAW ENFORCEMENT AND OTHER AGENCIES FROM TRIBES AND TERRITORIES.—Section 5342 of title 31, United States Code is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(B), by striking ''local, State, national,'' and inserting ''local, State, national, Tribal, Territorial,'';

(2) in subsection (a)(2)(A), by striking ''with State'' and inserting ''with State, Tribal, Territorial,'';

(3) in subsection (c)(3), by striking ''any State or local official or prosecutor'' and inserting ''any State, local, Tribe, or Territory official or prosecutor''; and

(4) in subsection (d), by striking ''State and local governments and State and local law enforcement agencies'' and inserting ''State, local, Tribal, and Territorial governments and State, local, Tribal, and Territorial agencies''.

(d) FINANCIAL CRIME-FREE COMMUNITIES SUPPORT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 5351 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking ''to support local law enforcement efforts'' and inserting'' to support local, Tribal, and Territorial law enforcement efforts''.

(2) PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION.—Section 5352 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''State or local'' in each place it occurs and inserting ''State, local, Tribal, or Territorial''; and

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking ''State or local'' and inserting ''State, local, Tribal, or Territorial''; and

(ii) in paragraph (1), by striking ''State law'' and inserting ''State, Tribal, or Territorial law''.

(3) INFORMATION COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION.—Section 5353(b)(3)(A) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking ''State local law enforcement agencies'' and inserting ''State, local, Tribal, and Territorial law enforcement agencies''.

(4) GRANTS FOR FIGHTING MONEY LAUNDERING AND RELATED FINANCIAL CRIMES.—Section 5354 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking ''State or local law enforcement'' and inserting ''State, local, Tribal, or Territorial law enforcement'';

(B) by striking ''State and local law enforcement'' and inserting ''State, local, Tribal, and Territorial law enforcement''; and

(C) by striking ''Federal, State, and local cooperative law enforcement'' and inserting ''Federal, State, local, Tribal, and Territorial cooperative law enforcement''.

AMENDMENT NO. 367 OFFERED BY MS. SÁNCHEZ OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle A of title XIII of division A, add the following:

SEC. 13__. REPORT ON EFFORTS OF NATO TO COUNTER MISINFORMATION AND DISINFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the entities specified in subsection (b) a report on efforts of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and NATO member states to counter misinformation and disinformation.

(b) ENTITIES SPECIFIED.—The entities specified in this subsection are—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) each member of the United States delegation to the NATO Parliamentary Assembly.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall—

(1) assess—

(A) vulnerabilities of NATO member states and NATO to misinformation and disinformation and describe efforts to counter such activities;

(B) the capacity and efforts of NATO member states and NATO to counter misinformation and disinformation, including United States cooperation with other NATO members states; and

(C) misinformation and disinformation campaigns carried out by authoritarian states, particularly Russia and China; and

(2) include recommendations to counter misinformation and disinformation.

AMENDMENT NO. 368 OFFERED BY MS. SÁNCHEZ OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle A of title XIII, insert the following:

SEC. 13___. FUNDING FOR THE NATO STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF EXCELLENCE.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated by section 4301 for Operating Forces, Special Operations Command Theatre Forces, line 110, as specified in the corresponding the corresponding funding tables in division D, for the NATO Strategic Communication Center of Excellence is hereby increased by $5,000,000, to be made available for the purposes described in subsection (c).

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance, Space Force, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for Contractor Logistics and System Support is hereby reduced by $5,000,000.

(c) PURPOSES.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide funds for the NATO Strategic Communications Center of Excellence (in this section referred to as the ''Center'') to—

(1) enhance the capability, cooperation, and information sharing among NATO, NATO member countries, and partners, with respect to strategic communications and information operations; and

(2) facilitate education, research and development, lessons learned, and consultation in strategic communications and information operations.

(d) CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall certify to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate that the Secretary has assigned executive agent responsibility for the Center to an appropriate organization within the Department of Defense, and detail the steps being undertaken to strengthen the role of Center in fostering strategic communications and information operations within NATO.

(e) BRIEFING REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall brief the recipients listed in paragraph (2) not less than twice each year on the efforts of the Department of Defense to strengthen the role of the Center in fostering strategic communications and information operations within NATO.

(2) RECIPIENTS.—The recipients listed in this paragraph are the following:

(A) The Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(B) The Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(C) Each member of the United States delegation to the NATO Parliamentary Assembly.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the matter described in paragraph (1).

AMENDMENT NO. 369 OFFERED BY MS. SÁNCHEZ OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle A of title XIII, insert the following:

SEC. 13___. BRIEFING ON IMPROVEMENTS TO NATO STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF EXCELLENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall periodically brief the recipients listed in subsection (b) on—

(1) how the Department of Defense is working with the NATO Strategic Communications Center of Excellence and the interagency to improve NATO's ability to counter and mitigate disinformation, active measures, propaganda, and denial and deception activities of Russia and China; and

(2) how the Department of Defense is developing ways to improve strategic communications within NATO, including enhancing the capacity of and coordination with the NATO Strategic Communications Center of Excellence.

(b) RECIPIENTS.—The recipients listed in this paragraph are the following:

(1) The Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) The Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(3) Each member of the United States delegation to the NATO Parliamentary Assembly.

(c) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to Congress a report containing the recommendations of the Secretary with respect to improving strategic communications within NATO.

AMENDMENT NO. 370 OFFERED BY MS. SÁNCHEZ OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle A of title XIII of division A, add the following:

SEC. ___. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ENHANCING NATO EFFORTS TO COUNTER MISINFORMATION AND DISINFORMATION.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should—

(1) prioritize efforts to enhance the North Atlantic Treaty Organization' (NATO's) capacity to counter misinformation and disinformation;

(2) support an increase in NATO's human, financial, and technological resources and capacity dedicated to understand, respond to, and fight threats in the information space;

(3) support building technological resilience to misinformation and disinformation;

(4) reiterate United States commitment to women's equal rights and dedicate additional resources to understanding and countering the effects of gendered disinformation to democracies; and

(5) prioritize the importance of democratic resilience and countering misinformaton and disinformation during ongoing negotiations over a new NATO Strategic Concept to be adopted at the 2022 NATO summit.

SEC. ___. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO THE NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should—

(1) proactively engage with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Parliamentary Assembly (PA) and its member delegations;

(2) communicate with and educate the public on the benefits and importance of NATO and NATO PA; and

(3) support increased inter-democracy and inter-parliamentary cooperation on countering misinformation and disinformation.

AMENDMENT NO. 371 OFFERED BY MS. SÁNCHEZ OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title LX, insert the following:

SEC. 60____. REPORT ON OBSTACLES TO VETERAN PARTICIPATION IN FEDERAL HOUSING PROGRAMS.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in coordination with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, shall submit to Congress a report on the obstacles veterans experience related to receiving benefits under Federal housing programs, including obstacles relating to women veterans, LGBTQ+ veterans, and multi-generational family types and obstacles relating to eligibility requirements (including local Area Median Income limits, chronicity and disability requirements, and required documentation).

AMENDMENT NO. 372 OFFERED BY MS. SÁNCHEZ OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title LX, insert the following:

SEC. 60____ DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS REPORT ON SUPPORTIVE SERVICES AND HOUSING INSECURITY.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in coordination with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Secretary of Labor, shall submit to Congress a report on how often and what type of supportive services (including career transition and mental health services and services for elderly veterans) are being offered to and used by veterans, and any correlation between a lack of supportive services programs and the likelihood of veterans falling back into housing insecurity. The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall ensure that any medical information included in the report is de-identified.

AMENDMENT NO. 373 OFFERED BY MS. SCHAKOWSKY OF ILLINOIS

Page 744, after line 11, add the following:

SEC. 856. CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF PRIVATE SECURITY CONTRACTOR CONTRACTS AND PERSONNEL.

(a) REPORT ON ACTIONS TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments (as defined in section 101 of title 10, United States Code), shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the efforts and plans of the Department of Defense to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Government Accountability Office titled ''PRIVATE SECURITY CONTRACTORS: DOD Needs to Better Identify and Monitor Personnel and Contracts'' (GAO-21-255), dated July 29, 2021.

(b) FORM OF SUBMISSIONS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall, to the maximum extent possible, be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(c) REPORT CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall contain—

(1) a summary of the actions planned or taken by Department of Defense to implement the three recommendations in the report of the Government Accountability Office described in such subsection;

(2) a schedule for completing the implementation of each such recommendation, including specific milestones;

(3) a comprehensive list of—

(A) the specific contracted activities and services designated by the Department private security functions; and

(B) the private security contracts of the Department in effect at any time during fiscal year 2021;

(4) an explanation of how the Department plans to ensure that information pertaining to private security contracts and personnel can be uniquely identified in the databases of the Department used to record information on contracts and contractor personnel; and

(5) a summary of the data possessed by the Department on all private security contracts in effect as of the end of fiscal year 2021, including—

(A) the number of such contracts;

(B) the number of contractors for such contracts;

(C) the number of private security personnel performing private security functions under such contracts, including the number of such personnel who are armed and the number who are unarmed; and

(D) for all such private security personnel, job titles and primary duty stations under such contracts, including whether such individual is deployed inside or outside of the continental United States.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) PRIVATE SECURITY CONTRACT.—The term ''private security contract'' means a covered contract (as defined under section 159.3 of title 32, Code of Federal Regulations) under which private security functions are performed.

(2) PRIVATE SECURITY FUNCTIONS.—The term ''private security functions'' has the meaning given such term under section 159.3 of title 32, Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) PRIVATE SECURITY PERSONNEL.—The term ''private security personnel'' has the meaning given the term ''PSC personnel'' under section 159.3 of title 32, Code of Federal Regulations.

AMENDMENT NO. 374 OFFERED BY MR. SCHIFF OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title LX, insert the following:

SEC. 60____. INCLUSION ON THE VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL WALL OF THE NAMES OF THE LOST CREW MEMBERS OF THE U.S.S. FRANK E. EVANS KILLED ON JUNE 3, 1969.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall authorize the inclusion on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall in the District of Columbia of the names of the 74 crew members of the U.S.S. Frank E. Evans killed on June 3, 1969.

(b) REQUIRED CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Secretary of the Interior, the American Battlefield Monuments Commission, and other applicable authorities with respect to any adjustments to the nomenclature and placement of names pursuant to subsection (a) to address any space limitations on the placement of additional names on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall.

(c) NONAPPLICABILITY OF COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.—Chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Commemorative Works Act''), shall not apply to any activities carried out under subsection (a) or (b).

AMENDMENT NO. 375 OFFERED BY MR. SCHIFF OF CALIFORNIA

At the appropriate place in title LX of division E, insert the following:

SEC. ___. JAMAL KHASHOGGI PRESS FREEDOM ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2021.

(a) EXPANDING SCOPE OF HUMAN RIGHTS REPORTS WITH RESPECT TO VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF JOURNALISTS.—The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) In paragraph (12) of section 116(d)—

(A) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by inserting ''or online harassment'' after ''direct physical attacks''; and

(ii) by inserting ''or surveillance'' after ''sources of pressure'';

(B) in subparagraph (C)(ii), by striking ''ensure the prosecution'' and all that follows to the end of the clause and inserting ''ensure the investigation, prosecution, and conviction of government officials or private individuals who engage in or facilitate digital or physical attacks, including hacking, censorship, surveillance, harassment, unlawful imprisonment, or bodily harm, against journalists and others who perform, or provide administrative support to, the dissemination of print, broadcast, internet-based, or social media intended to communicate facts or opinion.'';

(C) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) (as amended by subparagraph (A) of this section) as subparagraphs (C) and (D), respectively; and

(D) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph:

''(B) an identification of countries in which there were gross violations of internationally recognized human rights (as such term is defined for purposes of section 502B) committed against journalists;''.

(2) By redesignating the second subsection (i) of section 502B as subsection (j).

(3) In the first subsection (i) of section 502B—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting ''or online harassment'' after ''direct physical attacks''; and

(ii) by inserting ''or surveillance'' after ''sources of pressure'';

(B) by redesignating paragraph (2) (as amended by subparagraph (A) of this section) and paragraph (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

''(2) an identification of countries in which there were gross violations of internationally recognized human rights committed against journalists;''.

(b) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COMMISSION OF GROSS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED HUMAN RIGHTS AGAINST JOURNALISTS.—

(1) LISTING OF PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED GROSS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED HUMAN RIGHTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On or after the date on which a person is listed pursuant to subparagraph (B), the President shall impose the sanctions described in paragraph (2) on each foreign person the President determines, based on credible information, has perpetrated, ordered, or otherwise directed the extrajudicial killing of or other gross violation of internationally recognized human rights committed against a journalist or other person who performs, or provides administrative support to, the dissemination of print, broadcast, internet-based, or social media intended to report newsworthy activities or information, or communicate facts or fact-based opinions.

(B) PUBLICATION OF LIST.—The Secretary of State shall publish on a publicly available website of the Department of State a list of the names of each foreign person determined pursuant to subparagraph (A) to have perpetrated, ordered, or directed an act described in such paragraph. Such list shall be updated at least annually.

(C) EXCEPTION.—The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under subparagraph (A) (and omit a foreign person from the list published in accordance with subparagraph (B)) or terminate such sanctions and remove a foreign person from such list, if the President certifies to the Committee

on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate—

(i) that public identification of the individual is not in the national interest of the United States, including an unclassified description of the factual basis supporting such certification, which may contain a classified annex; or

(ii) that appropriate foreign government authorities have credibly—

(I) investigated the foreign person and, as appropriate, held such person accountable for perpetrating, ordering, or directing the acts described in subparagraph (A);

(II) publicly condemned violations of the freedom of the press and the acts described in subparagraph (A);

(III) complied with any requests for information from international or regional human rights organizations with respect to the acts described in subparagraph (A); and

(IV) complied with any United States Government requests for information with respect to the acts described in subparagraph (A).

(2) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) ASSET BLOCKING.—The President shall exercise all of the powers granted to the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of a foreign person identified in the report required under paragraph (1)(A) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(B) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(i) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An alien described in paragraph (1)(A) is—

(I) inadmissible to the United States;

(II) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(III) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(ii) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—An alien described in paragraph (1)(A) is subject to revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(II) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revocation under subclause (I) shall take effect immediately, and automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(C) EXCEPTIONS.—

(i) EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.—The sanctions described in this paragraph shall not apply to any activity subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(ii) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.—The sanctions described in this paragraph shall not apply with respect to an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

(A) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this subsection.

(B) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a foreign person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this subsection to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of such section 206.

(4) EXCEPTION RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under this section shall not include any authority or requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(B) GOOD DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term ''good'' means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply, or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment and excluding technical data.

(5) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) ADMITTED; ALIEN.—The terms ''admitted'' and ''alien'' have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1001).

(B) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term ''foreign person'' means an individual who is not—

(i) a United States citizen or national; or

(ii) an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States.

(C) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ''United States person'' means—

(i) a United States citizen, an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States, or any other individual subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;

(ii) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such entity; or

(iii) any person in the United States.

(c) PROHIBITION ON FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—Assistance authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) or the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) may not be made available to any governmental entity of a country if the Secretary of State or the Director of National Intelligence has credible information that one or more officials associated with, leading, or otherwise acting under the authority of such entity has committed a gross violation of internationally recognized human rights against a journalist or other person who performs, or provides administrative support to, the dissemination of print, broadcast, internet-based, or social media intended to report newsworthy activities or information, or communicate facts or fact-based opinions. To the maximum extent practicable, a list of such governmental entities shall be published on publicly available websites of the Department of State and of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence and shall be updated on a regular basis.

(2) PROMPT INFORMATION.—The Secretary of State shall promptly inform appropriate officials of the government of a country from which assistance is withheld in accordance with the prohibition under paragraph (1).

(3) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition under paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to the following:

(A) Humanitarian assistance or disaster relief assistance authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(B) Assistance the Secretary determines to be essential to assist the government of a country to bring the responsible members of the relevant governmental entity to justice for the acts described in paragraph (1).

(4) WAIVER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, may waive the prohibition under paragraph (1) with respect to a governmental entity of a country if—

(i) the President, acting through the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, determines that such a waiver is in the national security interest of the United States; or

(ii) the Secretary of State has received credible information that the government of that country has—

(I) performed a thorough investigation of the acts described in paragraph (1) and is taking effective steps to bring responsible members of the relevant governmental entity to justice;

(II) condemned violations of the freedom of the press and the acts described in paragraph (1);

(III) complied with any requests for information from international or regional human rights organizations with respect to the acts described in paragraph (1), in accordance with international legal obligations to protect the freedom of expression; and

(IV) complied with United States Government requests for information with respect to the acts described in paragraph (1).

(B) CERTIFICATION.—A waiver described in subparagraph (A) may only take effect if—

(i) the Secretary of State certifies, not later than 30 days before the effective date of the waiver, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate that such waiver is warranted and includes an unclassified description of the factual basis supporting the certification, which may contain a classified annex; and

(ii) the Director of National Intelligence, not later than 30 days before the effective date of the waiver, submits to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a report detailing any underlying information that the intelligence community (as such term is defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)) has regarding the perpetrators of the acts described in paragraph (1), which shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

AMENDMENT NO. 376 OFFERED BY MR. SCHNEIDER OF ILLINOIS

Add at the end of title XI, add the following new section:

SEC. 11____. PARENTAL BEREAVEMENT LEAVE FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6382(a)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(F) Because of the death of a son or daughter of the employee.''.

(b) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO LEAVE.—

(1) SCHEDULE.—Section 6382(b)(1) of such title is amended by inserting after the third sentence the following: ''Leave under subsection (a)(1)(F) shall not be taken by an employee intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule unless the employee and the employing agency of the employee agree otherwise.''.

(2) PAID LEAVE.—Section 6382(d)(2) of such title is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''(A) or (B)'' and inserting ''(A), (B), or (F)''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking ''birth or placement'' and inserting ''birth, placement, or death''.

(3) NOTICE.—Section 6382(e) of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) In any case in which the necessity for leave under subsection (a)(1)(F) is foreseeable, the employee shall provide such notice to the employing agency as is reasonable and practicable.''.

(4) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Section 6383 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) An employing agency may require that a request for leave under section 6382(a)(1)(F) be supported by a certification issued at such time and in such manner as the Office of Personnel Management may by regulation prescribe. If the Office issues a regulation requiring such certification, the employee shall provide, in a timely manner, a copy of such certification to the employer.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 377 OFFERED BY MR. SCHNEIDER OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, insert the following:

SEC. 8___. BOOTS TO BUSINESS PROGRAM.

Section 32 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657b) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) BOOTS TO BUSINESS PROGRAM.—

''(1) COVERED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'covered individual' means—

''(A) a member of the Armed Forces, including the National Guard or Reserves;

''(B) an individual who is participating in the Transition Assistance Program established under section 1144 of title 10, United States Code;

''(C) an individual who—

''(i) served on active duty in any branch of the Armed Forces, including the National Guard or Reserves; and

''(ii) was discharged or released from such service under conditions other than dishonorable; and

''(D) a spouse or dependent of an individual described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C).

''(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—Beginning on the first October 1 after the enactment of this subsection and for the subsequent 4 fiscal years, the Administrator shall carry out a program to be known as the 'Boots to Business Program' to provide entrepreneurship training to covered individuals.

''(3) GOALS.—The goals of the Boots to Business Program are to—

''(A) provide assistance and in-depth training to covered individuals interested in business ownership; and

''(B) provide covered individuals with the tools, skills, and knowledge necessary to identify a business opportunity, draft a business plan, identify sources of capital, connect with local resources for small business concerns, and start up a small business concern.

''(4) PROGRAM COMPONENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Boots to Business Program may include—

''(i) a presentation providing exposure to the considerations involved in self-employment and ownership of a small business concern;

''(ii) an online, self-study course focused on the basic skills of entrepreneurship, the language of business, and the considerations involved in self-employment and ownership of a small business concern;

''(iii) an in-person classroom instruction component providing an introduction to the foundations of self employment and ownership of a small business concern; and

''(iv) in-depth training delivered through online instruction, including an online course that leads to the creation of a business plan.

''(B) COLLABORATION.—The Administrator may—

''(i) collaborate with public and private entities to develop course curricula for the Boots to Business Program; and

''(ii) modify program components in coordination with entities participating in a Warriors in Transition program, as defined in section 738(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (10 U.S.C. 1071 note).

''(C) USE OF RESOURCE PARTNERS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

''(I) ensure that Veteran Business Outreach Centers regularly participate, on a nationwide basis, in the Boots to Business Program; and

''(II) to the maximum extent practicable, use a variety of other resource partners and entities in administering the Boots to Business Program.

''(ii) GRANT AUTHORITY.—In carrying out clause (i), the Administrator may make grants to Veteran Business Outreach Centers, other resource partners, or other entities to carry out components of the Boots to Business Program.

''(D) AVAILABILITY TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—The Administrator shall make available to the Secretary of Defense information regarding the Boots to Business Program, including all course materials and outreach materials related to the Boots to Business Program, for inclusion on the website of the Department of Defense relating to the Transition Assistance Program, in the Transition Assistance Program manual, and in other relevant materials available for distribution from the Secretary of Defense.

''(E) AVAILABILITY TO VETERANS AFFAIRS.—In consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Administrator shall make available for distribution and display at local facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs outreach materials regarding the Boots to Business Program which shall, at a minimum—

''(i) describe the Boots to Business Program and the services provided; and

''(ii) include eligibility requirements for participating in the Boots to Business Program.

''(5) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection and every year thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives a report on the performance and effectiveness of the Boots to Business Program, which may be included as part of another report submitted to such Committees by the Administrator, and which shall include—

''(A) information regarding grants awarded under paragraph (4)(C);

''(B) the total cost of the Boots to Business Program;

''(C) the number of program participants using each component of the Boots to Business Program;

''(D) the completion rates for each component of the Boots to Business Program;

''(E) to the extent possible—

''(i) the demographics of program participants, to include gender, age, race, relationship to military, military occupational specialty, and years of service of program participants;

''(ii) the number of small business concerns formed or expanded with assistance under the Boots to Business Program;

''(iii) the gross receipts of small business concerns receiving assistance under the Boots to Business Program;

''(iv) the number of jobs created with assistance under the Boots to Business Program;

''(v) the number of referrals to other resources and programs of the Administration;

''(vi) the number of program participants receiving financial assistance under loan programs of the Administration;

''(vii) the type and dollar amount of financial assistance received by program participants under any loan program of the Administration; and

''(viii) results of participant satisfaction surveys, including a summary of any comments received from program participants;

''(F) an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Boots to Business Program in each region of the Administration during the most recent fiscal year;

''(G) an assessment of additional performance outcome measures for the Boots to Business Program, as identified by the Administrator;

''(H) any recommendations of the Administrator for improvement of the Boots to Business Program, which may include expansion of the types of individuals who are covered individuals;

''(I) an explanation of how the Boots to Business Program has been integrated with other transition programs and related resources of the Administration and other Federal agencies; and

''(J) any additional information the Administrator determines necessary.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 378 OFFERED BY MR. SCHNEIDER OF ILLINOIS

At the appropriate place in subtitle C of title XIII, insert the following:

SEC. 13___. U.S.-ISRAEL MILITARY TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION ACT.

Section 1299M of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and inserting ''**ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITED STATES-ISRAEL OPERATIONS-TECHNOLOGY WORKING GROUP**'';

(2) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

''(a) REQUIREMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall take actions within the United States-Israel Defense Acquisition Advisory Group—

''(A) to provide a standing forum for the United States and Israel to systematically share intelligence-informed military capability requirements;

''(B) to identify military capability requirements common to the Department of Defense and the Ministry of Defense of Israel;

''(C) to assist defense suppliers in the United States and Israel by assessing recommendations from such defense suppliers with respect to joint science, technology, research, development, test, evaluation, and production efforts; and

''(D) to develop, as feasible and advisable, combined United States-Israel plans to research, develop, procure, and field weapon systems and military capabilities as quickly and economically as possible to meet common capability requirements of the Department and the Ministry of Defense of Israel.

''(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as requiring the termination of any existing United States defense activity, group, program, or partnership with Israel.'';

(3) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

''(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITED STATES-ISRAEL OPERATIONS-TECHNOLOGY WORKING GROUP WITHIN THE UNITED STATES-ISRAEL DEFENSE ACQUISITION ADVISORY GROUP.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the appropriate heads of other Federal agencies and with the concurrence of the Minister of Defense of Israel, shall establish, under the United States vice chairman of the United States-Israel Defense Acquisition Advisory Group, a United States-Israel Operations-Technology Working Group to address operations and technology matters described in subsection (a)(1).

''(2) EXTENSION WITH RESPECT TO TERMS OF REFERENCE.—The 1-year period under paragraph (1) may be extended for up to 180 days if the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that additional time is needed to finalize the terms of reference. Such certification shall be made in unclassified form.''; and

(4) in subsection (d)(2), by striking ''United States-Israel Defense Acquisition Advisory Group'' each place it appears and inserting ''United States-Israel Operations-Technology Working Group''.

AMENDMENT NO. 379 OFFERED BY MR. SCHRADER OF OREGON

At the end of subtitle E of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. REPORT ON FUNDS AUTHORIZED TO BE APPROPRIATED FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the obligation and expenditure of funds that were authorized to be appropriated for overseas contingency operations for fiscal year 2010 and fiscal year 2019.

(b) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

AMENDMENT NO. 380 OFFERED BY MR. SCHRADER OF OREGON

At the end of subtitle F of title III insert the following:

SEC. 3___. STUDY ON DISEASE PREVENTION FOR MILITARY WORKING DOGS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the head of the Army Veterinary Services shall submit to Congress a report containing the findings of an updated study on the potential introduction of foreign animal diseases and current prevention protocol and strategies to protect the health of military working dogs.

AMENDMENT NO. 381 OFFERED BY MR. SCHRADER OF OREGON

Add at the end of title LX the following new section:

SEC. 60___. INTERAGENCY ONE HEALTH PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Interior (referred to in this subtitle as the ''Secretaries''), in coordination with the United States Agency for International Development, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Defense, the Department of Commerce, and other departments and agencies as appropriate, shall develop, publish, and submit to Congress a national One Health Framework (referred to in this Act as the ''framework'') for coordinated Federal Activities under the One Health Program.

(b) NATIONAL ONE HEALTH FRAMEWORK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretaries, in cooperation with the United States Agency for International Development, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Defense, the Department of Commerce, and other departments and agencies as appropriate, shall develop, publish, and submit to Congress a One Health Framework (referred to in this section as the ''framework'') for coordinated Federal activities under the One Health Program.

(2) CONTENTS OF FRAMEWORK.—The framework described in paragraph (1) shall describe existing efforts and contain recommendations for building upon and complementing the activities of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Food and Drug Administration, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, the Public Health Service Corps, the Department of Agriculture, the United States Agency for International Development, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Institutes of Health, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of the Interior, and other departments and agencies, as appropriate, and shall—

(A) assess, identify, and describe, as appropriate, existing activities of Federal agencies and departments under the One Health Program and consider whether all relevant agencies are adequately represented;

(B) for the 10-year period beginning in the year the framework is submitted, establish specific Federal goals and priorities that most effectively advance—

(i) scientific understanding of the connections between human, animal, and environmental health;

(ii) coordination and collaboration between agencies involved in the framework including sharing data and information, engaging in joint fieldwork, and engaging in joint laboratory studies related to One Health;

(iii) identification of priority zoonotic diseases and priority areas of study;

(iv) surveillance of priority zoonotic diseases and their transmission between animals and humans;

(v) prevention of priority zoonotic diseases and their transmission between animals and humans;

(vi) protocol development to improve joint outbreak response to and recovery from zoonotic disease outbreaks in animals and humans; and

(vii) workforce development to prevent and respond to zoonotic disease outbreaks in animals and humans;

(C) describe specific activities required to achieve the goals and priorities described in subparagraph (B), and propose a timeline for achieving these goals;

(D) identify and expand partnerships, as appropriate, among Federal agencies, States, Indian tribes, academic institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and private entities in order to develop new approaches for reducing hazards to human and animal health and to strengthen understanding of the value of an integrated approach under the One Health Program to addressing public health threats in a manner that prevents duplication;

(E) identify best practices related to State and local-level research coordination, field activities, and disease outbreak preparedness, response, and recovery related to One Health; and

(F) provide recommendations to Congress regarding additional action or legislation that may be required to assist in establishing the One Health Program.

(3) ADDENDUM.—Not later than three years after the creation of the framework, the Secretary, in coordination with the agencies described in paragraph (1), shall submit to Congress an addendum to the framework that describes the progress made in advancing the activities described in the framework.

(c) GAO REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of the submission of the addendum under section (b)(3), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that—

(1) details existing collaborative efforts between the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Agriculture, the United States Agency for International Development, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Institutes of Health, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of the Interior, and other departments and agencies to prevent and respond to zoonotic disease outbreaks in animals and humans; and

(2) contains an evaluation of the framework and the specific activities requested to achieve the framework.

AMENDMENT NO. 382 OFFERED BY MS. SCHRIER OF WASHINGTON

Add at the end of title LI the following new section:

SEC. _____. REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT ON CURRENT STATUS OF ACTIVITIES RELATING TO COVID–19 TESTING UNDER THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950.

(a) REPORT.— Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the President, in consultation with the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall submit to the Congress a report on efforts undertaken to carry out section 3101 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, and the expenditure of the $10,000,000,000 appropriated for such purpose.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include information on—

(1) amounts appropriated pursuant to section 3101(a) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 that have been spent on diagnostic products for the detection or diagnosis of the virus that causes COVID–19 that are described in section 3101(b)(1)(A) of such Act;

(2) the amount of the diagnostic products that have been produced using amounts appropriated pursuant to such section 3101(a);

(3) the distribution of any diagnostic products that have been so produced;

(4) the cost to manufacture and the price to consumers of any such diagnostic products that have been so produced; and

(5) any plans for the expenditure, before September 30, 2025, of unspent funds appropriated pursuant to such section 3101(a).

AMENDMENT NO. 383 OFFERED BY MS. SCHRIER OF WASHINGTON

At the end of subtitle F of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 559I. GAO REPORT ON SCREENINGS INCLUDED IN THE HEALTH ASSESSMENT FOR MEMBERS SEPARATING FROM THE ARMED FORCES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report on screenings included in the health assessment administered to members separating from the the Armed Forces. Such report shall include the following elements:

(1) A list of screenings are included in such assessment.

(2) Whether such screenings—

(A) are uniform across the Armed Forces;

(B) include questions to assess if the member is at risk for social isolation, homelessness, or substance abuse; and

(C) include questions about community.

(3) How many such screenings result in referral of a member to—

(A) community services;

(B) community services other than medical services; and

(C) a veterans service organization.

(4) An assessment of the effectiveness of referrals described in paragraph (3).

(5) How organizations, including veterans service organizations, perform outreach to members in underserved communities.

(6) The extent to which organizations described in paragraph (5) perform such outreach.

(7) The effectiveness of outreach described in paragraph (6).

(8) The annual amount of Federal funding for services and organizations described in paragraphs (3) and (5).

AMENDMENT NO. 384 OFFERED BY MS. SCHRIER OF WASHINGTON

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 569F. IMPLEMENTATION OF GAO RECOMMENDATIONS ON IMPROVED COMMUNICATION OF BEST PRACTICES TO ENGAGE MILITARY SPOUSES WITH CAREER ASSISTANCE RESOURCES.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop a plan to address recommendation #2, regarding strategies for sharing information on outreach to military spouses, in the report of the Government Accountability Office titled ''Military Spouse Employment: DOD Should Continue Assessing State Licensing Practices and Increase Awareness of Resources'' (GAO-21-193).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The plan required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a summary of actions that have been taken to implement the recommendation;

(B) a summary of actions that will be taken to implement the recommendation, including how the Secretary plans to—

(i) engage military services and installations, members of the Spouse Ambassador Network, and other local stakeholders to obtain information on the outreach approaches and best practices used by military installations and stakeholders;

(ii) overcome factors that may limit use of best practices;

(iii) disseminate best practices to relevant stakeholders; and

(iv) identify ways to and better coordinate with the Secretaries of Veterans Affairs, Labor, and Housing and Urban Development; and

(C) a schedule, with specific milestones, for completing implementation of the recommendation.

(b) DEADLINE FOR IMPLEMENTATION.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall carry out activities to implement the plan developed under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 385 OFFERED BY MR. SCHWEIKERT OF ARIZONA

Add at the end of subtitle D of title XV of division A the following:

SEC. 15___. IMPLEMENTATION OF CERTAIN CYBERSECURITY RECOMMENDATIONS; CYBER HYGIENE AND CYBERSECURITY MATURITY MODEL CERTIFICATION FRAMEWORK.

(a) REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CERTAIN CYBERSECURITY RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report regarding the plans of the Secretary to implement certain cybersecurity recommendations to ensure—

(1) the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense takes appropriate steps to ensure implementation of DC3I tasks;

(2) Department components develop plans with scheduled completion dates to implement any remaining CDIP tasks overseen by the Chief Information Officer;

(3) the Deputy Secretary of Defense identifies a Department component to oversee the implementation of any CDIP tasks not overseen by the Chief Information Officer and reports on progress relating to such implementation;

(4) Department components accurately monitor and report information on the extent that users have completed Cyber Awareness Challenge training, as well as the number of users whose access to the Department network was revoked because such users have not completed such training;

(5) the Chief Information Officer ensures all Department components, including DARPA, require their users to take Cyber Awareness Challenge training;

(6) a Department component is directed to monitor the extent to which practices are implemented to protect the Department's network from key cyberattack techniques; and

(7) the Chief Information Officer assesses the extent to which senior leaders of the Department have more complete information to make risk-based decisions, and revise the recurring reports (or develop a new report) accordingly, including information relating to the Department's progress on implementing—

(A) cybersecurity practices identified in cyber hygiene initiatives; and

(B) cyber hygiene practices to protect Department networks from key cyberattack techniques.

(b) REPORT ON CYBER HYGIENE AND CYBERSECURITY MATURITY MODEL CERTIFICATION FRAMEWORK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees and the Comptroller General of the United States a report on the cyber hygiene practices of the Department of Defense and the extent to which such practices are effective at protecting Department missions, information, system and networks. The report shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of each Department component's compliance with the requirements and levels identified in the Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification framework.

(B) For each Department component that does not achieve the requirements for ''good cyber hygiene'' as defined in CMMC Model Version 1.02, a plan for how that component will implement security measures to bring it into compliance with good cyber hygiene requirements within one year, and a strategy for mitigating potential vulnerabilities and consequences until such requirements are implemented.

(2) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.—Not later than 180 days after the submission of the report required under paragraph (1)), the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an independent review of the report and provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the findings of the review.

AMENDMENT NO. 386 OFFERED BY MR. AUSTIN SCOTT OF GEORGIA

At the end of subtitle B of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. EXTENSION AND REVISIONS TO NEVER CONTRACT WITH THE ENEMY PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 841 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''**PROHIBITION ON PROVIDING FUNDS TO THE ENEMY**'' and inserting ''**THREAT MITIGATION IN COMMERCIAL SUPPORT TO OPERATIONS**'';

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the heading, by striking ''IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONS AND ENTITIES'' and inserting ''PROGRAM'';

(B) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''establish in each covered combatant command a program to identify persons and entities within the area of responsibility of such command that—'' and inserting the following: ''establish a program to mitigate threats posed by vendors supporting operations. The program shall use available intelligence, security, and law enforcement information to identify persons and entities that—'';

(C) in paragraph (1), by striking ''; or'' and inserting a semicolon;

(D) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(E) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(3) directly or indirectly support a covered person or entity or otherwise pose a force protection risk to personnel of the United States or coalition forces; or

''(4) pose an unacceptable national security risk.'';

(3) by striking subsection (g);

(4) by redesignating subsections (h) and (i) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively;

(5) in subsection (g)(1), as so redesignated, by striking ''may be providing'' and all that follows through ''or entity'' and inserting ''have been identified under the program established under subsection (a)'';

(6) by amending subsection (h), as so redesignated, to read as follows:

''(h) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the other Secretary, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, may waive any requirement of this section upon determining that to do so is in the national interest of the United States.'';

(7) by striking subsection (j);

(8) by redesignating subsections (k) and (l) as subsections (i) and (j), respectively;

(9) in subsection (j), as so redesignated, by striking ''Except as provided in subsection (m), the'' and inserting ''The'';

(10) by striking subsection (m); and

(11) by striking subsection (n).

(b) AUTHORITIES TO TERMINATE, VOID, AND RESTRICT.—Section 841(c) of such Act is further amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting ''to a person or entity'' after ''concerned''; and

(B) by striking ''the contract'' and all that follows and inserting ''the person or entity has been identified under the program established under subsection (a).'';

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''has failed'' and all that follows and inserting ''has been identified under the program established under subsection (a).''; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking ''the contract'' and all that follows and inserting ''the contractor, or the recipient of the grant or cooperative agreement, has been identified under the program established under subsection (a).''.

(c) CONTRACT CLAUSE.—Section 841(d)(2)(B) of such Act is amended by inserting after ''subsection (c)'' the following: ''and restrict future award to any contractor, or recipient of a grant or cooperative agreement, that has been identified under the program established under subsection (a)''.

(d) DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION EXCEPTION.—Section 841(e) of such Act is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) To provide that full disclosure of information to the contractor or recipient of a grant or cooperative agreement justifying an action taken under subsection (c) need not be provided when such disclosure would compromise national security or would pose an unacceptable threat to the personnel of the United States or coalition forces.''.

(e) PARTICIPATION OF SECRETARY OF STATE.—Section 841 of such Act (10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''in consultation with''; and

(2) in subsection (f)(1), by striking ''in consultation with''.

(f) ADDITIONAL ACCESS TO RECORDS.—Section 842 of such Act (10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking paragraph (4);

(2) by striking subsection (b);

(3) by striking subsection (c);

(4) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (a) as subsections (a) through (c), respectively;

(5) by striking ''(a) CONTRACTS, GRANTS, AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—'';

(6) in subsection (a), as so redesignated, by striking '', except as provided under subsection (c)(1), the clause described in paragraph (2)'' and inserting ''the clause described in subsection (b)'';

(7) in subsection (b), as so redesignated—

(A) by striking ''paragraph (3)'' and inserting ''subsection (c)''; and

(B) by striking ''ensure that funds'' and all that follows and inserting ''support the program established under section 841(a).''; and

(8) in subsection (c), as so redesignated—

(A) by striking ''paragraph (2)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)''; and

(B) by striking ''that funds'' and all that follows and inserting ''that the examination of such records will support the program established under section 841(a).''.

(g) INCLUSION OF ALL CONTRACTS.—Sections 841 and 842 of such Act (10 U.S.C. 2302 note) are further amended by striking ''covered contract'' each place it appears and inserting ''contract''.

(h) INCLUSION OF ALL COMBATANT COMMANDS.—Sections 841 and 842 of such Act (10 U.S.C. 2302 note) are further amended by striking ''covered combatant command'' each place it appears and inserting ''combatant command''.

(i) DELEGATION AUTHORITY OF COMBATANT COMMANDER.—Sections 841 and 842 of such Act (10 U.S.C. 2302 note) are further amended by striking ''specified deputies'' each place it appears and inserting ''designee''.

(j) DEFINITION REVISIONS.—Section 843 of such Act (10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (2), (3), (4), and (5);

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (6), (7), (8), and (9) as paragraphs (2), (3), (4), and (5), respectively; and

(3) by amending paragraph (2), as so redesignated, to read as follows:

''(2) COVERED PERSON OR ENTITY.—The term 'covered person or entity' means a person that is—

''(A) engaging in acts of violence against personnel of the United States or coalition forces;

''(B) providing financing, logistics, training, or intelligence to a person described in subparagraph (A);

''(C) engaging in foreign intelligence activities against the United States or against coalition forces;

''(D) engaging in transnational organized crime or criminal activities; or

''(E) engaging in other activities that present a direct or indirect risk to the national security of the United States or coalition forces.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 387 OFFERED BY MR. AUSTIN SCOTT OF GEORGIA

At the end of subtitle G of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. INCLUSION OF SUPPORT SERVICES FOR GOLD STAR FAMILIES IN QUADRENNIAL QUALITY OF LIFE REVIEW.

(a) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The second section 118a of title 10, United States Code (relating to the quadrennial quality of life review) is redesignated as section 118b.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 2 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to the second section 118a and inserting the following new item:

''118b. Quadrennial quality of life review.''.

(b) INCLUSION IN REVIEW.—Subsection (c) of section 118b of title 10, United States Code, as redesignated under subsection (a), is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(15) Support services for Gold Star families.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 388 OFFERED BY MR. AUSTIN SCOTT OF GEORGIA

At the end of subtitle A of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. REVISION OF LIMITATION ON FUNDING FOR COMBATANT COMMANDS THROUGH COMBATANT COMMANDER INITIATIVE FUND.

Section 166a(e)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking ''$20,000,000'' and inserting ''$25,000,000''; and

(B) by striking ''$250,000'' and inserting ''$300,000'';

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''$10,000,000'' and inserting ''$15,000,000''; and

(3) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$10,000,000''.

AMENDMENT NO. 389 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

At the end of subtitle A of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS FOR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND DEFENSE ACCESS ROADS.

Chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2815 the following new section:

''§ 2815a. Stormwater management projects for installation and defense access road resilience and waterway and ecosystems conservation

''(a) PROJECTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary concerned may carry out a stormwater management project on or related to a military installation for the purpose of—

''(1) improving military installation resilience or the resilience of a defense access road or other essential civilian infrastructure supporting the military installation; and

''(2) protecting nearby waterways and stormwater-stressed ecosystems.

''(b) PROJECT METHODS AND FUNDING SOURCES.—Using such amounts as may be provided in advance in appropriation Acts, the Secretary concerned may carry out a stormwater management project under this section as, or as part of, any of the following:

''(1) An authorized military construction project.

''(2) An unspecified minor military construction project under section 2805 of this title, including using appropriations available for operation and maintenance subject to the limitation in subsection (c) of such section.

''(3) A military installation resilience project under section 2815 of this title, including the use of appropriations available for operations and maintenance subject to the limitation of subsection (e)(3) of such section.

''(4) A defense community infrastructure resilience project under section 2391(d) of this title.

''(5) A construction project under section 2914 of this title.

''(6) A reserve component facility project under section 18233 of this title.

''(7) A defense access road project under section 210 of title 23.

''(c) PROJECT PRIORITIES.—In selecting stormwater management projects to be carried out under this section, the Secretary concerned shall give a priority to project proposals involving the retrofitting of buildings and grounds on a military installation or retrofitting a defense access road to reduce stormwater runoff.

''(d) PROJECT ACTIVITIES.—Activities carried out as part of a stormwater management project under this section may include, but are not limited to, the following:

''(1) The installation, expansion, or refurbishment of stormwater ponds and other water-slowing and retention measures.

''(2) The installation of permeable pavement in lieu of, or to replace existing, nonpermeable pavement.

''(3) The use of planters, tree boxes, cisterns, and rain gardens to reduce stormwater runoff.

''(e) PROJECT COORDINATION.—In the case of a stormwater management project carried out under this section on or related to a military installation and any project related to the same installation carried out under section 2391(d), 2815, or 2914 of this title, the Secretary concerned shall ensure coordination between the projects regarding the water access, management, conservation, security, and resilience aspects of the projects.

''(f) ANNUAL REPORT.—(1) Not later than 90 days after the end of each fiscal year, each Secretary concerned shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing—

''(A) the status of planned and active stormwater management projects carried out by that Secretary under this section; and

''(B) all projects completed by the Secretary concerned during the previous fiscal year.

''(2) Each report shall include the following information with respect to each stormwater management project described in the report:

''(A) The title, location, a brief description of the scope of work, the original project cost estimate, and the current working cost estimate.

''(B) The rationale for how the project will—

''(i) improve military installation resilience or the resilience of a defense access road or other essential civilian infrastructure supporting a military installation; and

''(ii) protect waterways and stormwater-stressed ecosystems.

''(C) Such other information as the Secretary concerned considers appropriate.

''(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'defense access road' means a road certified to the Secretary of Transportation as important to the national defense under the provisions of section 210 of title 23.

''(2) The terms 'facility' and 'State' have the meanings given those terms in section 18232 of this title.

''(3) The term 'military installation' includes a facility of a reserve component owned by a State rather than the United States.

''(4) The term 'military installation resilience' has the meaning given that term in section 101(e)(8) of this title.

''(5) The term 'Secretary concerned' means—

''(A) the Secretary of a military department with respect to military installations under the jurisdiction of that Secretary; and

''(B) the Secretary of Defense with respect to matters concerning the Defense Agencies and facilities of a reserve component owned by a State rather than the United States.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 390 OFFERED BY MR. DAVID SCOTT OF GEORGIA

In section 2806(a), in the matter to be added as section 2870 of title 10, United States Code, insert after the semicolon in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) (page 1139, line 11), the following new paragraph (2) (and redesignate the existing paragraph (2) as paragraph (3)):

(2) ensure, to the greatest extent possible, that each contractor and subcontractor on such a contract has a plan to hire, retain, and increase participation of African American and other nontraditional apprentice populations in military construction contracts;

AMENDMENT NO. 391 OFFERED BY MR. SHERMAN OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1229. SUPPORT FOR FORCES IN IRAQ OPERATING IN THE NINEVEH PLAINS REGION OF IRAQ.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should work with the Government of Iraq to ensure the safe and voluntary return of ethno-religious minority populations to their home communities in the Nineveh Plains region of Iraq.

(b) STRATEGY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy to assist the Government of Iraq and relevant local authorities with the safe return of ethno-religious minorities displaced by violence in the Nineveh Plains region of Iraq.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required by this subsection should include the following:

(A) A strategy to support a political and security climate that allows ethno-religious minorities in the Nineveh Plains region to safely and voluntarily return to their home communities as well as to administer and secure their own areas in cooperation with federal authorities.

(B) An assessment of the impact of the Iraq and Syria Genocide Relief and Accountability Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–300) on return rates of vulnerable, indigenous, ethno-religious groups, including Assyrians and Yazidis, in those areas of the Nineveh Plains region in which funds have been spent.

(C) A description of the progress of and ability to integrate minority security forces previously trained by Combined Joint Task Force-Operation Inherent Resolve (CJTF-OIR), such as the Nineveh Plain Protection Units, into the formal and permanent Iraqi state institutions.

(D) A description of the negative impact of Iranian-backed militias, such as PMF Brigades 30 and 50, on rates of return to, and ongoing safety of communities within, the Nineveh Plains region.

AMENDMENT NO. 392 OFFERED BY MS. SHERRILL OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of subtitle F of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 559I. PILOT GRANT PROGRAM TO SUPPLEMENT THE TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall carry out a pilot grant program under which the Secretary of Defense provides enhanced support and funding to eligible entities to supplement TAP to provide job opportunities for industry recognized certifications, job placement assistance, and related employment services directly to covered individuals.

(b) SERVICES.—Under the pilot grant program, the Secretary of Defense shall provide grants to eligible entities to provide to covered individuals the following services:

(1) Using an industry-validated screening tool, assessments of prior education, work history, and employment aspirations of covered individuals, to tailor appropriate and employment services.

(2) Preparation for civilian employment through services like mock interviews and salary negotiations, training on professional networking platforms, and company research.

(3) Several industry-specific learning pathways—

(A) with entry-level, mid-level and senior versions;

(B) in fields such as project management, cybersecurity, and information technology;

(C) in which each covered individual works with an academic advisor to choose a career pathway and navigate coursework during the training process; and

(D) in which each covered individual can earn industry-recognized credentials and certifications, at no charge to the covered individual.

(4) Job placement services.

(c) PROGRAM ORGANIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION MODEL.—The pilot grant program shall follow existing economic opportunity program models that combine industry-recognized certification training, furnished by professionals, with online learning staff.

(d) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary of Defense shall seek to consult with private entities to assess the best economic opportunity program models, including existing economic opportunity models furnished through public-private partnerships.

(e) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive a grant under the pilot grant program, an entity shall—

(1) follow a job training and placement model;

(2) have rigorous program evaluation practices;

(3) have established partnerships with entities (such as employers, governmental agencies, and non-profit entities) to provide services described in subsection (b);

(4) have online training capability to reach rural veterans, reduce costs, and comply with new conditions forced by COVID-19; and

(5) have a well-developed practice of program measurement and evaluation that evinces program performance and efficiency, with data that is high quality and shareable with partner entities.

(f) COORDINATION WITH FEDERAL ENTITIES.—A grantee shall coordinate with Federal entities, including—

(1) the Office of Transition and Economic Development of the Department of Veterans Affairs; and

(2) the Office of Veteran Employment and Transition Services of the Department of Labor.

(g) METRICS AND EVALUATION.—Performance outcomes shall be verifiable using a third-party auditing method and include the following:

(1) The number of covered individuals who receive and complete skills training.

(2) The number of covered individuals who secure employment.

(3) The retention rate for covered individuals described in paragraph (2).

(4) Median salary of covered individuals described in paragraph (2).

(h) SITE LOCATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense shall select five military installations in the United States where existing models are successful.

(i) ASSESSMENT OF POSSIBLE EXPANSION.—A grantee shall assess the feasibility of expanding the current offering of virtual training and career placement services to members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces and covered individuals outside the United States.

(j) DURATION.—The pilot grant program shall terminate on September 30, 2025.

(k) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the termination of the pilot grant program, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes—

(1) a description of the pilot grant program, including a description of specific activities carried out under this section; and

(2) the metrics and evaluations used to assess the effectiveness of the pilot grant program.

(l) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''covered individual'' means—

(A) a member of the Armed Forces participating in TAP; or

(B) a spouse of a member described in subparagraph (A).

(2) The term ''military installation'' has the meaning given such term in section 2801 of title 10, United States Code.

(3) The term ''TAP'' means the transition assistance program of the Department of Defense under sections 1142 and 1144 of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 393 OFFERED BY MS. SLOTKIN OF MICHIGAN

Add at the end of subtitle D of title XV of division A the following:

SEC. 15___. NATIONAL CYBER EXERCISE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 2220A. NATIONAL CYBER EXERCISE PROGRAM.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Agency the National Cyber Exercise Program (referred to in this section as the 'Exercise Program') to evaluate the National Cyber Incident Response Plan, and other related plans and strategies.

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Exercise Program shall be—

''(i) based on current risk assessments, including credible threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences;

''(ii) designed, to the extent practicable, to simulate the partial or complete incapacitation of a government or critical infrastructure network resulting from a cyber incident;

''(iii) designed to provide for the systematic evaluation of cyber readiness and enhance operational understanding of the cyber incident response system and relevant information sharing agreements; and

''(iv) designed to promptly develop after-action reports and plans that can quickly incorporate lessons learned into future operations.

''(B) MODEL EXERCISE SELECTION.—The Exercise Program shall—

''(i) include a selection of model exercises that government and private entities can readily adapt for use; and

''(ii) aid such governments and private entities with the design, implementation, and evaluation of exercises that—

''(I) conform to the requirements described in subparagraph (A);

''(II) are consistent with any applicable national, State, local, or Tribal strategy or plan; and

''(III) provide for systematic evaluation of readiness.

''(3) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out the Exercise Program, the Director may consult with appropriate representatives from Sector Risk Management Agencies, the Office of the National Cyber Director, cybersecurity research stakeholders, and Sector Coordinating Councils.

''(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) STATE.—The term 'State' means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

''(2) PRIVATE ENTITY.—The term 'private entity' has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501).''.

(b) TITLE XXII TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002.—Subtitle A of title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) is amended—

(i) in the first section 2215 (6 U.S.C. 665; relating to the duties and authorities relating to .gov internet domain), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2215. DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES RELATING TO .GOV INTERNET DOMAIN.'';

(ii) in the second section 2215 (6 U.S.C. 665b; relating to the joint cyber planning office), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2216. JOINT CYBER PLANNING OFFICE.'';

(iii) in the third section 2215 (6 U.S.C. 665c; relating to the Cybersecurity State Coordinator), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2217. CYBERSECURITY STATE COORDINATOR.'';

(iv) in the fourth section 2215 (6 U.S.C. 665d; relating to Sector Risk Management Agencies), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2218. SECTOR RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCIES.'';

(v) in section 2216 (6 U.S.C. 665e; relating to the Cybersecurity Advisory Committee), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2219. CYBERSECURITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.''; and

(vi) in section 2217 (6 U.S.C. 665f; relating to Cybersecurity Education and Training Programs), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2220. CYBERSECURITY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS.''.

(B) CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021.—Paragraph (1) of section 904(b) of division U of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''of 2002'' after ''Homeland Security Act''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by striking the items relating to sections 2214 through 2217 and inserting the following new items:

''Sec. 2214. National Asset Database.
''Sec. 2215. Duties and authorities relating to .gov internet domain.
''Sec. 2216. Joint cyber planning office.
''Sec. 2217. Cybersecurity State Coordinator.
''Sec. 2218. Sector Risk Management Agencies.
''Sec. 2219. Cybersecurity Advisory Committee.
''Sec. 2220. Cybersecurity Education and Training Programs.
''Sec. 2220A. National Cyber Exercise Program.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 394 OFFERED BY MS. SLOTKIN OF MICHIGAN

Add at the end of title LX of division E the following:

SEC. _____. SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN SPECIAL IMMIGRANT VISA AND REFUGEE APPLICANTS .

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should increase support for nationals of Afghanistan who aided the United States mission in Afghanistan during the past twenty years and are now under threat from the Taliban, specifically special immigrant visa applicants who are nationals of Afghanistan and referrals of nationals of Afghanistan to the United States Refugee Admissions Program, including through the Priority 2 Designation for nationals of Afghanistan, who remain in Afghanistan or are in third countries.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall—

(1) prioritize for evacuation from Afghanistan bona fide special immigrant visa applicants who are nationals of Afghanistan and referrals of nationals of Afghanistan to the United States Refugee Admissions Program, including through the Priority 2 Designation for nationals of Afghanistan;

(2) facilitate the rapid departure of such individuals from Afghanistan by air charter and land passage;

(3) provide letters of support, diplomatic notes and other documentation, as appropriate, to ease transit of such individuals;

(4) engage governments of relevant countries to better facilitate evacuation;

(5) disseminate frequent updates to such individuals and relevant nongovernmental organizations;

(6) identify or establish sufficient locations outside of Afghanistan that will accept such individuals during application processing; and

(7) further surge capacity to better support such individuals and reduce their application processing times, while ensuring strict and necessary security vetting, including, to the extent practicable, enabling refugee referrals to initiate application processes while still in Afghanistan.

(c) STRATEGY AND REPORTING.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall submit to the committees on Foreign Affairs, Judiciary, Homeland Security, and Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the committees on Foreign Relations, Judiciary, Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and Armed Services of the Senate the following:

(1) Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a strategy, with a classified annex if necessary, to safely process nationals of Afghanistan abroad who have pending special immigrant visa applications and refugee referrals, which strategy shall include steps by the United States Government to carry out each of paragraphs (1) through (7) of subsection (b).

(2) Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every month thereafter until December 31, 2022, a report, with a classified annex if necessary, that includes the following:

(A) The number of nationals of Afghanistan—

(i) referred to the United States Refugee Admissions Program through Priority 1 and Priority 2 referrals, including whether such individuals remain in Afghanistan or outside Afghanistan, and the number of refugee applications for such individuals that are approved, denied, and pending; and

(ii) who have pending special immigrant visa applications who remain in Afghanistan or in a third country, disaggregated by the special immigrant visa processing steps completed with respect to such individuals.

(B) Steps taken to implement each element of the strategy described in paragraph (1).

AMENDMENT NO. 395 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

At the end of subtitle B of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12__. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE SERVICE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES SERVICEMEMBERS IN AFGHANISTAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the servicemembers of the United States Armed Forces who served in Afghanistan represent the very best of the United States;

(2) the service of those who returned home from war with wounds seen and unseen, those who died in defense of the Nation, and those who ultimately lost their lives to suicide are not forgotten; and

(3) the United States honors these brave members of the Armed Forces and their families and shall never forget the services they rendered and the sacrifices they and their families made in the defense of a grateful Nation.

AMENDMENT NO. 396 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of title LX, add the following new section:

SEC. 60___. REVIEW AND REPORT OF EXPERIMENTATION WITH TICKS AND INSECTS.

(a) REVIEW.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of whether the Department of Defense experimented with ticks, other insects, airborne releases of tick-borne bacteria, viruses, pathogens, or any other tick-borne agents regarding use as a biological weapon between the years of 1950 and 1977.

(b) REPORT.—If the Comptroller General of the United States finds that any experiment described under subsection (a) occurred, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on—

(1) the scope of such experiment; and

(2) whether any ticks, insects, or other vector-borne agents used in such experiment were released outside of any laboratory by accident or experiment design.

AMENDMENT NO. 397 OFFERED BY MR. SOTO OF FLORIDA

Page 885, after line 14, insert the following (and redesignate the subsequent paragraph accordingly):

(2) REPORT ON PLAN.—Not later than one year after the date on which the Secretary begins to implement the plan developed under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the results of such plan.

AMENDMENT NO. 398 OFFERED BY MR. SOTO OF FLORIDA

Page 119, line 8, after ''resources'', insert '', or related technologies such as advanced battery storage capacity,''.

AMENDMENT NO. 399 OFFERED BY MR. SOTO OF FLORIDA

Page 1348, line 5, insert ''distributed ledger technologies;'' after ''intelligence;''.

AMENDMENT NO. 400 OFFERED BY MR. SOTO OF FLORIDA

Page 717, line 21, insert ''(such as distributed ledger or cryptographic technologies)'' before the semicolon.

AMENDMENT NO. 401 OFFERED BY MR. SOTO OF FLORIDA

Page 871, line 22, insert ''and distributed ledger-based'' after ''cloud based''.

AMENDMENT NO. 402 OFFERED BY MR. SOTO OF FLORIDA

Page 582, line 7, insert ''distributed ledger technologies,'' after the comma.

AMENDMENT NO. 403 OFFERED BY MR. SOTO OF FLORIDA

Page 450, line 5, strike ''paragraphs (6) through (8)'' and insert ''paragraphs (7) through (9)''.

Page 450, line 8, strike ''new paragraph''.

Page 450, after line 14, insert the following:

''(6) Plans to increase the number of minority cadets and midshipmen at the military service academies and members of the Senior Reserve Officer's Training Corps.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 404 OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER OF VIRGINIA

At the end of subtitle G of title X, insert the following:

SEC. ____. OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL ATOMIC VETERANS DAY.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the Sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should annually observe Atomic Veterans Day to recognize American military service members who participated in nuclear tests between 1945 and 1962, served with United States military forces in or around Hiroshima and Nagasaki through mid-1946, or were held as prisoners of war in or near Hiroshima or Nagasaki;

(2) the people of the United States should recognize and remember the contributions of America's Atomic Veterans for their sacrifice and dedication to our Nation's security, and recommit themselves to supporting our Atomic Veterans and educating themselves on the role these patriots played in our national story; and

(3) President Reagan and President Biden took important steps to recognize Atomic Veterans by proclaiming July 16, 1983, and July 16, 2021, respectively, as National Atomic Veterans Day, reflective of the fact that July 16 is the anniversary of Trinity, the world's first detonation of a nuclear device in Alamogordo, New Mexico on July 16, 1945.

(b) NATIONAL ATOMIC VETERANS DAY.—Chapter 1 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 146. National Atomic Veterans Day

''The President shall issue each year a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to—

''(1) observe such Atomic Veterans Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities; and

''(2) remember and honor our Nation's Atomic Veterans whose brave service and sacrifice played an important role in the defense of our Nation.''.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 1 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''146. National Atomic Veterans Day.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 405 OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER OF VIRGINIA

Add at the end of subtitle C of title XIII of division A the following:

SEC. 13____. REPORT ON OPEN RADIO ACCESS NETWORKS TECHNOLOGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation the Secretary of Commerce, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the national security implications of open radio access networks (Open RAN or O-RAN) technology that—

(1) provides information on the Department of State's diplomatic efforts to ensure United States leadership in international standard setting bodies for Open RAN technology;

(2) describes the involvement of China headquartered companies in Open RAN standards setting bodies such as the O-RAN Alliance;

(3) reviews the national security risks posed by the presence of entities included on the Bureau of Industry and Security's ''Entity List'' in the O-RAN Alliance;

(4) determines whether entities that do business in the United States can participate in the O-Ran Alliance under existing sanctions and export control laws;

(5) analyzes whether United States national security is affected by the limited number of telecommunications equipment vendors, and examines whether the advent and deployment of Open RAN technology could affect such;

(6) outlines how the United States can work with allies, partners, and other countries to ensure that Open RAN technology maintains the highest security and privacy standards; and

(7) identifies steps the United States can take to assert leadership in Open RAN technology.

(b) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(4) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 406 OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER OF VIRGINIA

At the end of subtitle G of title X insert the following:

SEC. 10____. ANOMALOUS HEALTH INCIDENTS INTERAGENCY COORDINATOR.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Since at least 2016, United States Government personnel and their family members have reported anomalous health incidents at diplomatic missions across the world and in the United States, which are sometimes referred to as ''Havana Syndrome''.

(2) Some of the anomalous health incidents have resulted in unexplained brain injuries, which have had permanent, life-altering effects that have disrupted lives and ended careers.

(3) A panel of experts convened by the Bureau of Medical Services of the Department of State in July 2017 to review triage assessments of medically evaluated personnel from the United States Embassy in Havana came to a consensus that the findings were most likely related to neurotrauma from a non-natural source.

(4) A 2020 report by the National Academy of Sciences found that ''many of the distinctive and acute signs, symptoms, and observations reported by [affected] employees are consistent with the effects of directed, pulsed radio frequency (RF) energy'' and that ''directed pulsed RF energy [...] appears to be the most plausible mechanism in explaining these cases''.

(5) According to the National Academy of Sciences report, ''such a scenario raises grave concerns about a world with disinhibited malevolent actors and new tools for causing harm to others''.

(6) The number and locations of these suspected attacks have expanded and, according to press reporting, there have been more than 130 possible cases that have been reported by United States personnel in Asia, in Europe, and in the Western Hemisphere, including within the United States.

(7) The continuing and expanding scope of these suspected attacks is impacting the security and morale of United States personnel, especially those posted overseas.

(8) The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons (including diplomatic agents) to which 180 countries are a party, protects diplomatic personnel from attacks on their persons, accommodations, or means of transport, and requires all state parties to punish and take measures to prevent such grave crimes.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the threat to United States Government personnel from suspected attacks presenting as anomalous health incidents is a matter of urgent concern and deserving of the full attention of government;

(2) personnel, dependents, and other appropriate individuals suffering anomalous health incidents from these suspected attacks deserve equitable, accessible, and high-quality medical assessment and care, regardless of their employing Government agency;

(3) diagnoses and determinations to treat personnel, dependents, and other appropriate individuals experiencing symptoms consistent with such injuries should be made by experienced medical professionals and made available by the Federal Government;

(4) any recriminations, retaliation, or punishment associated with personnel self-reporting symptoms is unacceptable and should be investigated by internal agency oversight mechanisms;

(5) information sharing and interagency coordination is essential for the comprehensive investigation, attribution, and mitigation of these injuries;

(6) the Administration should provide Congress and the public with timely and regular unclassified updates on the threat posed to United States Government personnel by the suspected causes of these injuries;

(7) recent efforts by the Administration and among relevant agencies represent positive steps toward responding to the threat of anomalous health incidents, but more comprehensive measures must be taken to further assist victims, investigate and determine the cause of the injuries of such victims, and prevent future incidents;

(8) establishing the source and cause of these anomalous health incidents must be a top priority for the United States Government and requires the full coordination of relevant agencies;

(9) if investigations determine that the anomalous health incidents are the result of deliberate acts by individuals, entities, or foreign countries, the United States Government should recognize and respond to these incidents as hostile attacks; and

(10) any actors found to have been targeting United States Government personnel should be publicly identified, as appropriate, and held accountable.

(c) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to detect, deter, and punish any clandestine attacks that cause persistent injuries to United States personnel;

(2) to provide appropriate assistance to United States personnel harmed by such attacks;

(3) to hold responsible any persons, entities, or governments involved in ordering or

carrying out such attacks, including through appropriate sanctions, criminal prosecutions, or other tools;

(4) to prioritize research into effective countermeasures to help protect United States personnel from such attacks; and

(5) to convey to foreign governments through official contact at the highest levels the gravity of United States concern about such suspected attacks and the seriousness of consequences that may follow for any actors found to be involved.

(d) ANOMALOUS HEALTH INCIDENTS INTERAGENCY COORDINATOR.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the President shall designate—

(A) an appropriate senior official to be known as the Anomalous Health Incidents Interagency Coordinator; and

(B) an appropriate senior official in the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy to be known as the Deputy Anomalous Health Incidents Interagency Coordinator.

(2) DUTIES.—The Interagency Coordinator shall work through the President's designated National Security process—

(A) to coordinate the response of the United States Government to anomalous health incidents;

(B) to coordinate among relevant agencies to ensure equitable and timely access to assessment and care for affected personnel, dependents, and other appropriate individuals;

(C) to ensure adequate training and education for United States Government personnel;

(D) to ensure that information regarding anomalous health incidents is efficiently shared across relevant agencies in a manner that provides appropriate protections for classified, sensitive, and personal information;

(E) to coordinate through the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, and across the science and technology enterprise of the Government, the technological and research efforts of the Government to address suspected attacks presenting as anomalous health incidents; and

(F) to develop policy options to prevent, mitigate, and deter suspected attacks presenting as anomalous health incidents.

(3) DESIGNATION OF AGENCY COORDINATION LEADS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The head of each relevant agency shall designate a Senate-confirmed or other appropriate senior official, who shall—

(i) serve as the Anomalous Health Incident Agency Coordination Lead for the relevant agency;

(ii) report directly to the head of the relevant agency regarding activities carried out under this section;

(iii) perform functions specific to the relevant agency, consistent with the directives of the Interagency Coordinator and the established interagency process;

(iv) participate in interagency briefings to Congress regarding the response of the United States Government to anomalous health incidents; and

(v) represent the relevant agency in meetings convened by the Interagency Coordinator.

(B) DELEGATION PROHIBITED.—An Agency Coordination Lead may not delegate the responsibilities described in clauses (i) through (iii) of subparagraph (A).

(4) SECURE REPORTING MECHANISMS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Interagency Coordinator shall—

(A) ensure that each relevant agency develops a process to provide a secure mechanism for personnel, their dependents, and other appropriate individuals to self-report any suspected exposure that could be an anomalous health incident;

(B) ensure that each relevant agency shares all relevant data in a timely manner with the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, and other relevant agencies, through existing processes coordinated by the Interagency Coordinator; and

(C) in establishing the mechanism described in subparagraph (A), prioritize secure information collection and handling processes to protect classified, sensitive, and personal information.

(5) BRIEFINGS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this section, and quarterly thereafter for the following two years, the Interagency Coordinator, the Deputy Coordinator, and the Agency Coordination Leads shall jointly provide a briefing to the appropriate national security committees regarding progress in carrying out the duties under paragraph (2), including the requirements under subparagraph (B).

(B) ELEMENTS.—The briefings required under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) an update on the investigation into anomalous health incidents impacting United States Government personnel and their family members, including technical causation and suspected perpetrators;

(ii) an update on new or persistent incidents;

(iii) threat prevention and mitigation efforts to include personnel training;

(iv) changes to operating posture due to anomalous health threats;

(v) an update on diagnosis and treatment efforts for affected individuals, including patient numbers and wait times to access care;

(vi) efforts to improve and encourage reporting of incidents;

(vii) detailed roles and responsibilities of Agency Coordination Leads;

(viii) information regarding additional authorities or resources needed to support the interagency response; and

(ix) other matters that the Interagency Coordinator or the Agency Coordination Leads consider appropriate.

(C) UNCLASSIFIED BRIEFING SUMMARY.—The Agency Coordination Leads shall provide a coordinated, unclassified summary of the briefings to Congress, which shall include as much information as practicable without revealing classified information or information that is likely to identify an individual.

(6) RETENTION OF AUTHORITY.—The appointment of the Interagency Coordinator shall not deprive any Federal agency of any authority to independently perform its authorized functions.

(7) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to limit—

(A) the President's authority under article II of the United States Constitution; or

(B) the provision of health care and benefits to afflicted individuals, consistent with existing laws.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State $5,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 to be used—

(1) to increase capacity and staffing for the Health Incident Response Task Force of the Department of State;

(2) to support the development and implementation of efforts by the Department of State to prevent and mitigate anomalous health incidents affecting its workforce;

(3) to investigate and characterize the cause of anomalous health incidents, including investigations of causation and attribution;

(4) to collect and analyze data related to anomalous health incidents;

(5) to coordinate with other relevant agencies and the National Security Council regarding anomalous health incidents; and

(6) to support other activities to understand, prevent, deter, and respond to suspected attacks presenting as anomalous health incidents, at the discretion of the Secretary of State.

(f) DEVELOPMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF WORKFORCE GUIDANCE.—The President shall direct relevant agencies to develop and disseminate to employees who are at risk of exposure to anomalous health incidents, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this section, updated workforce guidance to report, mitigate, and address suspected attacks presenting as anomalous health incidents.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''Agency Coordination Lead'' means a senior official designated by the head of a relevant agency to serve as the Anomalous Health Incident Agency Coordination Lead for such agency.

(2) The term ''appropriate national security committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(C) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(E) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(F) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(G) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(H) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives;

(I) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(J) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(3) The term ''Deputy Coordinator'' means the Deputy Anomalous Health Incidents Interagency Coordinator in the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy designated pursuant to subsection (d)(1).

(4) The term ''Interagency Coordinator'' means the Anomalous Health Incidents Interagency Coordinator designated pursuant to subsection (d)(1).

(5) The term ''relevant agencies'' means—

(A) the Department of Defense;

(B) the Department of State;

(C) the Office of the Director of National Intelligence;

(D) the Central Intelligence Agency;

(E) the Department of Justice;

(F) the Department of Homeland Security; and

(G) other agencies and bodies designated by the Interagency Coordinator.

AMENDMENT NO. 407 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle B of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. CONTRACTOR LOBBYING RESTRICTION COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall promulgate regulations requiring each offeror that submits a bid or proposal in response to a solicitation issued by the Department of Defense to include in such bid or proposal a representation that all covered individuals receiving compensation from such offeror are in compliance with the requirements of section 1045 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91; 131 Stat. 1555; 10 U.S.C. 971 note prec.).

(b) COVERED INDIVIDUALS DEFINED.—The term ''covered individual'' means an individual described in subsection (a)(2) or (b)(2)

of section 1045 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91; 131 Stat. 1555; 10 U.S.C. 971 note prec.).

AMENDMENT NO. 408 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of title LX the following new section:

SEC. _____. INCREASE IN LENGTH OF POST-EMPLOYMENT BAN ON LOBBYING BY CERTAIN FORMER SENIOR EXECUTIVE BRANCH PERSONNEL.

(a) INCREASE IN LENGTH OF BAN.—Section 207(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''ONE-YEAR'' and inserting ''TWO-YEAR''; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking ''within 1 year after the termination'' and inserting ''within 2 years after the termination''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to any individual who, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, leaves a position to which subsection (c) of section 207 of title 18, United States Code, applies.

AMENDMENT NO. 409 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle D of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE GENDER ADVISOR WORKFORCE.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop and implement a plan to institutionalize the gender advisor workforce of the Department of Defense responsible for supporting the implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–68; 131 Stat. 1202).

(b) ELEMENTS.—The plan under subsection (a) shall include:

(1) Plans for the development and management of the gender advisor workforce, including plans for the training, certification, assignments, and career development of the personnel of such workforce.

(2) The actions the Secretary of Defense will carry out to elevate, develop, define, and standardize the gender advisor workforce in accordance with recommendation 3.4(a) of the report of the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military titled ''Hard Truths and the Duty to Change: Recommendations from the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military'' and dated July 2, 2021.

(3) Development of or modifications to guidance, policy, professional military education, and doctrine to define and standardize the gender advisor program with a focus on incorporating the principles outlined in the plan of the Department of Defense titled ''Women, Peace, and Security Strategic Framework and Implementation Plan'' and dated June 2020, or any successor plan.

(4) Identification of training and education requirements for members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the Department of Defense, including general and flag officers and members of the senior executive service, on the role of the gender advisor workforce and the principles outlined in plan referred to in paragraph (3), or any successor plan.

(5) The funds, resources, and authorities needed to establish and develop the gender advisor role into a full-time, billeted, and resourced position across organizations within the Department of Defense, including the military departments, the Armed Forces, the combatant commands, Defense Agencies, and Department of Defense Field Activities.

(6) Developing and standardizing position descriptions of the gender advisor workforce, including gender advisors and gender focal points, across organizations within the Department, including the military departments, the Armed Forces, the combatant commands, Defense Agencies, and Department of Defense Field Activities.

(7) An assessment and review of the Department's existing training programs for gender advisors and gender focal points.

(8) Actions to adapt gender analysis (as defined in section 3 of the Women's Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act (Public Law 115–428; 22 U.S.C. 2151–2)) to fit the needs of the Department of Defense and to incorporate such analysis into the work of gender advisors and other personnel identified as part of the gender advisor workforce.

(9) The actions the Secretary will carry out to incorporate the total amount of expenditures and proposed appropriations necessary to support the program, projects, and activities of the gender advisor workforce into the future years defense program, as submitted to Congress under section 221 of title 10, United States Code.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing the plan developed under subsection (a) and the Secretary's progress in implementing such plan.

(d) BRIEFING.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the report under subsection (c) detailing the plan developed under subsection (a) and the Secretary's progress in implementing such plan.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 410 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle A of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 7___. AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN PRECONCEPTION AND PRENATAL CARRIER SCREENING TESTS UNDER THE TRICARE PROGRAM.

(a) TESTS AVAILABLE.—Section 1079(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(18) Preconception and prenatal carrier screening tests shall be provided to covered beneficiaries upon the request of the beneficiary, with a limit per beneficiary of one test per condition per lifetime, for the following conditions:

''(A) Cystic Fibrosis.

''(B) Spinal Muscular Atrophy.

''(C) Fragile X Syndrome.

''(D) Tay-Sachs Disease.

''(E) Hemoglobinopathies.

''(F) Conditions linked with Ashkenazi Jewish descent.''.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the congressional defense committees a report identifying the number of beneficiaries under the TRICARE program who have received a screening test under section 1079(a)(18) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), disaggregated by type of beneficiary and whether the test was provided under the direct care or purchased care component of the TRICARE program.

(2) TRICARE PROGRAM DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''TRICARE program'' has the meaning given such term in section 1072 of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 411 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of title LX of division E the following:

SEC. _____. AFGHAN REFUGEES OF SPECIAL HUMANITARIAN CONCERN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall designate as Priority 2 refugees of special humanitarian concern the following individuals:

(1) Individuals who—

(A) are or were habitual residents of Afghanistan;

(B) are nationals of Afghanistan or stateless persons;

(C) have suffered persecution or have a well-founded fear of persecution; and

(D) share common occupational characteristics that identify them as targets of persecution in Afghanistan on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, as determined by the Secretary of State, including the following:

(i) Civil servants.

(ii) Public officials and government personnel, including members of the peace negotiation team.

(iii) Democracy and human rights defenders.

(iv) Women's rights defenders.

(v) Journalists and media personnel.

(vi) Legal professionals.

(2) Individuals who—

(A) are or were habitual residents of Afghanistan;

(B) are nationals of Afghanistan or stateless persons; and

(C) were employed in Afghanistan for an aggregate period of not less than 1 year by—

(i) a media or nongovernmental organization based in the United States; or

(ii) an organization or entity that has received a grant from, or entered into a cooperative agreement or contract with, the United States Government.

(3) Individuals who—

(A) are or were habitual residents of Afghanistan;

(B) are nationals of Afghanistan or stateless persons; and

(C) are beneficiaries of an approved I–130 Petition for Alien Relative.

(b) PROCESSING OF AFGHAN REFUGEES.—The processing of individuals who are or were habitual residents of Afghanistan, are nationals of Afghanistan or stateless persons, and have suffered persecution, or have a well-founded fear of persecution, for classification as refugees may occur in Afghanistan or in a third country.

(c) ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION AS A REFUGEE.—An alien may not be denied the opportunity to apply for admission as a refugee under this section solely because such alien qualifies as an immediate relative of a national of the United States or is eligible for admission to the United States under any other immigrant classification.

(d) IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER PERSECUTED GROUPS.—The Secretary of State, or the designee of the Secretary, is authorized to classify other groups of individuals who are or were nationals and residents of Afghanistan as Priority 2 refugees of special humanitarian concern.

(e) SATISFACTION OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Aliens designated as Priority 2 refugees of special humanitarian concern under this section shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) for admission to the United States.

(f) TIMELINE FOR PROCESSING APPLICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure that all steps under the control of the United States Government incidental to the approval of such applications, including required screenings and background checks, are completed not later than 6 months after the date on which an eligible applicant submits an application under subsection (a).

(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the United States Refugee Admission Program may take additional time to process applications described in paragraph (1) if satisfaction of national security concerns requires such additional time, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, has determined that the applicant meets the requirements for status as a refugee of special humanitarian concern under this section and has so notified the applicant.

(g) ADDITIONAL FORMS OF IMMIGRATION RELIEF.—The Secretary of State shall consider additional forms of immigration relief available to Afghans and coordinate with embassies, nongovernmental organizations, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to receive referrals for individuals who—

(1) are or were habitual residents of Afghanistan;

(2) are nationals of Afghanistan or stateless persons; and

(3) are described in subsection (a) or otherwise face humanitarian concerns.

(h) ISSUANCE OF TRAVEL DOCUMENTS.—Each officer or employee of the Federal Government whose official duties include issuing travel documentation, diplomatic notes, letters of support, or other relevant materials for individuals described in subsection (a) or for nationals of Afghanistan who are applying for special immigrant visas or any other humanitarian relief under the immigration laws, shall carry out such duties as expeditiously as possible, and shall prioritize facilitating the evacuation of such individuals.

(i) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security, should establish a special humanitarian parole program that—

(A) is for individuals described in subsection (a) and for nationals of Afghanistan who are applying for special immigrant visas or any other humanitarian relief under the immigration laws, who are human rights defenders, democracy workers, women's rights activists, women politicians, journalists, or other highly visible women leaders; and

(B) prioritizes providing assistance for women; and

(2) women's organizations in Afghanistan should be included as recipients of any Federal funding for assistance in Afghanistan, such as for food, water, and shelter, as such organizations serve as trusted resources for vulnerable Afghan women seeking such assistance, most often as they are fleeing direct violence and threats on their lives.

AMENDMENT NO. 412 OFFERED BY MR. STAUBER OF MINNESOTA

Add at the end of subtitle E of title VIII the following new section:

SEC. 8___. PROTESTS AND APPEALS RELATING TO ELIGIBILITY OF BUSINESS CONCERNS.

Section 5(i) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 634(i)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

''(4) DETERMINATIONS REGARDING STATUS OF CONCERNS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 days after the date on which a final determination that a business concern does not meet the requirements of the status such concern claims to hold is made, such concern or the Administrator, as applicable, shall update the status of such concern in the System for Award Management (or any successor system).

''(B) ADMINISTRATOR UPDATES.—If such concern fails to update the status of such concern as described in subparagraph (A), not later than 2 days after such failure the Administrator shall make such update.

''(C) NOTIFICATION.—A concern required to make an update described under subparagraph (A) shall notify any contracting officers for which such concern has an offer pending on a contract, of the determination made under subparagraph (A), if the concern, in good faith, finds that such determination impacts the eligibility of the concern to perform such a contract.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 413 OFFERED BY MR. STAUBER OF MINNESOTA

At the end of subtitle B of title X, insert the following:

SEC. ___. AWARD OF CONTRACTS FOR SHIP REPAIR WORK TO NON-HOMEPORT SHIPYARDS TO MEET SURGE CAPACITY.

Section 8669a of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) In order to meet surge capacity, the Secretary of the Navy may solicit proposals from, and award contracts for ship repair to, non-homeport shipyards that otherwise meet the requirements of the Navy for ship repair work.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 414 OFFERED BY MS. STEFANIK OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle ____ of title LX, insert the following new section:

SEC. 60___. ESTABLISHMENT OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC AND SECURITY IMPLICATIONS OF QUANTUM INFORMATION SCIENCE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Title I of the National Quantum Initiative Act (15 U.S.C. 8811 note et al.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 105 as section 106; and

(2) by inserting after section 104 the following new section:

''SEC. 105. SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC AND SECURITY IMPLICATIONS OF QUANTUM INFORMATION SCIENCE.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The President shall establish, through the National Science and Technology Council, the Subcommittee on the Economic and Security Implications of Quantum Information Science.

''(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Subcommittee shall include a representative of—

''(1) the Department of Energy;

''(2) the Department of Defense;

''(3) the Department of Commerce;

''(4) the Department of Homeland Security;

''(5) the Office of the Director of National Intelligence;

''(6) the Office of Management and Budget;

''(7) the Office of Science and Technology Policy;

''(8) the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

''(9) the National Science Foundation; and

''(10) such other Federal department or agency as the President considers appropriate.

''(c) CHAIRPERSONS.—The Subcommittee shall be jointly chaired by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

''(d) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Subcommittee shall—

''(1) in coordination with the Director of the Office and Management and Budget and the Director of the National Quantum Coordination Office, track investments of the Federal Government in quantum information science research and development;

''(2) review and assess any economic or security implications of such investments;

''(3) review and assess any counterintelligence risks or other foreign threats to such investments;

''(4) establish goals and priorities of the Federal Government and make recommendations to Federal departments and agencies and the Director of the National Quantum Coordination Office to address any counterintelligence risks or other foreign threats identified as a result of an assessment under paragraph (3);

''(5) assess the export of technology associated with quantum information science and recommend to the Secretaries of Commerce, Defense, and State export controls necessary to protect the economic and security interests of the United States as a result of such assessment;

''(6) recommend to Federal departments and agencies investment strategies in quantum information science that advance the economic and security interest of the United States;

''(7) recommend to the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Energy, appropriate protections to address counterintelligence risks or other foreign threats identified as a result of the assessment under paragraph (3); and

''(8) in coordination with the Subcommittee on Quantum Information Science, ensure the approach of the United States to investments of the Federal Government in quantum information science research and development reflects a balance between scientific progress and the potential economic and security implications of such progress.

''(e) TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Director of the National Quantum Coordination Office may provide to the Subcommittee personnel, equipment, facilities, and such other technical and administrative support as may be necessary for the Subcommittee to carry out the responsibilities of the Subcommittee under this section.

''(2) SUPPORT RELATED TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and (to the extent practicable) the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, shall provide to the Subcommittee technical and administrative support related to the responsibilities of the Subcommittee that involve classified information, including support related to sensitive compartmented information facilities and the storage of classified information.''.

(b) SUNSET FOR SUBCOMMITTEE.—

(1) INCLUSION IN SUNSET PROVISION.—Such title is further amended in section 106, as redesignated by subsection (a), by striking ''103, and 104'' and inserting ''103, 104, and 105''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the National Quantum Initiative Act (15 U.S.C. 8801 note et al.).

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The National Quantum Initiative Act (15 U.S.C. 8801 note et al.) is further amended—

(1) in section 2, by striking paragraph (7) and inserting the following new paragraphs:

''(7) SUBCOMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND SECURITY IMPLICATIONS.—The term 'Subcommittee on Economic and Security Implications' means the Subcommittee on the Economic and Security Implications of Quantum Information Science established under section 105(a).

''(8) SUBCOMMITTEE ON QUANTUM INFORMATION SCIENCE.—The term 'Subcommittee on Quantum Information Science' means the Subcommittee on Quantum Information Science of the National Science and Technology Council established under section 103(a).'';

(2) in section 102(b)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''; and'' and inserting ''on Quantum Information Science;'';

(B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting ''and'' after the semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) the Subcommittee on Economic and Security Implications;''; and

(3) in section 104(d)(1), by striking '' and the Subcommittee'' and inserting '', the Subcommittee on Quantum Information Science, and the Subcommittee on Economic and Security Implications''

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of the National Quantum Initiative Act (15 U.S.C. 8801 note et al.) is amended by striking the item relating to section 105 and inserting the following new items:

''105. Subcommittee on the Economic and Security Implications of Quantum Information Science.

''106. Sunset.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 415 OFFERED BY MS. STEFANIK OF NEW YORK

Page 903, line 15, strike ''congressional defense committees'' and insert ''House Committee on Armed Services''.

Page 905, strike lines 4 through 9 and insert the following:

(c) TIMING.—With respect to the quarterly briefings required under subsection (a)—

(1) the first such quarterly briefing is due not later than March 31, 2022; and

(2) each subsequent briefing is due each quarter thereafter until March 31, 2024.

AMENDMENT NO. 416 OFFERED BY MR. STEIL OF WISCONSIN

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following:

SEC. __ REPORT ON THE THREAT POSED BY IRANIAN-BACKED MILITIAS IN IRAQ.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the short- and long-term threats posed by Iranian-backed militias in Iraq to Iraq and to United States persons and interests.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A detailed description of acts of violence and intimidation that Iranian-backed militias in Iraq have committed against Iraqi civilians during the previous two years.

(2) A detailed description of the threat that Iranian-backed militias in Iraq pose to United States persons in Iraq and in the Middle East, including United States Armed Forces and diplomats.

(3) A detailed description of the threat Iranian-backed militias in Iraq pose to United States partners in the region.

(4) A detailed description of the role that Iranian-backed militias in Iraq″, including the Badr Corps, play in Iraq's armed forces and security services, including Iraq's Popular Mobilization Forces.

(5) An assessment of whether, and to what extent, any Iranian-backed militia in Iraq, or member of such militia, was provided assistance directly or indirectly from the Department of Defense or had illicit access to United States-origin defense equipment provided to Iraq since 2014 and the response from the Government of Iraq to each incident.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex only if such annex is provided separately from the unclassified report.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee Foreign Relations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 417 OFFERED BY MR. STEIL OF WISCONSIN

At the appropriate place in title LX of division E, insert the following:

SEC. ___. REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF TALIBAN SANCTIONS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to Congress a report on the status of United States and United Nations sanctions imposed with respect to the Taliban that includes—

(1) a description of any gaps in current sanctions authorities to block the Taliban's sources of finance given the current situation in Afghanistan and the Taliban's takeover;

(2) recommendations for ways current sanctions can be enhanced to block the Taliban's profit from the drug trade and the trade of rare earth minerals, as well as from economic relations between the Taliban and China; and

(3) a list of current waivers and licenses granted with respect to sanctions imposed with respect to Afghanistan, the reasons behind them, and how such waivers and licenses affect the Taliban's financing.

AMENDMENT NO. 418 OFFERED BY MR. STEIL OF WISCONSIN

In title LI, add at the end the following:

SEC. 5106. BANKING TRANSPARENCY FOR SANCTIONED PERSONS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue a report to the Committees on Financial Services and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and Foreign Relations of the Senate that includes a copy of any license issued by the Secretary in the preceding 180 days that authorizes a United States financial institution (as defined under section 561.309 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations) to provide financial services benefitting—

(1) a state sponsor of terrorism; or

(2) a person sanctioned pursuant to any of the following:

(A) Section 404 of the Russia and Moldova Jackson-Vanik Repeal and Sergei Magnitsky Rule of Law Accountability Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–208).

(B) Subtitle F of title XII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328, the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act).

(C) Executive Order No. 13818.

AMENDMENT NO. 419 OFFERED BY MR. STEWART OF UTAH

At the end of subtitle C of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3___. BRIEFING ON AIR FORCE PLAN FOR CERTAIN AEROSPACE GROUND EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION.

Not later than March 1, 2022, the Secretary of the Air Force shall provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives on current and future plans for the replacement of aging aerospace ground equipment, which shall include—

(1) an analysis of the average yearly cost to the Air Force of maintaining legacy and out-of-production A/M32A-60 and A/M32C-10 air start carts;

(2) a comparison of the cost of reconditioning these existing legacy systems compared to the cost of replacing them with next-generation air start carts;

(3) an analysis of the long-term maintenance and fuel savings that would be realized by the Air Force if the legacy systems were upgraded to next-generation air start carts;

(4) an analysis of the tactical and logistical benefits of transitioning from multi-component aerospace ground equipment systems to modern all-in-one systems; and

(5) an overview of existing and future plans to replace legacy air start carts with modern aerospace ground equipment technology.

AMENDMENT NO. 420 OFFERED BY MR. TAKANO OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle H of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 576. CONSIDERATION OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION BY INSPECTOR GENERAL WHEN CONDUCTING REVIEW OF RACIAL DISPARITY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

The Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall take sexual orientation into account when conducting any review of racial disparity in such Department after the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 421 OFFERED BY MS. TENNEY OF NEW YORK

Page 912, line 13, strike ''; and'' and insert a semicolon.

Page 912, after line 13, insert the following:

(2) all instances of the supply, sale, or transfer of arms or related materiel, including spare parts, to or from Iran as well as all instances of missile launches by Iran, including for the purposes of testing and development or use in military operations; and

Page 912, line 17, strike ''such capabilities'' and insert ''the military capabilities described in paragraph (1)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 422 OFFERED BY MS. TENNEY OF NEW YORK

At the appropriate place in subtitle C of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12___. REPORT ON UNITED NATIONS ARMS EMBARGO ON IRAN.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report that includes a detailed description of the following:

(1) An assessment of the United Nations arms embargo on Iran and its effectiveness in constraining Iran's ability to supply, sell, or transfer, directly or indirectly, arms or related materiel, including spare parts, while the embargo was in effect.

(2) The measures that the Departments of Defense and State are taking, in the absence of such a United Nations arms embargo on Iran, to constrain Iranian arms proliferation and advance an equally robust, global prohibition on the supply, sale, or transfer, of weapons to or from Iran.

AMENDMENT NO. 423 OFFERED BY MS. TENNEY OF NEW YORK

At the appropriate place in subtitle C of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12___. REPORT ON IRGC-AFFILIATED OPERATIVES ABROAD.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report that includes a detailed description of the following:

(1) All IRGC-affiliated operatives serving in diplomatic and consular posts outside of Iran.

(2) The ways in which the Department of Defense, in coordination with the Department of State, is working with partner countries to inform them of the threat posed by IRGC-affiliated operatives, who are also operatives of a designated foreign terrorist organization, and to reduce the presence of such operatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 424 OFFERED BY MS. TENNEY OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle E of title XII of division A, add the following:

SEC. 12__. ESTABLISHMENT OF CHINA WATCHER PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with relevant offices and bureaus of the Department of Defense, shall implement a program, to be known as the ''China Watcher Program'', within the Department of State to—

(1) monitor and combat the People's Republic of China's malign influence across military, economic, and political sectors in foreign countries;

(2) monitor the People's Republic of China's military trends abroad and counter its activities and advancements in foreign nations that pose a threat to United States interests and the rules-based order; and

(3) strengthen the capacity of United States Government to engage with foreign countries and regional and international military, economic, and political organizations and institutions relating to policy coordination regarding the People's Republic of China and efforts to counter the People's Republic of China's malign influence.

(b) PLACEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the China Watcher Program under this section, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall place officers in positions in select United States diplomatic and consular posts, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to engage both Chinese and third-country nationals, including host governments and non-government entities, on the matters described in subsection (a).

(2) PRIORITY.—The Secretary of State shall—

(A) in selecting diplomatic and consular posts, prioritize foreign countries in which Chinese influence has been historically significant and in which United States interests and persons are vulnerable to the People's Republic of China's malign activities; and

(B) in placing personnel in such posts, select, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, personnel within either the Department of State or the Department of Defense who have sufficient subject matter expertise, language skills, and training to carry out their functions effectively.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each post or mission with a China Watcher Program shall produce an annual report outlining the steps it has taken to advance the mission, trends and analysis, and the nature and extent of Chinese foreign direct investment and influence in key military, economic, and political sectors, including technology, manufacturing, transportation, energy, metals, agriculture, real estate, and defense.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—Such report shall include an assessment of the investment, trade, and other risks posed by Chinese malign influence as well as instances of predatory actions by the People's Republic of China or its affiliates.

(d) RISK ASSESSMENT.—The annual report required by subsection (c) shall include a risk assessment which shall be made publicly available. The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall, based on the results of such report, make publicly available a list of countries of concern in regard to the likelihood of economic espionage and coercion or influence of the People's Republic of China across military, economic, and political sectors.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 and each fiscal year thereafter to carry out this section.

AMENDMENT NO. 425 OFFERED BY MS. TENNEY OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle B of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2____. ESTABLISHMENT OF QUANTUM NETWORK TESTBED PROGRAM FOR DEPARTMENT OF AIR FORCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Air Force may establish a program to develop a proof-of-concept quantum network testbed that may be accessed by prototype quantum computers.

(b) FUNDING FOR QUANTUM NETWORK TESTBED PROGRAM.—

(1) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation Air Force applied research, line 014, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, for dominant information sciences and methods is hereby increased by $10,000,000 (to be used to in support of the quantum network and computing testbed program under this section).

(2) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance, space force, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, contractor logistics and system support, line 080, is hereby reduced by $10,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 426 OFFERED BY MS. TENNEY OF NEW YORK

At the appropriate place in title LX of division E, insert the following:

SEC. ___. REPORT ON NET WORTH OF SYRIAN PRESIDENT BASHAR AL-ASSAD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the estimated net worth and known sources of income of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad and his family members (including spouse, children, siblings, and paternal and maternal cousins), including income from corrupt or illicit activities and including assets, investments, other business interests, and relevant beneficial ownership information.

(b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex if necessary. The unclassified portion of such report shall be made available on a publicly available internet website of the Federal Government.

AMENDMENT NO. 427 OFFERED BY MR. THOMPSON OF MISSISSIPPI

Insert after title LIII the following new title:

TITLE LIV—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY MEASURES

Subtitle A—DHS Headquarters, Research and Development, and Related Matters

SEC. 5401. CHIEF HUMAN CAPITAL OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES.

Section 704 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 344) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting '', including with respect to leader development and employee engagement,'' after ''policies'';

(ii) by striking ''and in line'' and inserting '', in line''; and

(iii) by inserting ''and informed by best practices within the Federal Government and the private sector,'' after ''priorities,'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''develop performance measures to provide a basis for monitoring and evaluating'' and inserting ''use performance measures to evaluate, on an ongoing basis,'';

(C) in paragraph (3), by inserting ''that, to the extent practicable, are informed by employee feedback'' after ''policies'';

(D) in paragraph (4), by inserting ''including leader development and employee engagement programs,'' before ''in coordination'';

(E) in paragraph (5), by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: ''that is informed by an assessment, carried out by the Chief Human Capital Officer, of the learning and developmental needs of employees in supervisory and nonsupervisory roles across the Department and appropriate workforce planning initiatives'';

(F) by redesignating paragraphs (9) and (10) as paragraphs (13) and (14), respectively; and

(G) by inserting after paragraph (8) the following new paragraphs:

''(9) maintain a catalogue of available employee development opportunities, including the Homeland Security Rotation Program pursuant to section 844, departmental leadership development programs, interagency development programs, and other rotational programs;

''(10) ensure that employee discipline and adverse action programs comply with the requirements of all pertinent laws, rules, regulations, and Federal guidance, and ensure due process for employees;

''(11) analyze each Department or Government-wide Federal workforce satisfaction or morale survey not later than 90 days after the date of the publication of each such survey and submit to the Secretary such analysis, including, as appropriate, recommendations to improve workforce satisfaction or morale within the Department;

''(12) review and approve all component employee engagement action plans to ensure such plans include initiatives responsive to the root cause of employee engagement challenges, as well as outcome-based performance measures and targets to track the progress of such initiatives;'';

(2) by redesignating subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

''(d) CHIEF LEARNING AND ENGAGEMENT OFFICER.—The Chief Human Capital Officer may designate an employee of the Department to serve as a Chief Learning and Engagement Officer to assist the Chief Human Capital Officer in carrying out this section.''; and

(4) in subsection (e), as so redesignated—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) as paragraphs (5), (6), and (7), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraphs:

''(2) information on employee development opportunities catalogued pursuant to paragraph (9) of subsection (b) and any available data on participation rates, attrition rates, and impacts on retention and employee satisfaction;

''(3) information on the progress of Departmentwide strategic workforce planning efforts as determined under paragraph (2) of subsection (b);

''(4) information on the activities of the steering committee established pursuant to section 711(a), including the number of meetings, types of materials developed and distributed, and recommendations made to the Secretary;''.

SEC. 5402. EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT STEERING COMMITTEE AND ACTION PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 711. EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT.

''(a) STEERING COMMITTEE.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall establish an employee engagement steering committee, including representatives from operational components, headquarters, and field personnel, including supervisory and nonsupervisory personnel, and employee labor organizations that represent Department employees, and chaired by the Under Secretary for Management, to carry out the following activities:

''(1) Identify factors that have a negative impact on employee engagement, morale, and communications within the Department, such as perceptions about limitations on career progression, mobility, or development opportunities, collected through employee feedback platforms, including through annual employee surveys, questionnaires, and other communications, as appropriate.

''(2) Identify, develop, and distribute initiatives and best practices to improve employee engagement, morale, and communications within the Department, including through annual employee surveys, questionnaires, and other communications, as appropriate.

''(3) Monitor efforts of each component to address employee engagement, morale, and communications based on employee feedback provided through annual employee surveys, questionnaires, and other communications, as appropriate.

''(4) Advise the Secretary on efforts to improve employee engagement, morale, and communications within specific components and across the Department.

''(5) Conduct regular meetings and report, not less than once per quarter, to the Under Secretary for Management, the head of each component, and the Secretary on Departmentwide efforts to improve employee engagement, morale, and communications.

''(b) ACTION PLAN; REPORTING.—The Secretary, acting through the Chief Human Capital Officer, shall—

''(1) not later than 120 days after the date of the establishment of the employee engagement steering committee under subsection (a), issue a Departmentwide employee engagement action plan, reflecting input from the steering committee and employee feedback provided through annual employee surveys, questionnaires, and other communications in accordance with paragraph (1) of such subsection, to execute strategies to improve employee engagement, morale, and communications within the Department; and

''(2) require the head of each component to—

''(A) develop and implement a component-specific employee engagement plan to advance the action plan required under paragraph (1) that includes performance measures and objectives, is informed by employee feedback provided through annual employee surveys, questionnaires, and other communications, as appropriate, and sets forth how employees and, where applicable, their labor representatives are to be integrated in developing programs and initiatives;

''(B) monitor progress on implementation of such action plan; and

''(C) provide to the Chief Human Capital Officer and the steering committee quarterly reports on actions planned and progress made under this paragraph.

''(c) NONAPPLICABILITY OF FACA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the steering committee and its subcommittees.

''(d) TERMINATION.—This section shall terminate on the date that is five years after the date of the enactment of this section.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 710 the following new item:

''Sec. 711. Employee engagement.''.

(c) SUBMISSIONS TO CONGRESS.—

(1) DEPARTMENTWIDE EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT ACTION PLAN.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Chief Human Capital Officer of the Department of Homeland Security, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate the Departmentwide employee engagement action plan required under subsection (b)(1) of section 711 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (as added by subsection (a) of this section) not later than 30 days after the issuance of such plan under such subsection (b)(1).

(2) COMPONENT-SPECIFIC EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT PLANS.—Each head of a component of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate the component-specific employee engagement plan of each such component required under subsection (b)(2) of section 711 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 not later than 30 days after the issuance of each such plan under such subsection (b)(2).

SEC. 5403. ANNUAL EMPLOYEE AWARD PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341 et seq.), as amended by section 5302 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 712. ANNUAL EMPLOYEE AWARD PROGRAM.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may establish an annual employee award program to recognize Department employees or groups of employees for significant contributions to the achievement of the Department's goals and missions. If such a program is established, the Secretary shall—

''(1) establish within such program categories of awards, each with specific criteria, that emphasize honoring employees who are at the nonsupervisory level;

''(2) publicize within the Department how any employee or group of employees may be nominated for an award;

''(3) establish an internal review board comprised of representatives from Department components, headquarters, and field personnel to submit to the Secretary award recommendations regarding specific employees or groups of employees;

''(4) select recipients from the pool of nominees submitted by the internal review board under paragraph (3) and convene a ceremony at which employees or groups of employees receive such awards from the Secretary; and

''(5) publicize such program within the Department.

''(b) INTERNAL REVIEW BOARD.—The internal review board described in subsection (a)(3) shall, when carrying out its function under such subsection, consult with representatives from operational components and headquarters, including supervisory and nonsupervisory personnel, and employee labor organizations that represent Department employees.

''(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to authorize additional funds to carry out the requirements of this section or to require the Secretary to provide monetary bonuses to recipients of an award under this section.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by section 5402 of this Act, is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 711 the following new item:

''Sec. 712. Annual employee award program.''.

SEC. 5404. INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall investigate whether the application in the Department of Homeland Security of discipline and adverse actions are administered in an equitable and consistent manner that results in the same or substantially similar disciplinary outcomes across the Department for misconduct by a nonsupervisory or supervisor employee who engaged in the same or substantially similar misconduct.

(b) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out the investigation described in subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall consult with the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security and the employee engagement steering committee established pursuant to subsection (b)(1) of section 711 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (as added by section 5302(a) of this Act).

(c) ACTION BY UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT.—Upon completion of the investigation described in subsection (a), the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security shall review the findings and recommendations of such investigation and implement a plan, in consultation with the employee engagement steering committee established pursuant to subsection (b)(1) of section 711 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, to correct any relevant deficiencies identified by the Comptroller General of the United States in such investigation. The Under Secretary for Management shall direct the employee engagement steering committee to review such plan to inform committee activities and action plans authorized under such section 711.

SEC. 5405. IMPACTS OF SHUTDOWN.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall report to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate regarding the direct and indirect impacts of the lapse in appropriations between December 22, 2018, and January 25, 2019, on—

(1) Department of Homeland Security human resources operations;

(2) the Department's ability to meet hiring benchmarks; and

(3) retention, attrition, and morale of Department personnel.

SEC. 5406. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO QUADRENNIAL HOMELAND SECURITY REVIEW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 707 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 347) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon at the end;

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D); and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

''(C) representatives from appropriate advisory committees established pursuant to section 871, including the Homeland Security Advisory Council and the Homeland Security Science and Technology Advisory Committee, or otherwise established, including the Aviation Security Advisory Committee established pursuant to section 44946 of title 49, United States Code; and'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: ''based on the risk assessment required pursuant to subsection (c)(2)(B)'';

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by inserting '', to the extent practicable,'' after ''describe''; and

(ii) by striking ''budget plan'' and inserting ''resources required'';

(C) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by inserting '', to the extent practicable,'' after ''identify'';

(ii) by striking ''budget plan required to provide sufficient resources to successfully'' and inserting ''resources required to''; and

(iii) by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting the following: '', including any resources identified from redundant, wasteful, or unnecessary capabilities or capacities that may be redirected to better support other existing capabilities or capacities, as the case may be; and'';

(D) in paragraph (5), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period; and

(E) by striking paragraph (6);

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''December 31 of the year'' and inserting ''60 days after the date of the submission of the President's budget for the fiscal year after the fiscal year'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''description of the threats to'' and inserting ''risk assessment of'';

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by inserting '', as required under subsection (b)(2)'' before the semicolon at the end;

(iii) in subparagraph (D)—

(I) by inserting ''to the extent practicable,'' before ''a description''; and

(II) by striking ''budget plan'' and inserting ''resources required'';

(iv) in subparagraph (F)—

(I) by inserting ''to the extent practicable,'' before ''a discussion''; and

(II) by striking ''the status of'';

(v) in subparagraph (G)—

(I) by inserting ''to the extent practicable,'' before ''a discussion'';

(II) by striking ''the status of'';

(III) by inserting ''and risks'' before ''to national homeland''; and

(IV) by inserting ''and'' after the semicolon at the end;

(vi) by striking subparagraph (H); and

(vii) by redesignating subparagraph (I) as subparagraph (H);

(C) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

''(3) DOCUMENTATION.—The Secretary shall retain and, upon request, provide to Congress the following documentation regarding each quadrennial homeland security review:

''(A) Records regarding the consultation carried out pursuant to subsection (a)(3), including the following:

''(i) All written communications, including communications sent out by the Secretary and feedback submitted to the Secretary through technology, online communications tools, in-person discussions, and the interagency process.

''(ii) Information on how feedback received by the Secretary informed each such quadrennial homeland security review.

''(B) Information regarding the risk assessment required pursuant to subsection (c)(2)(B), including the following:

''(i) The risk model utilized to generate such risk assessment.

''(ii) Information, including data used in the risk model, utilized to generate such risk assessment.

''(iii) Sources of information, including other risk assessments, utilized to generate such risk assessment.

''(iv) Information on assumptions, weighing factors, and subjective judgments utilized to generate such risk assessment, together with information on the rationale or basis thereof.'';

(4) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(5) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

''(d) REVIEW.—Not later than 90 days after the submission of each report required under subsection (c)(1), the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate information on the degree to which the findings and recommendations developed in the quadrennial homeland security review that is the subject of such report were integrated into the acquisition strategy and expenditure plans for the Department.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to a quadrennial homeland security review conducted after December 31, 2021.

SEC. 5407. AUTHORIZATION OF THE ACQUISITION PROFESSIONAL CAREER PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341 et seq.), as amended by section 5304 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 713. ACQUISITION PROFESSIONAL CAREER PROGRAM.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department an acquisition professional career program to develop a cadre of acquisition professionals within the Department.

''(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The Under Secretary for Management shall administer the acquisition professional career program established pursuant to subsection (a).

''(c) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—The Under Secretary for Management shall carry out the following with respect to the acquisition professional career program.

''(1) Designate the occupational series, grades, and number of acquisition positions throughout the Department to be included in the program and manage centrally such positions.

''(2) Establish and publish on the Department's website eligibility criteria for candidates to participate in the program.

''(3) Carry out recruitment efforts to attract candidates—

''(A) from institutions of higher education, including such institutions with established acquisition specialties and courses of study, historically Black colleges and universities, and Hispanic-serving institutions;

''(B) with diverse work experience outside of the Federal Government; or

''(C) with military service.

''(4) Hire eligible candidates for designated positions under the program.

''(5) Develop a structured program comprised of acquisition training, on-the-job experience, Departmentwide rotations, mentorship, shadowing, and other career development opportunities for program participants.

''(6) Provide, beyond required training established for program participants, additional specialized acquisition training, including small business contracting and innovative acquisition techniques training.

''(d) REPORTS.—Not later than December 31, 2021, and annually thereafter through 2027, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on the acquisition professional career program. Each such report shall include the following information:

''(1) The number of candidates approved for the program.

''(2) The number of candidates who commenced participation in the program, including generalized information on such candidates' backgrounds with respect to education and prior work experience, but not including personally identifiable information.

''(3) A breakdown of the number of participants hired under the program by type of acquisition position.

''(4) A list of Department components and offices that participated in the program and information regarding length of time of each program participant in each rotation at such components or offices.

''(5) Program attrition rates and post-program graduation retention data, including information on how such data compare to the prior year's data, as available.

''(6) The Department's recruiting efforts for the program.

''(7) The Department's efforts to promote retention of program participants.

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term 'Hispanic-serving institution' has the meaning given such term in section 502 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1101a).

''(2) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.—The term 'historically Black colleges and universities' has the meaning given the term 'part B institution' in section 322(2) of Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061(2)).

''(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term 'institution of higher education' has the meaning given such term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by section 5403 of this Act, is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 712 the following new item:

''Sec. 713. Acquisition professional career program.''.

SEC. 5408. NATIONAL URBAN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 322. NATIONAL URBAN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and

Technology, shall designate the laboratory described in subsection (b) as an additional laboratory pursuant to the authority under section 308(c)(2). Such laboratory shall be used to test and evaluate emerging technologies and conduct research and development to assist emergency response providers in preparing for, and protecting against, threats of terrorism.

''(b) LABORATORY DESCRIBED.—The laboratory described in this subsection is the laboratory—

''(1) known, as of the date of the enactment of this section, as the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory; and

''(2) transferred to the Department pursuant to section 303(1)(E).

''(c) LABORATORY ACTIVITIES.—The National Urban Security Technology Laboratory shall—

''(1) conduct tests, evaluations, and assessments of current and emerging technologies, including, as appropriate, the cybersecurity of such technologies that can connect to the internet, for emergency response providers;

''(2) act as a technical advisor to emergency response providers; and

''(3) carry out other such activities as the Secretary determines appropriate.

''(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed as affecting in any manner the authorities or responsibilities of the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office of the Department.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by section 5407 of this Act, is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 321 the following new item:

''Sec. 322. National Urban Security Technology Laboratory.''.

SEC. 5409. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY BLUE CAMPAIGN ENHANCEMENT.

Section 434 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 242) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)(6), by striking ''utilizing resources,'' and inserting ''developing and utilizing, in consultation with the Advisory Board established pursuant to subsection (g), resources''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

''(f) WEB-BASED TRAINING PROGRAMS.—To enhance training opportunities, the Director of the Blue Campaign shall develop web-based interactive training videos that utilize a learning management system to provide online training opportunities that shall be made available to the following individuals:

''(1) Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial law enforcement officers.

''(2) Non-Federal correction system personnel.

''(3) Such other individuals as the Director determines appropriate.

''(g) BLUE CAMPAIGN ADVISORY BOARD.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish within the Department a Blue Campaign Advisory Board and shall assign to such Board a representative from each of the following components:

''(A) The Transportation Security Administration.

''(B) U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

''(C) U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

''(D) The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

''(E) The United States Secret Service.

''(F) The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.

''(G) The Privacy Office.

''(H) Any other components or offices the Secretary determines appropriate.

''(2) CHARTER.—The Secretary is authorized to issue a charter for the Board, and such charter shall specify the following:

''(A) The Board's mission, goals, and scope of its activities.

''(B) The duties of the Board's representatives.

''(C) The frequency of the Board's meetings.

''(3) CONSULTATION.—The Director shall consult the Board established pursuant to paragraph (1) regarding the following:

''(A) Recruitment tactics used by human traffickers to inform the development of training and materials by the Blue Campaign.

''(B) The development of effective awareness tools for distribution to Federal and non-Federal officials to identify and prevent instances of human trafficking.

''(C) Identification of additional persons or entities that may be uniquely positioned to recognize signs of human trafficking and the development of materials for such persons.

''(4) APPLICABILITY.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) does not apply to—

''(A) the Board; or

''(B) consultations under paragraph (2).

''(h) CONSULTATION.—With regard to the development of programs under the Blue Campaign and the implementation of such programs, the Director is authorized to consult with State, local, Tribal, and territorial agencies, nongovernmental organizations, private sector organizations, and experts. Such consultation shall be exempt from the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).''.

SEC. 5410. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY MENTOR-PROTÉGÉ PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle H of title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 451 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 890B. MENTOR-PROTÉGÉ PROGRAM.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department a mentor-protégé program (in this section referred to as the 'Program') under which a mentor firm enters into an agreement with a protégé firm for the purpose of assisting the protégé firm to compete for prime contracts and subcontracts of the Department.

''(b) ELIGIBILITY.—The Secretary shall establish criteria for mentor firms and protégé firms to be eligible to participate in the Program, including a requirement that a firm is not included on any list maintained by the Federal Government of contractors that have been suspended or debarred.

''(c) PROGRAM APPLICATION AND APPROVAL.—

''(1) APPLICATION.—The Secretary, acting through the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization of the Department, shall establish a process for submission of an application jointly by a mentor firm and the protégé firm selected by the mentor firm. The application shall include each of the following:

''(A) A description of the assistance to be provided by the mentor firm, including, to the extent available, the number and a brief description of each anticipated subcontract to be awarded to the protégé firm.

''(B) A schedule with milestones for achieving the assistance to be provided over the period of participation in the Program.

''(C) An estimate of the costs to be incurred by the mentor firm for providing assistance under the Program.

''(D) Attestations that Program participants will submit to the Secretary reports at times specified by the Secretary to assist the Secretary in evaluating the protégé firm's developmental progress.

''(E) Attestations that Program participants will inform the Secretary in the event of a change in eligibility or voluntary withdrawal from the Program.

''(2) APPROVAL.—Not later than 60 days after receipt of an application pursuant to paragraph (1), the head of the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization shall notify applicants of approval or, in the case of disapproval, the process for resubmitting an application for reconsideration.

''(3) RESCISSION.—The head of the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization may rescind the approval of an application under this subsection if it determines that such action is in the best interest of the Department.

''(d) PROGRAM DURATION.—A mentor firm and protégé firm approved under subsection (c) shall enter into an agreement to participate in the Program for a period of not less than 36 months.

''(e) PROGRAM BENEFITS.—A mentor firm and protégé firm that enter into an agreement under subsection (d) may receive the following Program benefits:

''(1) With respect to an award of a contract that requires a subcontracting plan, a mentor firm may receive evaluation credit for participating in the Program.

''(2) With respect to an award of a contract that requires a subcontracting plan, a mentor firm may receive credit for a protégé firm performing as a first-tier subcontractor or a subcontractor at any tier in an amount equal to the total dollar value of any subcontracts awarded to such protégé firm.

''(3) A protégé firm may receive technical, managerial, financial, or any other mutually agreed upon benefit from a mentor firm, including a subcontract award.

''(f) REPORTING.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the head of the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives a report that—

''(1) identifies each agreement between a mentor firm and a protégé firm entered into under this section, including the number of protégé firm participants that are—

''(A) small business concerns;

''(B) small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans;

''(C) small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans;

''(D) qualified HUBZone small business concerns;

''(E) small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals;

''(F) small business concerns owned and controlled by women;

''(G) historically Black colleges and universities; and

''(H) minority institutions of higher education;

''(2) describes the type of assistance provided by mentor firms to protégé firms;

''(3) identifies contracts within the Department in which a mentor firm serving as the prime contractor provided subcontracts to a protégé firm under the Program; and

''(4) assesses the degree to which there has been—

''(A) an increase in the technical capabilities of protégé firms; and

''(B) an increase in the quantity and estimated value of prime contract and subcontract awards to protégé firms for the period covered by the report.

''(g) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to limit, diminish, impair, or otherwise affect the authority of the Department to participate in any program carried out by or requiring approval of the Small Business Administration

or adopt or follow any regulation or policy that the Administrator of the Small Business Administration may promulgate, except that, to the extent that any provision of this section (including subsection (h)) conflicts with any other provision of law, regulation, or policy, this section shall control.

''(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term 'historically Black college or university' means any of the historically Black colleges and universities referred to in section 2323 of title 10, United States Code, as in effect on March 1, 2018.

''(2) MENTOR FIRM.—The term 'mentor firm' means a for-profit business concern that is not a small business concern that—

''(A) has the ability to assist and commits to assisting a protégé firm to compete for Federal prime contracts and subcontracts; and

''(B) satisfies any other requirements imposed by the Secretary.

''(3) MINORITY INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term 'minority institution of higher education' means an institution of higher education with a student body that reflects the composition specified in section 312(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1058(b)).

''(4) PROTÉGÉ FIRM.—The term 'protégé firm' means a small business concern, a historically Black college or university, or a minority institution of higher education that—

''(A) is eligible to enter into a prime contract or subcontract with the Department; and

''(B) satisfies any other requirements imposed by the Secretary.

''(5) SMALL BUSINESS ACT DEFINITIONS.—The terms 'small business concern', 'small business concern owned and controlled by veterans', 'small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans', 'qualified HUBZone small business concern', and 'small business concern owned and controlled by women' have the meanings given such terms, respectively, under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632). The term 'small business concern owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals' has the meaning given such term in section 8(d)(3)(C) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(3)(C)).''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by section 5408 of this Act, is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 890A the following new item:

''Sec. 890B. Mentor-protégé program.''.

SEC. 5411. MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle C of title XIX of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 311 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 1932. MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a medical countermeasures program to facilitate personnel readiness, and protection for the Department's employees and working animals in the event of a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosives attack, naturally occurring disease outbreak, or pandemic, and to support Department mission continuity.

''(b) OVERSIGHT.—The Chief Medical Officer of the Department shall provide programmatic oversight of the medical countermeasures program established pursuant to subsection (a), and shall—

''(1) develop Departmentwide standards for medical countermeasure storage, security, dispensing, and documentation;

''(2) maintain a stockpile of medical countermeasures, including antibiotics, antivirals, and radiological countermeasures, as appropriate;

''(3) preposition appropriate medical countermeasures in strategic locations nationwide, based on threat and employee density, in accordance with applicable Federal statutes and regulations;

''(4) provide oversight and guidance regarding the dispensing of stockpiled medical countermeasures;

''(5) ensure rapid deployment and dispensing of medical countermeasures in a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosives attack, naturally occurring disease outbreak, or pandemic;

''(6) provide training to Department employees on medical countermeasure dispensing; and

''(7) support dispensing exercises.

''(c) MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES WORKING GROUP.—The Chief Medical Officer shall establish a medical countermeasures working group comprised of representatives from appropriate components and offices of the Department to ensure that medical countermeasures standards are maintained and guidance is consistent.

''(d) MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES MANAGEMENT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Chief Medical Officer shall develop and submit to the Secretary an integrated logistics support plan for medical countermeasures, including—

''(1) a methodology for determining the ideal types and quantities of medical countermeasures to stockpile and how frequently such methodology shall be reevaluated;

''(2) a replenishment plan; and

''(3) inventory tracking, reporting, and reconciliation procedures for existing stockpiles and new medical countermeasure purchases.

''(e) STOCKPILE ELEMENTS.—In determining the types and quantities of medical countermeasures to stockpile under subsection (d), the Chief Medical Officer shall utilize, if available—

''(1) Department chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear risk assessments; and

''(2) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidance on medical countermeasures.

''(f) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate the plan developed in accordance with subsection (d) and brief such Committees regarding implementing the requirements of this section.

''(g) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term 'medical countermeasures' means antibiotics, antivirals, radiological countermeasures, and other countermeasures that may be deployed to protect the Department's employees and working animals in the event of a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosives attack, naturally occurring disease outbreak, or pandemic.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by section 5410 of this Act, is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1931 the following new item:

''Sec. 1932. Medical countermeasures.''.

SEC. 5412. CRITICAL DOMAIN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle H of title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 451 et seq.), as amended by section 5310 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 890C. HOMELAND SECURITY CRITICAL DOMAIN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—

''(1) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—The Secretary is authorized to conduct research and development to—

''(A) identify United States critical domains for economic security and homeland security; and

''(B) evaluate the extent to which disruption, corruption, exploitation, or dysfunction of any of such domain poses a substantial threat to homeland security.

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

''(A) RISK ANALYSIS OF CRITICAL DOMAINS.—The research under paragraph (1) shall include a risk analysis of each identified United States critical domain for economic security to determine the degree to which there exists a present or future threat to homeland security in the event of disruption, corruption, exploitation, or dysfunction to such domain. Such research shall consider, to the extent possible, the following:

''(i) The vulnerability and resilience of relevant supply chains.

''(ii) Foreign production, processing, and manufacturing methods.

''(iii) Influence of malign economic actors.

''(iv) Asset ownership.

''(v) Relationships within the supply chains of such domains.

''(vi) The degree to which the conditions referred to in clauses (i) through (v) would place such a domain at risk of disruption, corruption, exploitation, or dysfunction.

''(B) ADDITIONAL RESEARCH INTO HIGH-RISK CRITICAL DOMAINS.—Based on the identification and risk analysis of United States critical domains for economic security pursuant to paragraph (1) and subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, respectively, the Secretary may conduct additional research into those critical domains, or specific elements thereof, with respect to which there exists the highest degree of a present or future threat to homeland security in the event of disruption, corruption, exploitation, or dysfunction to such a domain. For each such high-risk domain, or element thereof, such research shall—

''(i) describe the underlying infrastructure and processes;

''(ii) analyze present and projected performance of industries that comprise or support such domain;

''(iii) examine the extent to which the supply chain of a product or service necessary to such domain is concentrated, either through a small number of sources, or if multiple sources are concentrated in one geographic area;

''(iv) examine the extent to which the demand for supplies of goods and services of such industries can be fulfilled by present and projected performance of other industries, identify strategies, plans, and potential barriers to expand the supplier industrial base, and identify the barriers to the participation of such other industries;

''(v) consider each such domain's performance capacities in stable economic environments, adversarial supply conditions, and under crisis economic constraints;

''(vi) identify and define needs and requirements to establish supply resiliency within each such domain; and

''(vii) consider the effects of sector consolidation, including foreign consolidation, either through mergers or acquisitions, or due to recent geographic realignment, on such industries' performances.

''(3) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the research under paragraph (1) and subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2), the Secretary may consult with appropriate Federal agencies, State agencies, and private sector stakeholders.

''(4) PUBLICATION.—Beginning one year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall publish a report

containing information relating to the research under paragraph (1) and subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2), including findings, evidence, analysis, and recommendations. Such report shall be updated annually through 2026.

''(b) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 90 days after the publication of each report required under paragraph (4) of subsection (a), the Secretary shall transmit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate each such report, together with a description of actions the Secretary, in consultation with appropriate Federal agencies, will undertake or has undertaken in response to each such report.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) UNITED STATES CRITICAL DOMAINS FOR ECONOMIC SECURITY.—The term 'United States critical domains for economic security' means the critical infrastructure and other associated industries, technologies, and intellectual property, or any combination thereof, that are essential to the economic security of the United States.

''(2) ECONOMIC SECURITY.—The term 'economic security' means the condition of having secure and resilient domestic production capacity, combined with reliable access to the global resources necessary to maintain an acceptable standard of living and to protect core national values.

''(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to carry out this section.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by section 5411 of this Act, is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 890B the following new item:

''Sec. 890C. Homeland security critical domain research and development.''.

Subtitle B—Cybersecurity

SEC. 5421. TITLE XXII TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002.—Subtitle A of title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in the first section 2215 (6 U.S.C. 665; relating to the duties and authorities relating to .gov internet domain), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2215. DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES RELATING TO .GOV INTERNET DOMAIN.'';

(B) in the second section 2215 (6 U.S.C. 665b; relating to the joint cyber planning office), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2216. JOINT CYBER PLANNING OFFICE.'';

(C) in the third section 2215 (6 U.S.C. 665c; relating to the Cybersecurity State Coordinator), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2217. CYBERSECURITY STATE COORDINATOR.'';

(D) in the fourth section 2215 (6 U.S.C. 665d; relating to Sector Risk Management Agencies), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2218. SECTOR RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCIES.'';

(E) in section 2216 (6 U.S.C. 665e; relating to the Cybersecurity Advisory Committee), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2219. CYBERSECURITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.''; and

(F) in section 2217 (6 U.S.C. 665f; relating to Cybersecurity Education and Training Programs), by amending the section enumerator and heading to read as follows:

''SEC. 2220. CYBERSECURITY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS.''.

(2) CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021.—Paragraph (1) of section 904(b) of division U of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''of 2002'' after ''Homeland Security Act''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by striking the items relating to sections 2214 through 2217 and inserting the following new items:

''Sec. 2214. National Asset Database.
''Sec. 2215. Duties and authorities relating to .gov internet domain.
''Sec. 2216. Joint cyber planning office.
''Sec. 2217. Cybersecurity State Coordinator.
''Sec. 2218. Sector Risk Management Agencies.
''Sec. 2219. Cybersecurity Advisory Committee.
''Sec. 2220. Cybersecurity Education and Training Programs.''.

SEC. 5422. STATE AND LOCAL CYBERSECURITY GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.), as amended by section 5321 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new sections:

''SEC. 2220A. STATE AND LOCAL CYBERSECURITY GRANT PROGRAM.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) CYBER THREAT INDICATOR.—The term 'cyber threat indicator' has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501).

''(2) CYBERSECURITY PLAN.—The term 'Cybersecurity Plan' means a plan submitted by an eligible entity under subsection (e)(1).

''(3) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity' means—

''(A) a State; or

''(B) an Indian Tribe that, not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this section or not later than 120 days before the start of any fiscal year in which a grant under this section is awarded—

''(i) notifies the Secretary that the Indian Tribe intends to develop a Cybersecurity Plan; and

''(ii) agrees to forfeit any distribution under subsection (n)(2).

''(4) INCIDENT.—The term 'incident' has the meaning given the term in section 2209.

''(5) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term 'Indian Tribe' has the meaning given such term in section 4(e) of the of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e)).

''(6) INFORMATION SHARING AND ANALYSIS ORGANIZATION.—The term 'information sharing and analysis organization' has the meaning given the term in section 2222.

''(7) INFORMATION SYSTEM.—The term 'information system' has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501).

''(8) ONLINE SERVICE.—The term 'online service' means any internet-facing service, including a website, email, virtual private network, or custom application.

''(9) RANSOMWARE INCIDENT.—The term 'ransomware incident' means an incident that actually or imminently jeopardizes, without lawful authority, the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of information on an information system, or actually or imminently jeopardizes, without lawful authority, an information system for the purpose of coercing the information system's owner, operator, or another person.

''(10) STATE AND LOCAL CYBERSECURITY GRANT PROGRAM.—The term 'State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program' means the program established under subsection (b).

''(11) STATE AND LOCAL CYBERSECURITY RESILIENCE COMMITTEE.—The term 'State and Local Cybersecurity Resilience Committee' means the committee established under subsection (o)(1).

''(12) TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term 'Tribal organization' has the meaning given such term in section 4(l) of the of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(l)).

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director, shall establish a program, to be known as the 'the State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program', to award grants to eligible entities to address cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats to information systems of State, local, or Tribal organizations.

''(2) APPLICATION.—An eligible entity seeking a grant under the State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

''(c) BASELINE REQUIREMENTS.—An eligible entity or multistate group that receives a grant under this section shall use the grant in compliance with—

''(1)(A) the Cybersecurity Plan of the eligible entity or the Cybersecurity Plans of the eligible entities that comprise the multistate group; and

''(B) the Homeland Security Strategy to Improve the Cybersecurity of State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Governments developed under section 2210(e)(1); or

''(2) activities carried out under paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) of subsection (h).

''(d) ADMINISTRATION.—The State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program shall be administered in the same office of the Department that administers grants made under sections 2003 and 2004.

''(e) CYBERSECURITY PLANS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity applying for a grant under this section shall submit to the Secretary a Cybersecurity Plan for approval.

''(2) REQUIRED ELEMENTS.—A Cybersecurity Plan of an eligible entity shall—

''(A) incorporate, to the extent practicable, any existing plans of the eligible entity to protect against cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats to information systems of State, local, or Tribal organizations;

''(B) describe, to the extent practicable, how the eligible entity will—

''(i) manage, monitor, and track information systems, applications, and user accounts owned or operated by or on behalf of the eligible entity or by local or Tribal organizations within the jurisdiction of the eligible entity and the information technology deployed on those information systems, including legacy information systems and information technology that are no longer supported by the manufacturer of the systems or technology;

''(ii) monitor, audit, and track activity between information systems, applications, and user accounts owned or operated by or on behalf of the eligible entity or by local or Tribal organizations within the jurisdiction of the eligible entity and between those information systems and information systems not owned or operated by the eligible entity or by local or Tribal organizations within the jurisdiction of the eligible entity;

''(iii) enhance the preparation, response, and resilience of information systems, applications, and user accounts owned or operated by or on behalf of the eligible entity or local or Tribal organizations against cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats;

''(iv) implement a process of continuous cybersecurity vulnerability assessments and threat mitigation practices prioritized by degree of risk to address cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats on information systems of the eligible entity or local or Tribal organizations;

''(v) ensure that State, local, and Tribal organizations that own or operate information systems that are located within the jurisdiction of the eligible entity—

''(I) adopt best practices and methodologies to enhance cybersecurity, such as the practices set forth in the cybersecurity framework developed by, and the cyber supply chain risk management best practices identified by, the National Institute of Standards and Technology; and

''(II) utilize knowledge bases of adversary tools and tactics to assess risk;

''(vi) promote the delivery of safe, recognizable, and trustworthy online services by State, local, and Tribal organizations, including through the use of the .gov internet domain;

''(vii) ensure continuity of operations of the eligible entity and local, and Tribal organizations in the event of a cybersecurity incident (including a ransomware incident), including by conducting exercises to practice responding to such an incident;

''(viii) use the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education Cybersecurity Workforce Framework developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology to identify and mitigate any gaps in the cybersecurity workforces of State, local, or Tribal organizations, enhance recruitment and retention efforts for such workforces, and bolster the knowledge, skills, and abilities of State, local, and Tribal organization personnel to address cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats, such as through cybersecurity hygiene training;

''(ix) ensure continuity of communications and data networks within the jurisdiction of the eligible entity between the eligible entity and local and Tribal organizations that own or operate information systems within the jurisdiction of the eligible entity in the event of an incident involving such communications or data networks within the jurisdiction of the eligible entity;

''(x) assess and mitigate, to the greatest degree possible, cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats related to critical infrastructure and key resources, the degradation of which may impact the performance of information systems within the jurisdiction of the eligible entity;

''(xi) enhance capabilities to share cyber threat indicators and related information between the eligible entity and local and Tribal organizations that own or operate information systems within the jurisdiction of the eligible entity, including by expanding existing information-sharing agreements with the Department;

''(xii) enhance the capability of the eligible entity to share cyber threat indictors and related information with the Department;

''(xiii) leverage cybersecurity services offered by the Department;

''(xiv) develop and coordinate strategies to address cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats to information systems of the eligible entity in consultation with—

''(I) local and Tribal organizations within the jurisdiction of the eligible entity; and

''(II) as applicable—

''(aa) States that neighbor the jurisdiction of the eligible entity or, as appropriate, members of an information sharing and analysis organization; and

''(bb) countries that neighbor the jurisdiction of the eligible entity; and

''(xv) implement an information technology and operational technology modernization cybersecurity review process that ensures alignment between information technology and operational technology cybersecurity objectives;

''(C) describe, to the extent practicable, the individual responsibilities of the eligible entity and local and Tribal organizations within the jurisdiction of the eligible entity in implementing the plan;

''(D) outline, to the extent practicable, the necessary resources and a timeline for implementing the plan; and

''(E) describe how the eligible entity will measure progress toward implementing the plan.

''(3) DISCRETIONARY ELEMENTS.—A Cybersecurity Plan of an eligible entity may include a description of—

''(A) cooperative programs developed by groups of local and Tribal organizations within the jurisdiction of the eligible entity to address cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats; and

''(B) programs provided by the eligible entity to support local and Tribal organizations and owners and operators of critical infrastructure to address cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats.

''(4) MANAGEMENT OF FUNDS.—An eligible entity applying for a grant under this section shall agree to designate the Chief Information Officer, the Chief Information Security Officer, or an equivalent official of the eligible entity as the primary official for the management and allocation of funds awarded under this section.

''(f) MULTISTATE GRANTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director, may award grants under this section to a group of two or more eligible entities to support multistate efforts to address cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats to information systems within the jurisdictions of the eligible entities.

''(2) SATISFACTION OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—In order to be eligible for a multistate grant under this subsection, each eligible entity that comprises a multistate group shall submit to the Secretary—

''(A) a Cybersecurity Plan for approval in accordance with subsection (i); and

''(B) a plan for establishing a cybersecurity planning committee under subsection (g).

''(3) APPLICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A multistate group applying for a multistate grant under paragraph (1) shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

''(B) MULTISTATE PROJECT DESCRIPTION.—An application of a multistate group under subparagraph (A) shall include a plan describing—

''(i) the division of responsibilities among the eligible entities that comprise the multistate group for administering the grant for which application is being made;

''(ii) the distribution of funding from such a grant among the eligible entities that comprise the multistate group; and

''(iii) how the eligible entities that comprise the multistate group will work together to implement the Cybersecurity Plan of each of those eligible entities.

''(g) PLANNING COMMITTEES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section shall establish a cybersecurity planning committee to—

''(A) assist in the development, implementation, and revision of the Cybersecurity Plan of the eligible entity;

''(B) approve the Cybersecurity Plan of the eligible entity; and

''(C) assist in the determination of effective funding priorities for a grant under this section in accordance with subsection (h).

''(2) COMPOSITION.—A committee of an eligible entity established under paragraph (1) shall—

''(A) be comprised of representatives from the eligible entity and counties, cities, towns, Tribes, and public educational and health institutions within the jurisdiction of the eligible entity; and

''(B) include, as appropriate, representatives of rural, suburban, and high-population jurisdictions.

''(3) CYBERSECURITY EXPERTISE.—Not less than one-half of the representatives of a committee established under paragraph (1) shall have professional experience relating to cybersecurity or information technology.

''(4) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING EXISTING PLANNING COMMITTEES.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to require an eligible entity to establish a cybersecurity planning committee if the eligible entity has established and uses a multijurisdictional planning committee or commission that meets, or may be leveraged to meet, the requirements of this subsection.

''(h) USE OF FUNDS.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section shall use the grant to—

''(1) implement the Cybersecurity Plan of the eligible entity;

''(2) develop or revise the Cybersecurity Plan of the eligible entity; or

''(3) assist with activities that address imminent cybersecurity risks or cybersecurity threats to the information systems of the eligible entity or a local or Tribal organization within the jurisdiction of the eligible entity.

''(i) APPROVAL OF PLANS.—

''(1) APPROVAL AS CONDITION OF GRANT.—Before an eligible entity may receive a grant under this section, the Secretary, acting through the Director, shall review the Cybersecurity Plan, or any revisions thereto, of the eligible entity and approve such plan, or revised plan, if it satisfies the requirements specified in paragraph (2).

''(2) PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—In approving a Cybersecurity Plan of an eligible entity under this subsection, the Director shall ensure that the Cybersecurity Plan—

''(A) satisfies the requirements of subsection (e)(2);

''(B) upon the issuance of the Homeland Security Strategy to Improve the Cybersecurity of State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Governments authorized pursuant to section 2210(e), complies, as appropriate, with the goals and objectives of the strategy; and

''(C) has been approved by the cybersecurity planning committee of the eligible entity established under subsection (g).

''(3) APPROVAL OF REVISIONS.—The Secretary, acting through the Director, may approve revisions to a Cybersecurity Plan as the Director determines appropriate.

''(4) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subsection (e) and paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Secretary may award a grant under this section to an eligible entity that does not submit a Cybersecurity Plan to the Secretary if—

''(A) the eligible entity certifies to the Secretary that—

''(i) the activities that will be supported by the grant are integral to the development of the Cybersecurity Plan of the eligible entity; and

''(ii) the eligible entity will submit by September 30, 2023, to the Secretary, a Cybersecurity Plan for review, and if appropriate, approval; or

''(B) the eligible entity certifies to the Secretary, and the Director confirms, that the eligible entity will use funds from the grant to assist with the activities described in subsection (h)(3).

''(j) LIMITATIONS ON USES OF FUNDS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section may not use the grant—

''(A) to supplant State, local, or Tribal funds;

''(B) for any recipient cost-sharing contribution;

''(C) to pay a demand for ransom in an attempt to—

''(i) regain access to information or an information system of the eligible entity or of a local or Tribal organization within the jurisdiction of the eligible entity; or

''(ii) prevent the disclosure of information that has been removed without authorization from an information system of the eligible entity or of a local or Tribal organization within the jurisdiction of the eligible entity;

''(D) for recreational or social purposes; or

''(E) for any purpose that does not address cybersecurity risks or cybersecurity threats on information systems of the eligible entity or of a local or Tribal organization within the jurisdiction of the eligible entity.

''(2) PENALTIES.—In addition to any other remedy available, the Secretary may take such actions as are necessary to ensure that a recipient of a grant under this section uses the grant for the purposes for which the grant is awarded.

''(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (1) may be construed to prohibit the use of grant funds provided to a State, local, or Tribal organization for otherwise permissible uses under this section on the basis that a State, local, or Tribal organization has previously used State, local, or Tribal funds to support the same or similar uses.

''(k) OPPORTUNITY TO AMEND APPLICATIONS.—In considering applications for grants under this section, the Secretary shall provide applicants with a reasonable opportunity to correct defects, if any, in such applications before making final awards.

''(l) APPORTIONMENT.—For fiscal year 2022 and each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary shall apportion amounts appropriated to carry out this section among States as follows:

''(1) BASELINE AMOUNT.—The Secretary shall first apportion 0.25 percent of such amounts to each of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and 0.75 percent of such amounts to each of the remaining States.

''(2) REMAINDER.—The Secretary shall apportion the remainder of such amounts in the ratio that—

''(A) the population of each eligible entity, bears to

''(B) the population of all eligible entities.

''(3) MINIMUM ALLOCATION TO INDIAN TRIBES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In apportioning amounts under this section, the Secretary shall ensure that, for each fiscal year, directly eligible Tribes collectively receive, from amounts appropriated under the State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program, not less than an amount equal to three percent of the total amount appropriated for grants under this section.

''(B) ALLOCATION.—Of the amount reserved under subparagraph (A), funds shall be allocated in a manner determined by the Secretary in consultation with Indian Tribes.

''(C) EXCEPTION.—This paragraph shall not apply in any fiscal year in which the Secretary—

''(i) receives fewer than five applications from Indian Tribes; or

''(ii) does not approve at least two applications from Indian Tribes.

''(m) FEDERAL SHARE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of the cost of an activity carried out using funds made available with a grant under this section may not exceed—

''(A) in the case of a grant to an eligible entity—

''(i) for fiscal year 2022, 90 percent;

''(ii) for fiscal year 2023, 80 percent;

''(iii) for fiscal year 2024, 70 percent;

''(iv) for fiscal year 2025, 60 percent; and

''(v) for fiscal year 2026 and each subsequent fiscal year, 50 percent; and

''(B) in the case of a grant to a multistate group—

''(i) for fiscal year 2022, 95 percent;

''(ii) for fiscal year 2023, 85 percent;

''(iii) for fiscal year 2024, 75 percent;

''(iv) for fiscal year 2025, 65 percent; and

''(v) for fiscal year 2026 and each subsequent fiscal year, 55 percent.

''(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive or modify the requirements of paragraph (1) for an Indian Tribe if the Secretary determines such a waiver is in the public interest.

''(n) RESPONSIBILITIES OF GRANTEES.—

''(1) CERTIFICATION.—Each eligible entity or multistate group that receives a grant under this section shall certify to the Secretary that the grant will be used—

''(A) for the purpose for which the grant is awarded; and

''(B) in compliance with, as the case may be—

''(i) the Cybersecurity Plan of the eligible entity;

''(ii) the Cybersecurity Plans of the eligible entities that comprise the multistate group; or

''(iii) a purpose approved by the Secretary under subsection (h) or pursuant to an exception under subsection (i).

''(2) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS TO LOCAL AND TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Not later than 45 days after the date on which an eligible entity or multistate group receives a grant under this section, the eligible entity or multistate group shall, without imposing unreasonable or unduly burdensome requirements as a condition of receipt, obligate or otherwise make available to local and Tribal organizations within the jurisdiction of the eligible entity or the eligible entities that comprise the multistate group, and as applicable, consistent with the Cybersecurity Plan of the eligible entity or the Cybersecurity Plans of the eligible entities that comprise the multistate group—

''(A) not less than 80 percent of funds available under the grant;

''(B) with the consent of the local and Tribal organizations, items, services, capabilities, or activities having a value of not less than 80 percent of the amount of the grant; or

''(C) with the consent of the local and Tribal organizations, grant funds combined with other items, services, capabilities, or activities having the total value of not less than 80 percent of the amount of the grant.

''(3) CERTIFICATIONS REGARDING DISTRIBUTION OF GRANT FUNDS TO LOCAL AND TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS.—An eligible entity or multistate group shall certify to the Secretary that the eligible entity or multistate group has made the distribution to local, Tribal, and territorial governments required under paragraph (2).

''(4) EXTENSION OF PERIOD.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity or multistate group may request in writing that the Secretary extend the period of time specified in paragraph (2) for an additional period of time.

''(B) APPROVAL.—The Secretary may approve a request for an extension under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary determines the extension is necessary to ensure that the obligation and expenditure of grant funds align with the purpose of the State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program.

''(5) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (2) shall not apply to the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, or an Indian Tribe.

''(6) DIRECT FUNDING.—If an eligible entity does not make a distribution to a local or Tribal organization required in accordance with paragraph (2), the local or Tribal organization may petition the Secretary to request that grant funds be provided directly to the local or Tribal organization.

''(7) PENALTIES.—In addition to other remedies available to the Secretary, the Secretary may terminate or reduce the amount of a grant awarded under this section to an eligible entity or distribute grant funds previously awarded to such eligible entity directly to the appropriate local or Tribal organization as a replacement grant in an amount the Secretary determines appropriate if such eligible entity violates a requirement of this subsection.

''(o) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Director shall establish a State and Local Cybersecurity Resilience Committee to provide State, local, and Tribal stakeholder expertise, situational awareness, and recommendations to the Director, as appropriate, regarding how to—

''(A) address cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats to information systems of State, local, or Tribal organizations; and

''(B) improve the ability of State, local, and Tribal organizations to prevent, protect against, respond to, mitigate, and recover from such cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats.

''(2) DUTIES.—The committee established under paragraph (1) shall—

''(A) submit to the Director recommendations that may inform guidance for applicants for grants under this section;

''(B) upon the request of the Director, provide to the Director technical assistance to inform the review of Cybersecurity Plans submitted by applicants for grants under this section, and, as appropriate, submit to the Director recommendations to improve those plans prior to the approval of the plans under subsection (i);

''(C) advise and provide to the Director input regarding the Homeland Security Strategy to Improve Cybersecurity for State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Governments required under section 2210;

''(D) upon the request of the Director, provide to the Director recommendations, as appropriate, regarding how to—

''(i) address cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats on information systems of State, local, or Tribal organizations; and

''(ii) improve the cybersecurity resilience of State, local, or Tribal organizations; and

''(E) regularly coordinate with the State, Local, Tribal and Territorial Government Coordinating Council, within the Critical Infrastructure Partnership Advisory Council, established under section 871.

''(3) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(A) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—The State and Local Cybersecurity Resilience Committee established pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be composed of 15 members appointed by the Director, as follows:

''(i) Two individuals recommended to the Director by the National Governors Association.

''(ii) Two individuals recommended to the Director by the National Association of State Chief Information Officers.

''(iii) One individual recommended to the Director by the National Guard Bureau.

''(iv) Two individuals recommended to the Director by the National Association of Counties.

''(v) One individual recommended to the Director by the National League of Cities.

''(vi) One individual recommended to the Director by the United States Conference of Mayors.

''(vii) One individual recommended to the Director by the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center.

''(viii) One individual recommended to the Director by the National Congress of American Indians.

''(viii) Four individuals who have educational and professional experience relating to cybersecurity work or cybersecurity policy.

''(B) TERMS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), each member of the State and Local Cybersecurity Resilience Committee shall be appointed for a term of two years.

''(ii) REQUIREMENT.—At least two members of the State and Local Cybersecurity Resilience Committee shall also be members of the State, Local, Tribal and Territorial Government Coordinating Council, within the Critical Infrastructure Partnership Advisory Council, established under section 871.

''(iii) EXCEPTION.—A term of a member of the State and Local Cybersecurity Resilience Committee shall be three years if the member is appointed initially to the Committee upon the establishment of the Committee.

''(iv) TERM REMAINDERS.—Any member of the State and Local Cybersecurity Resilience Committee appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term. A member may serve after the expiration of such member's term until a successor has taken office.

''(v) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in the State and Local Cybersecurity Resilience Committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

''(C) PAY.—Members of the State and Local Cybersecurity Resilience Committee shall serve without pay.

''(4) CHAIRPERSON; VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The members of the State and Local Cybersecurity Resilience Committee shall select a chairperson and vice chairperson from among members of the committee.

''(5) PERMANENT AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), the State and Local Cybersecurity Resilience Committee shall be a permanent authority.

''(p) REPORTS.—

''(1) ANNUAL REPORTS BY GRANT RECIPIENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after an eligible entity or multistate group receives funds under this section, the eligible entity or multistate group shall submit to the Secretary a report on the progress of the eligible entity or multistate group in implementing the Cybersecurity Plan of the eligible entity or Cybersecurity Plans of the eligible entities that comprise the multistate group, as the case may be.

''(B) ABSENCE OF PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after an eligible entity that does not have a Cybersecurity Plan receives funds under this section for developing its Cybersecurity Plan, the eligible entity shall submit to the Secretary a report describing how the eligible entity obligated and expended grant funds during the fiscal year to—

''(i) so develop such a Cybersecurity Plan; or

''(ii) assist with the activities described in subsection (h)(3).

''(2) ANNUAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not less frequently than once per year, the Secretary, acting through the Director, shall submit to Congress a report on the use of grants awarded under this section and any progress made toward the following:

''(A) Achieving the objectives set forth in the Homeland Security Strategy to Improve the Cybersecurity of State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Governments, upon the date on which the strategy is issued under section 2210.

''(B) Developing, implementing, or revising Cybersecurity Plans.

''(C) Reducing cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats to information systems, applications, and user accounts owned or operated by or on behalf of State, local, and Tribal organizations as a result of the award of such grants.

''(q) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for grants under this section—

''(1) for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, $500,000,000; and

''(2) for each subsequent fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

''SEC. 2220B. CYBERSECURITY RESOURCE GUIDE DEVELOPMENT FOR STATE, LOCAL, TRIBAL, AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

''The Secretary, acting through the Director, shall develop, regularly update, and maintain a resource guide for use by State, local, Tribal, and territorial government officials, including law enforcement officers, to help such officials identify, prepare for, detect, protect against, respond to, and recover from cybersecurity risks (as such term is defined in section 2209), cybersecurity threats, and incidents (as such term is defined in section 2209).''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by section 5413, is further amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2220 the following new items:

''Sec. 2220A. State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program.

''Sec. 2220B. Cybersecurity resource guide development for State, local, Tribal, and territorial government officials.''.

SEC. 5423. STRATEGY.

(a) HOMELAND SECURITY STRATEGY TO IMPROVE THE CYBERSECURITY OF STATE, LOCAL, TRIBAL, AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.—Section 2210 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 660) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) HOMELAND SECURITY STRATEGY TO IMPROVE THE CYBERSECURITY OF STATE, LOCAL, TRIBAL, AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—

''(A) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary, acting through the Director, shall, in coordination with the heads of appropriate Federal agencies, State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, the State and Local Cybersecurity Resilience Committee established under section 2220A, and other stakeholders, as appropriate, develop and make publicly available a Homeland Security Strategy to Improve the Cybersecurity of State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Governments.

''(B) RECOMMENDATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.—The strategy required under subparagraph (A) shall—

''(i) provide recommendations relating to the ways in which the Federal Government should support and promote the ability of State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to identify, mitigate against, protect against, detect, respond to, and recover from cybersecurity risks (as such term is defined in section 2209), cybersecurity threats, and incidents (as such term is defined in section 2209); and

''(ii) establish baseline requirements for cybersecurity plans under this section and principles with which such plans shall align.

''(2) CONTENTS.—The strategy required under paragraph (1) shall—

''(A) identify capability gaps in the ability of State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to identify, protect against, detect, respond to, and recover from cybersecurity risks, cybersecurity threats, incidents, and ransomware incidents;

''(B) identify Federal resources and capabilities that are available or could be made available to State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to help those governments identify, protect against, detect, respond to, and recover from cybersecurity risks, cybersecurity threats, incidents, and ransomware incidents;

''(C) identify and assess the limitations of Federal resources and capabilities available to State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to help those governments identify, protect against, detect, respond to, and recover from cybersecurity risks, cybersecurity threats, incidents, and ransomware incidents and make recommendations to address such limitations;

''(D) identify opportunities to improve the coordination of the Agency with Federal and non-Federal entities, such as the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center, to improve—

''(i) incident exercises, information sharing and incident notification procedures;

''(ii) the ability for State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to voluntarily adapt and implement guidance in Federal binding operational directives; and

''(iii) opportunities to leverage Federal schedules for cybersecurity investments under section 502 of title 40, United States Code;

''(E) recommend new initiatives the Federal Government should undertake to improve the ability of State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to identify, protect against, detect, respond to, and recover from cybersecurity risks, cybersecurity threats, incidents, and ransomware incidents;

''(F) set short-term and long-term goals that will improve the ability of State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to identify, protect against, detect, respond to, and recover from cybersecurity risks, cybersecurity threats, incidents, and ransomware incidents; and

''(G) set dates, including interim benchmarks, as appropriate for State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to establish baseline capabilities to identify, protect against, detect, respond to, and recover from cybersecurity risks, cybersecurity threats, incidents, and ransomware incidents.

''(3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing the strategy required under paragraph (1), the Director, in coordination with the heads of appropriate Federal agencies, State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, the State and Local Cybersecurity Resilience Committee established under section 2220A, and other stakeholders, as appropriate, shall consider—

''(A) lessons learned from incidents that have affected State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, and exercises with Federal and non-Federal entities;

''(B) the impact of incidents that have affected State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, including the resulting costs to such governments;

''(C) the information related to the interest and ability of state and non-state threat actors to compromise information systems

(as such term is defined in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501)) owned or operated by State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments;

''(D) emerging cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats to State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments resulting from the deployment of new technologies; and

''(E) recommendations made by the State and Local Cybersecurity Resilience Committee established under section 2220A.

''(4) EXEMPTION.—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the 'Paperwork Reduction Act'), shall not apply to any action to implement this subsection.''.

(b) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY.—Section 2202 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 652) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (d) through (i) as subsections (e) through (j), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

''(d) ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—In addition to the responsibilities under subsection (c), the Director shall—

''(1) develop program guidance, in consultation with the State and Local Government Cybersecurity Resilience Committee established under section 2220A, for the State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program under such section or any other homeland security assistance administered by the Department to improve cybersecurity;

''(2) review, in consultation with the State and Local Cybersecurity Resilience Committee, all cybersecurity plans of State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments developed pursuant to any homeland security assistance administered by the Department to improve cybersecurity;

''(3) provide expertise and technical assistance to State, local, Tribal, and territorial government officials with respect to cybersecurity; and

''(4) provide education, training, and capacity development to enhance the security and resilience of cybersecurity and infrastructure security.''.

(c) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security of the Department of Homeland Security shall conduct a study to assess the feasibility of implementing a short-term rotational program for the detail to the Agency of approved State, local, Tribal, and territorial government employees in cyber workforce positions.

SEC. 5424. CYBERSECURITY VULNERABILITIES.

Section 2209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 659) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (4) through (8) as paragraphs (5) through (9), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

''(4) the term 'cybersecurity vulnerability' has the meaning given the term 'security vulnerability' in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501);''.

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (5)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon at the end;

(ii) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C);

(iii) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph:

''(B) sharing mitigation protocols to counter cybersecurity vulnerabilities pursuant to subsection (n); and''; and

(iv) in subparagraph (C), as so redesignated, by inserting ''and mitigation protocols to counter cybersecurity vulnerabilities in accordance with subparagraph (B)'' before ''with Federal'';

(B) in paragraph (7)(C), by striking ''sharing'' and inserting ''share''; and

(C) in paragraph (9), by inserting ''mitigation protocols to counter cybersecurity vulnerabilities,'' after ''measures,'';

(3) in subsection (e)(1)(G), by striking the semicolon after ''and'' at the end;

(4) by redesignating subsection (o) as subsection (p); and

(5) by inserting after subsection (n) following new subsection:

''(o) PROTOCOLS TO COUNTER CERTAIN CYBERSECURITY VULNERABILITIES.—The Director may, as appropriate, identify, develop, and disseminate actionable protocols to mitigate cybersecurity vulnerabilities to information systems and industrial control systems, including in circumstances in which such vulnerabilities exist because software or hardware is no longer supported by a vendor.''.

SEC. 5425. CAPABILITIES OF THE CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY TO IDENTIFY THREATS TO INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 659) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (G), by striking ''and;'' after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (H), by inserting ''and'' after the semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(I) activities of the Center address the security of both information technology and operational technology, including industrial control systems;''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(p) INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS.—The Director shall maintain capabilities to identify and address threats and vulnerabilities to products and technologies intended for use in the automated control of critical infrastructure processes. In carrying out this subsection, the Director shall—

''(1) lead Federal Government efforts, in consultation with Sector Risk Management Agencies, as appropriate, to identify and mitigate cybersecurity threats to industrial control systems, including supervisory control and data acquisition systems;

''(2) maintain threat hunting and incident response capabilities to respond to industrial control system cybersecurity risks and incidents;

''(3) provide cybersecurity technical assistance to industry end-users, product manufacturers, Sector Risk Management Agencies, other Federal agencies, and other industrial control system stakeholders to identify, evaluate, assess, and mitigate vulnerabilities;

''(4) collect, coordinate, and provide vulnerability information to the industrial control systems community by, as appropriate, working closely with security researchers, industry end-users, product manufacturers, Sector Risk Management Agencies, other Federal agencies, and other industrial control systems stakeholders; and

''(5) conduct such other efforts and assistance as the Secretary determines appropriate.''.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every six months thereafter during the subsequent 4-year period, the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security shall provide to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a briefing on the industrial control systems capabilities of the Agency under section 2209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 659), as amended by subsection (a).

(c) GAO REVIEW.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall review implementation of the requirements of subsections (e)(1)(I) and (p) of section 2209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 659), as amended by subsection (a), and submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report that includes findings and recommendations relating to such implementation. Such report shall include information on the following:

(1) Any interagency coordination challenges to the ability of the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Agency of the Department of Homeland Security to lead Federal efforts to identify and mitigate cybersecurity threats to industrial control systems pursuant to subsection (p)(1) of such section.

(2) The degree to which the Agency has adequate capacity, expertise, and resources to carry out threat hunting and incident response capabilities to mitigate cybersecurity threats to industrial control systems pursuant to subsection (p)(2) of such section, as well as additional resources that would be needed to close any operational gaps in such capabilities.

(3) The extent to which industrial control system stakeholders sought cybersecurity technical assistance from the Agency pursuant to subsection (p)(3) of such section, and the utility and effectiveness of such technical assistance.

(4) The degree to which the Agency works with security researchers and other industrial control systems stakeholders, pursuant to subsection (p)(4) of such section, to provide vulnerability information to the industrial control systems community.

SEC. 5426. REPORT ON CYBERSECURITY VULNERABILITIES.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on how the Agency carries out subsection (n) of section 2209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to coordinate vulnerability disclosures, including disclosures of cybersecurity vulnerabilities (as such term is defined in such section), and subsection (o) of such section (as added by section 5324) to disseminate actionable protocols to mitigate cybersecurity vulnerabilities to information systems and industrial control systems, that include the following:

(1) A description of the policies and procedures relating to the coordination of vulnerability disclosures.

(2) A description of the levels of activity in furtherance of such subsections (n) and (o) of such section 2209.

(3) Any plans to make further improvements to how information provided pursuant to such subsections can be shared (as such term is defined in such section 2209) between the Department and industry and other stakeholders.

(4) Any available information on the degree to which such information was acted upon by industry and other stakeholders.

(5) A description of how privacy and civil liberties are preserved in the collection, retention, use, and sharing of vulnerability disclosures.

(b) FORM.—The report required under subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 5427. COMPETITION RELATING TO CYBERSECURITY VULNERABILITIES.

The Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department, may establish an incentive-based program that allows industry, individuals, academia, and others to compete in identifying remediation solutions for cybersecurity vulnerabilities (as such term is defined in section 2209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by section 5325) to information systems (as such term is defined in such section 2209) and industrial control systems, including supervisory control and data acquisition systems.

SEC. 5428. NATIONAL CYBER EXERCISE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.), as amended by section 5322 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 2220C. NATIONAL CYBER EXERCISE PROGRAM.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Agency the National Cyber Exercise Program (referred to in this section as the 'Exercise Program') to evaluate the National Cyber Incident Response Plan, and other related plans and strategies.

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Exercise Program shall be—

''(i) based on current risk assessments, including credible threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences;

''(ii) designed, to the extent practicable, to simulate the partial or complete incapacitation of a government or critical infrastructure network resulting from a cyber incident;

''(iii) designed to provide for the systematic evaluation of cyber readiness and enhance operational understanding of the cyber incident response system and relevant information-sharing agreements; and

''(iv) designed to promptly develop after-action reports and plans that can quickly incorporate lessons learned into future operations.

''(B) MODEL EXERCISE SELECTION.—The Exercise Program shall—

''(i) include a selection of model exercises that government and private entities can readily adapt for use; and

''(ii) aid such governments and private entities with the design, implementation, and evaluation of exercises that—

''(I) conform to the requirements described in subparagraph (A);

''(II) are consistent with any applicable national, State, local, or Tribal strategy or plan; and

''(III) provide for systematic evaluation of readiness.

''(3) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out the Exercise Program, the Director may consult with appropriate representatives from Sector Risk Management Agencies, cybersecurity research stakeholders, and Sector Coordinating Councils.

''(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) STATE.—The term 'State' means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

''(2) PRIVATE ENTITY.—The term 'private entity' has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501).''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by section 5422 of this Act, is further amended by adding after the item relating to section 2220B the following new item:

''Sec. 2220C. National Cyber Exercise Program.''.

Subtitle C—Transportation Security

SEC. 5431. SURVEY OF THE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION WORKFORCE REGARDING COVID–19 RESPONSE.

(a) SURVEY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (referred to in this section as the ''Administrator''), in consultation with the labor organization certified as the exclusive representative of full- and part-time nonsupervisory Administration personnel carrying out screening functions under section 44901 of title 49, United States Code, shall conduct a survey of the Transportation Security Administration (referred to in this section as the ''Administration'') workforce regarding the Administration's response to the COVID–19 pandemic. Such survey shall be conducted in a manner that allows for the greatest practicable level of workforce participation.

(b) CONTENTS.—In conducting the survey required under subsection (a), the Administrator shall solicit feedback on the following:

(1) The Administration's communication and collaboration with the Administration's workforce regarding the Administration's response to the COVID–19 pandemic and efforts to mitigate and monitor transmission of COVID–19 among its workforce, including through—

(A) providing employees with personal protective equipment and mandating its use;

(B) modifying screening procedures and Administration operations to reduce transmission among officers and passengers and ensuring compliance with such changes;

(C) adjusting policies regarding scheduling, leave, and telework;

(D) outreach as a part of contact tracing when an employee has tested positive for COVID–19; and

(E) encouraging COVID–19 vaccinations and efforts to assist employees that seek to be vaccinated such as communicating the availability of duty time for travel to vaccination sites and recovery from vaccine side effects.

(2) Any other topic determined appropriate by the Administrator.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after completing the survey required under subsection (a), the Administration shall provide a report summarizing the results of the survey to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

SEC. 5432. TRANSPORTATION SECURITY PREPAREDNESS PLAN.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—Section 114 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(x) TRANSPORTATION SECURITY PREPAREDNESS PLAN.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Administrator, in coordination with the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Homeland Security and in consultation with the partners identified under paragraphs (3)(A)(i) through (3)(A)(iv), shall develop a transportation security preparedness plan to address the event of a communicable disease outbreak. The Secretary, acting through the Administrator, shall ensure such plan aligns with relevant Federal plans and strategies for communicable disease outbreaks.

''(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing the plan required under paragraph (1), the Secretary, acting through the Administrator, shall consider each of the following:

''(A) The findings of the survey required under section 5331 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022.

''(B) All relevant reports and recommendations regarding the Administration's response to the COVID–19 pandemic, including any reports and recommendations issued by the Comptroller General and the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security.

''(C) Lessons learned from Federal interagency efforts during the COVID–19 pandemic.

''(3) CONTENTS OF PLAN.—The plan developed under paragraph (1) shall include each of the following:

''(A) Plans for communicating and collaborating in the event of a communicable disease outbreak with the following partners:

''(i) Appropriate Federal departments and agencies, including the Department of Health and Human Services, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Labor, and appropriate interagency task forces.

''(ii) The workforce of the Administration, including through the labor organization certified as the exclusive representative of full- and part-time non-supervisory Administration personnel carrying out screening functions under section 44901 of this title.

''(iii) International partners, including the International Civil Aviation Organization and foreign governments, airports, and air carriers.

''(iv) Public and private stakeholders, as such term is defined under subsection (t)(1)(C).

''(v) The traveling public.

''(B) Plans for protecting the safety of the Transportation Security Administration workforce, including—

''(i) reducing the risk of communicable disease transmission at screening checkpoints and within the Administration's workforce related to the Administration's transportation security operations and mission;

''(ii) ensuring the safety and hygiene of screening checkpoints and other workstations;

''(iii) supporting equitable and appropriate access to relevant vaccines, prescriptions, and other medical care; and

''(iv) tracking rates of employee illness, recovery, and death.

''(C) Criteria for determining the conditions that may warrant the integration of additional actions in the aviation screening system in response to the communicable disease outbreak and a range of potential roles and responsibilities that align with such conditions.

''(D) Contingency plans for temporarily adjusting checkpoint operations to provide for passenger and employee safety while maintaining security during the communicable disease outbreak.

''(E) Provisions setting forth criteria for establishing an interagency task force or other standing engagement platform with

other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, including the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Transportation, to address such communicable disease outbreak.

''(F) A description of scenarios in which the Administrator should consider exercising authorities provided under subsection (g) and for what purposes.

''(G) Considerations for assessing the appropriateness of issuing security directives and emergency amendments to regulated parties in various modes of transportation, including surface transportation, and plans for ensuring compliance with such measures.

''(H) A description of any potential obstacles, including funding constraints and limitations to authorities, that could restrict the ability of the Administration to respond appropriately to a communicable disease outbreak.

''(4) DISSEMINATION.—Upon development of the plan required under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall disseminate the plan to the partners identified under paragraph (3)(A) and to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

''(5) REVIEW OF PLAN.—Not later than two years after the date on which the plan is disseminated under paragraph (4), and biennially thereafter, the Secretary, acting through the Administrator and in coordination with the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Homeland Security, shall review the plan and, after consultation with the partners identified under paragraphs (3)(A)(i) through (3)(A)(iv), update the plan as appropriate.''.

(b) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the transportation security preparedness plan required under subsection (x) of section 114 of title 49, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), is disseminated under paragraph (4) of such subsection (x), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report containing the results of a study assessing the transportation security preparedness plan, including an analysis of—

(1) whether such plan aligns with relevant Federal plans and strategies for communicable disease outbreaks; and

(2) the extent to which the Transportation Security Administration is prepared to implement the plan.

SEC. 5433. AUTHORIZATION OF TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PERSONNEL DETAILS.

(a) COORDINATION.—Pursuant to sections 106(m) and 114(m) of title 49, United States Code, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration may provide Transportation Security Administration personnel, who are not engaged in front line transportation security efforts, to other components of the Department and other Federal agencies to improve coordination with such components and agencies to prepare for, protect against, and respond to public health threats to the transportation security system of the United States.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall brief the appropriate congressional committees regarding efforts to improve coordination with other components of the Department of Homeland Security and other Federal agencies to prepare for, protect against, and respond to public health threats to the transportation security system of the United States.

SEC. 5434. TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PREPAREDNESS.

(a) ANALYSIS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration shall conduct an analysis of preparedness of the transportation security system of the United States for public health threats. Such analysis shall assess, at a minimum, the following:

(A) The risks of public health threats to the transportation security system of the United States, including to transportation hubs, transportation security stakeholders, Transportation Security Administration (TSA) personnel, and passengers.

(B) Information sharing challenges among relevant components of the Department, other Federal agencies, international entities, and transportation security stakeholders.

(C) Impacts to TSA policies and procedures for securing the transportation security system.

(2) COORDINATION.—The analysis conducted of the risks described in paragraph (1)(A) shall be conducted in coordination with the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and transportation security stakeholders.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on the following:

(1) The analysis required under subsection (a).

(2) Technologies necessary to combat public health threats at security screening checkpoints to better protect from future public health threats TSA personnel, passengers, aviation workers, and other personnel authorized to access the sterile area of an airport through such checkpoints, and the estimated cost of technology investments needed to fully implement across the aviation system solutions to such threats.

(3) Policies and procedures implemented by TSA and transportation security stakeholders to protect from public health threats TSA personnel, passengers, aviation workers, and other personnel authorized to access the sterile area through the security screening checkpoints, as well as future plans for additional measures relating to such protection.

(4) The role of TSA in establishing priorities, developing solutions, and coordinating and sharing information with relevant domestic and international entities during a public health threat to the transportation security system, and how TSA can improve its leadership role in such areas.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(2) The term ''sterile area'' has the meaning given such term in section 1540.5 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) The term ''TSA'' means the Transportation Security Administration.

SEC. 5435. PLAN TO REDUCE THE SPREAD OF CORONAVIRUS AT PASSENGER SCREENING CHECKPOINTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in coordination with the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Homeland Security, and in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, shall issue and commence implementing a plan to enhance, as appropriate, security operations at airports during the COVID–19 national emergency in order to reduce risk of the spread of the coronavirus at passenger screening checkpoints and among the TSA workforce.

(b) CONTENTS.—The plan required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An identification of best practices developed in response to the coronavirus among foreign governments, airports, and air carriers conducting aviation security screening operations, as well as among Federal agencies conducting similar security screening operations outside of airports, including in locations where the spread of the coronavirus has been successfully contained, that could be further integrated into the United States aviation security system.

(2) Specific operational changes to aviation security screening operations informed by the identification of best practices under paragraph (1) that could be implemented without degrading aviation security and a corresponding timeline and costs for implementing such changes.

(c) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out the identification of best practices under subsection (b), the Administrator shall take into consideration the following:

(1) Aviation security screening procedures and practices in place at security screening locations, including procedures and practices implemented in response to the coronavirus.

(2) Volume and average wait times at each such security screening location.

(3) Public health measures already in place at each such security screening location.

(4) The feasibility and effectiveness of implementing similar procedures and practices in locations where such are not already in place.

(5) The feasibility and potential benefits to security, public health, and travel facilitation of continuing any procedures and practices implemented in response to the COVID–19 national emergency beyond the end of such emergency.

(d) CONSULTATION.—In developing the plan required under subsection (a), the Administrator may consult with public and private stakeholders and the TSA workforce, including through the labor organization certified as the exclusive representative of full- and part-time nonsupervisory TSA personnel carrying out screening functions under section 44901 of title 49, United States Code.

(e) SUBMISSION.—Upon issuance of the plan required under subsection (a), the Administrator shall submit the plan to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(f) ISSUANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION.—The Administrator shall not be required to issue or implement, as the case may be, the plan required under subsection (a) upon the termination of the COVID–19 national emergency except to the extent the Administrator determines such issuance or implementation, as the case may be, to be feasible and beneficial to security screening operations.

(g) GAO REVIEW.—Not later than 1 year after the issuance of the plan required under subsection (a) (if such plan is issued in accordance with subsection (f)), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a review, if appropriate, of such plan and any efforts to implement such plan.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration.

(2) The term ''coronavirus'' has the meaning given such term in section 506 of the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–123).

(3) The term ''COVID–19 national emergency'' means the national emergency declared by the President under the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) on March 13, 2020, with respect to the coronavirus.

(4) The term ''public and private stakeholders'' has the meaning given such term in section 114(t)(1)(C) of title 49, United States Code.

(5) The term ''TSA'' means the Transportation Security Administration.

SEC. 5436. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW OF DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY TRUSTED TRAVELER PROGRAMS.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of Department of Homeland Security trusted traveler programs. Such review shall examine the following:

(1) The extent to which the Department of Homeland Security tracks data and monitors trends related to trusted traveler programs, including root causes for identity-matching errors resulting in an individual's enrollment in a trusted traveler program being reinstated.

(2) Whether the Department coordinates with the heads of other relevant Federal, State, local, Tribal, or territorial entities regarding redress procedures for disqualifying offenses not covered by the Department's own redress processes but which offenses impact an individual's enrollment in a trusted traveler program.

(3) How the Department may improve individuals' access to reconsideration procedures regarding a disqualifying offense for enrollment in a trusted traveler program that requires the involvement of any other Federal, State, local, Tribal, or territorial entity.

(4) The extent to which travelers are informed about reconsideration procedures regarding enrollment in a trusted traveler program.

SEC. 5437. ENROLLMENT REDRESS WITH RESPECT TO DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY TRUSTED TRAVELER PROGRAMS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall, with respect to an individual whose enrollment in a trusted traveler program was revoked in error extend by an amount of time equal to the period of revocation the period of active enrollment in such a program upon reenrollment in such a program by such an individual.

SEC. 5438. THREAT INFORMATION SHARING.

(a) PRIORITIZATION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall prioritize the assignment of officers and intelligence analysts under section 210A of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124h) from the Transportation Security Administration and, as appropriate, from the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security, to locations with participating State, local, and regional fusion centers in jurisdictions with a high-risk surface transportation asset in order to enhance the security of such assets, including by improving timely sharing, in a manner consistent with the protection of privacy rights, civil rights, and civil liberties, of information regarding threats of terrorism and other threats, including targeted violence.

(b) INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTS.—Officers and intelligence analysts assigned to locations with participating State, local, and regional fusion centers under this section shall participate in the generation and dissemination of transportation security intelligence products, with an emphasis on such products that relate to threats of terrorism and other threats, including targeted violence, to surface transportation assets that—

(1) assist State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies in deploying their resources, including personnel, most efficiently to help detect, prevent, investigate, apprehend, and respond to such threats;

(2) promote more consistent and timely sharing with and among jurisdictions of threat information; and

(3) enhance the Department of Homeland Security's situational awareness of such threats.

(c) CLEARANCES.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall make available to appropriate owners and operators of surface transportation assets, and to any other person that the Secretary determines appropriate to foster greater sharing of classified information relating to threats of terrorism and other threats, including targeted violence, to surface transportation assets, the process of application for security clearances under Executive Order No. 13549 (75 Fed. Reg. 162; relating to a classified national security information program) or any successor Executive order.

(d) GAO REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a review of the implementation of this section, together with any recommendations to improve information sharing with State, local, Tribal, territorial, and private sector entities to prevent, identify, and respond to threats of terrorism and other threats, including targeted violence, to surface transportation assets.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''surface transportation asset'' includes facilities, equipment, or systems used to provide transportation services by—

(A) a public transportation agency (as such term is defined in section 1402(5) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–53; 6 U.S.C. 1131(5)));

(B) a railroad carrier (as such term is defined in section 20102(3) of title 49, United States Code);

(C) an owner or operator of—

(i) an entity offering scheduled, fixed-route transportation services by over-the-road bus (as such term is defined in section 1501(4) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–53; 6 U.S.C. 1151(4))); or

(ii) a bus terminal; or

(D) other transportation facilities, equipment, or systems, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) The term ''targeted violence'' means an incident of violence in which an attacker selected a particular target in order to inflict mass injury or death with no discernable political or ideological motivation beyond mass injury or death.

(3) The term ''terrorism'' means the terms—

(A) domestic terrorism (as such term is defined in section 2331(5) of title 18, United States Code); and

(B) international terrorism (as such term is defined in section 2331(1) of title 18, United States Code).

SEC. 5439. LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT SECURITY TRAINING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with public and private sector stakeholders, may in a manner consistent with the protection of privacy rights, civil rights, and civil liberties, develop, through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers, a training program to enhance the protection, preparedness, and response capabilities of law enforcement agencies with respect to threats of terrorism and other threats, including targeted violence, at a surface transportation asset.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—If the Secretary of Homeland Security develops the training program described in subsection (a), such training program shall—

(1) be informed by current information regarding tactics used by terrorists and others engaging in targeted violence;

(2) include tactical instruction tailored to the diverse nature of the surface transportation asset operational environment; and

(3) prioritize training officers from law enforcement agencies that are eligible for or receive grants under sections 2003 or 2004 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 604 and 605) and officers employed by railroad carriers that operate passenger service, including interstate passenger service.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''public and private sector stakeholders'' has the meaning given such term in section 114(u)(1)(c) of title 49, United States Code.

(2) The term ''surface transportation asset'' includes facilities, equipment, or systems used to provide transportation services by—

(A) a public transportation agency (as such term is defined in section 1402(5) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–53; 6 U.S.C. 1131(5)));

(B) a railroad carrier (as such term is defined in section 20102(3) of title 49, United States Code);

(C) an owner or operator of—

(i) an entity offering scheduled, fixed-route transportation services by over-the-road bus (as such term is defined in section 1501(4) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–53; 6 U.S.C. 1151(4))); or

(ii) a bus terminal; or

(D) other transportation facilities, equipment, or systems, as determined by the Secretary.

(3) The term ''targeted violence'' means an incident of violence in which an attacker selected a particular target in order to inflict mass injury or death with no discernable political or ideological motivation beyond mass injury or death.

(4) The term ''terrorism'' means the terms—

(A) domestic terrorism (as such term is defined in section 2331(5) of title 18, United States Code); and

(B) international terrorism (as such term is defined in section 2331(1) of title 18, United States Code).

SEC. 5440. ALLOWABLE USES OF FUNDS FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ASSISTANCE GRANTS.

Subparagraph (A) of section 1406(b)(2) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (6 U.S.C. 1135(b)(2); Public Law 110–53) is amended by inserting ''and associated backfill'' after ''security training''.

SEC. 5441. PERIODS OF PERFORMANCE FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ASSISTANCE GRANTS.

Section 1406 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (6 U.S.C. 1135; Public Law 110–53) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (m) as subsection (n); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (l) the following new subsection:

''(m) PERIODS OF PERFORMANCE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), funds provided pursuant to a grant awarded under this section for a use specified in subsection (b) shall remain available for use by a grant recipient for a period of not fewer than 36 months.

''(2) EXCEPTION.—Funds provided pursuant to a grant awarded under this section for a use specified in subparagraph (M) or (N) of subsection (b)(1) shall remain available for use by a grant recipient for a period of not fewer than 55 months.''.

SEC. 5442. GAO REVIEW OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of the public transportation security assistance grant program under section 1406 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (6 U.S.C. 1135; Public Law 110–53).

(b) SCOPE.—The review required under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the type of projects funded under the public transportation security grant program referred to in such paragraph.

(2) An assessment of the manner in which such projects address threats to public transportation infrastructure.

(3) An assessment of the impact, if any, of sections 5342 through 5345 (including the amendments made by this Act) on types of projects funded under the public transportation security assistance grant program.

(4) An assessment of the management and administration of public transportation security assistance grant program funds by grantees.

(5) Recommendations to improve the manner in which public transportation security assistance grant program funds address vulnerabilities in public transportation infrastructure.

(6) Recommendations to improve the management and administration of the public transportation security assistance grant program.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and again not later than five years after such date of enactment, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on the review required under this section.

SEC. 5443. SENSITIVE SECURITY INFORMATION; INTERNATIONAL AVIATION SECURITY.

(a) SENSITIVE SECURITY INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) shall—

(A) ensure clear and consistent designation of ''Sensitive Security Information'', including reasonable security justifications for such designation;

(B) develop and implement a schedule to regularly review and update, as necessary, TSA Sensitive Security Information identification guidelines;

(C) develop a tracking mechanism for all Sensitive Security Information redaction and designation challenges;

(D) document justifications for changes in position regarding Sensitive Security Information redactions and designations, and make such changes accessible to TSA personnel for use with relevant stakeholders, including air carriers, airport operators, surface transportation operators, and State and local law enforcement, as necessary; and

(E) ensure that TSA personnel are adequately trained on appropriate designation policies.

(2) STAKEHOLDER OUTREACH.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) shall conduct outreach to relevant stakeholders described in paragraph (1)(D) that regularly are granted access to Sensitive Security Information to raise awareness of the TSA's policies and guidelines governing the designation and use of Sensitive Security Information.

(b) INTERNATIONAL AVIATION SECURITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration shall develop and implement guidelines with respect to last point of departure airports to—

(A) ensure the inclusion, as appropriate, of air carriers and other transportation security stakeholders in the development and implementation of security directives and emergency amendments;

(B) document input provided by air carriers and other transportation security stakeholders during the security directive and emergency amendment, development, and implementation processes;

(C) define a process, including timeframes, and with the inclusion of feedback from air carriers and other transportation security stakeholders, for cancelling or incorporating security directives and emergency amendments into security programs;

(D) conduct engagement with foreign partners on the implementation of security directives and emergency amendments, as appropriate, including recognition if existing security measures at a last point of departure airport are found to provide commensurate security as intended by potential new security directives and emergency amendments; and

(E) ensure that new security directives and emergency amendments are focused on defined security outcomes.

(2) BRIEFING TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration shall brief the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on the guidelines described in paragraph (1).

(3) DECISIONS NOT SUBJECT TO JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any action of the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration under paragraph (1) is not subject to judicial review.

AMENDMENT NO. 428 OFFERED BY MR. THOMPSON OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle J of title V, add the following:

SEC. ___. REPORT ON REQUESTS FOR EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT IN DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report detailing the processing of Requests for Equitable Adjustment by the Department of the Navy, including progress in complying with the covered directive.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) The number of Requests for Equitable Adjustment submitted since October 1, 2011.

(2) The organizations within the Department of the Navy to which such Requests were submitted.

(3) The number of Requests for Equitable Adjustment outstanding as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(4) The number of Requests for Equitable Adjustment agreed to but not paid as of the date of the enactment of this Act, including a description of why each such Request has not been paid.

(5) A detailed explanation of the efforts by the Department of the Navy to ensure compliance with the covered directive.

(c) COVERED DIRECTIVE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered directive'' means the directive of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition, dated March 20, 2020, directing payment of all settled Requests for Equitable Adjustment and the expeditious resolution of all remaining Requests for Equitable Adjustment.

AMENDMENT NO. 429 OFFERED BY MR. TIFFANY OF WISCONSIN

At the end of subtitle D of title XII, add the following:

SEC. _____. COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND UKRAINE REGARDING THE TITANIUM INDUSTRY.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that cooperation in the titanium industry is a strategic priority in United States-Ukraine relations.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to engage with the government of Ukraine in cooperation in the titanium industry as an alternative to Chinese and Russian sources on which the United States and European defense industrial bases currently depend.

(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the feasibility of utilizing titanium sources from Ukraine as a potential alternative to Chinese and Russian sources for the defense industrial base.

(d) FORM.—The report required by subsection (c) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committees on Armed Services and on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Armed Services and on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 430 OFFERED BY MS. TITUS OF NEVADA

At the appropriate place in title LX of division E, insert the following:

SEC. ___. REPORT ON ASSISTANCE TO TURKMENISTAN.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the impact of assistance provided to Turkmenistan that includes the following:

(1) A description of assistance provided or intended to be provided to Turkmenistan.

(2) A description of the objectives, and progress meeting such objectives, of such assistance, including as it relates to a strategy on United States engagement with Turkmenistan.

(3) An assessment of the impact on public health outcomes related to COVID-19 in Turkmenistan.

(4) A description of metrics and evidence used to measure such outcomes.

AMENDMENT NO. 431 OFFERED BY MS. TITUS OF NEVADA

Page 971, insert after line 23 the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 1325. REPORT THE GREY WOLVES ORGANIZATION.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate Congressional committees a report that contains the following:

(1) A detailed report of the activities of the Grey Wolves organization (AKA Bozkurtlar & Ülkü Ocakları) undertaken against U.S. interests, allies, and international partners, including a review of the criteria met for designation as a foreign terrorist organization as set forth in section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(2) A determination as to whether the Grey Wolves meet the criteria for designation as a foreign terrorist organization as set forth in section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189), and should be designated as such by the Secretary of State.

(3) If the Secretary of State determines that the Grey Wolves do not meet the criteria set forth under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189), a detailed justification as to which criteria have not been met.

AMENDMENT NO. 432 OFFERED BY MS. TLAIB OF MICHIGAN

Page 243, after line 11, insert the following:

(3) Addressing concerns regarding housing discrimination against individuals based on race, ethnicity, sex, gender identity, religion, or employment.

AMENDMENT NO. 433 OFFERED BY MS. TLAIB OF MICHIGAN

Page 451, line 22, insert ''islamophobic,'' after ''anti-Semitic,''.

Page 453, line 9, insert ''islamophobic,'' after ''anti-Semitic,''.

AMENDMENT NO. 434 OFFERED BY MS. TLAIB OF MICHIGAN

At the end of subtitle B of title XIII, add the following:

SEC. 13___. PLAN FOR VETTING SECURITY ASSISTANCE PARTICIPANTS FOR PARTICIPATION IN GROUPS THAT HAVE A VIOLENT IDEOLOGY.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan for vetting the potential for United States security assistance provided to units of foreign national security forces to be received by groups or individuals that have a violent ideology, including those that are white identity terrorist, anti-semitic, or islamophobic, that includes a comprehensive plan and strategy for how the Department will—

(1) vet recipients of United States security assistance for ties to groups that have violent ideologies, including those that are white identity terrorist, anti-semitic, or islamophobic;

(2) develop vetting to flag recipients of United States training, or others that have a relationship with the Department of Defense, for affiliation with groups that have violent ideologies, including those that are white identity terrorist, anti-semitic, or islamophobic;

(3) deny security assistance to recipients flagged by the vetting techniques developed pursuant to paragraph (2);

(4) inform local partner governments of the reasons why assistance was denied and encourage them to take steps to rectify the situation; and

(5) maintain and update existing databases with institutions and groups flagged by the vetting techniques developed pursuant to paragraph (2).

(b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees;

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(3) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 436 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title XIII of division A, add the following:

Subtitle D—Central American Women and Children Protection Act of 2021

SEC. 1331. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Central American Women and Children Protection Act of 2021''.

SEC. 1332. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras have among the highest homicide rates in the world. In 2020, there were—

(A) 19.7 homicides per 100,000 people in El Salvador;

(B) 15.4 homicides per 100,000 people in Guatemala; and

(C) 37.6 homicides per 100,000 people in Honduras.

(2) El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras are characterized by a high prevalence of drug- and gang-related violence, murder, and crimes involving sexual- and gender-based violence against women and children, including domestic violence, child abuse, and sexual assault.

(3) In 2019, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras were all listed among the 7 countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region with the highest rates of femicides (the intentional killing of women or girls because of their gender). In 2019—

(A) 113 women in El Salvador were victims of femicide;

(B) 160 women in Guatemala were victims of femicide; and

(C) 299 women in Honduras were victims of femicide or violent homicide.

(4) In 2015, El Salvador and Honduras were among the top 3 countries in the world with the highest child homicides rates, with more than 22 and 32 deaths per 100,000 children, respectively, according to the nongovernmental organization Save the Children.

(5) Thousands of women, children, and families from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras fled unsafe homes and communities in 2019.

(6) Violent crimes against women and children are generally assumed to be substantially under-reported because the majority of victims lack safe access to protection and justice.

(7) Impunity for perpetrators of violence against women is rampant in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. There was a 5 percent conviction rate for violence against women in El Salvador in 2016 and 2017. The impunity level for violence against women in Guatemala was 97.05 percent in 2018. In 2018, there was an impunity rate of 95 percent for violence against women in Honduras.

(8) According to a study conducted by the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars—

(A) childhood experiences with domestic violence in Latin America are a major risk factor for future criminal behavior; and

(B) 56 percent of incarcerated women and 59 percent of incarcerated men surveyed experienced intra-familial violence during childhood.

SEC. 1333. WOMEN AND CHILDREN PROTECTION COMPACTS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION TO ENTER INTO COMPACTS.—The President, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, is authorized to enter into multi-year, bilateral agreements of not longer than 6 years in duration, developed in conjunction with the governments of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras (referred to in this subtitle as ''Compact Countries''). Such agreements shall be known as Women and Children Protection Compacts (referred to in this subtitle as ''Compacts'').

(b) PURPOSE.—Each Compact shall—

(1) set out the shared goals and objectives of the United States and the government of the Compact Country; and

(2) be aimed at strengthening the Compact Country's efforts—

(A) to strengthen criminal justice and civil court systems to protect women and children and serve victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, and child exploitation and neglect, and hold perpetrators accountable;

(B) to secure, create, and sustain safe communities, building on best practices to prevent and deter violence against women and children;

(C) to ensure that schools are safe and promote the prevention and early detection of domestic abuse against women and children within communities; and

(D) to increase access to high-quality, life-saving health care, including post-rape and dignity kits, psychosocial support, and dedicated spaces and shelters for gender-based violence survivors, in accordance with international standards.

(c) COMPACT ELEMENTS.—Each Compact shall—

(1) establish a 3- to 6-year cooperative strategy and assistance plan for achieving the shared goals and objectives articulated in such Compact;

(2) be informed by the assessments of—

(A) the areas within the Compact Country experiencing the highest incidence of violence against women and children;

(B) the ability of women and children to access protection and obtain effective judicial relief; and

(C) the judicial capacity to respond to reports within the Compact Country of femicide, sexual and domestic violence, and child exploitation and neglect, and to hold the perpetrators of such criminal acts accountable;

(3) seek to address the driving forces of violence against women and children, which shall include efforts to break the binding constraints to inclusive economic growth and access to justice;

(4) identify clear and measurable goals, objectives, and benchmarks under the Compact to detect, deter and respond to violence against women and children;

(5) set out clear roles, responsibilities, and objectives under the Compact, which shall include a description of the anticipated policy and financial commitments of the central government of the Compact Country;

(6) seek to leverage and deconflict contributions and complementary programming by other donors, international organizations, multilateral institutions, regional organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector, as appropriate;

(7) include a description of the metrics and indicators to monitor and measure progress toward achieving the goals, objectives, and benchmarks under the Compact, including reductions in the prevalence of femicide, sexual assault, domestic violence, and child abuse and neglect;

(8) provide for the conduct of an impact evaluation not later than 1 year after the conclusion of the Compact; and

(9) provide for a full accounting of all funds expended under the Compact, which shall include full audit authority for the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of State, the Office of the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development, and the Government Accountability Office, as appropriate.

(d) SUNSET.—The authority to enter into Compacts under this subtitle shall expire on September 30, 2023.

SEC. 1334. AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.

(a) ASSISTANCE.—The President, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, is authorized to provide assistance under this section.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated $25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2022 and 2023 to carry out this subtitle.

(c) IMPLEMENTERS.—Assistance authorized under subsection (a) may be provided through grants, cooperative agreements, contracts or other innovative financing instruments to civil society, international organizations, or other private entities with relevant expertise.

(d) PROHIBITION ON FUNDING TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS.—No funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (b) may be provided as direct budgetary support to the Government of El Salvador, the Government of Guatemala, or the Government of Honduras.

(e) SUSPENSION OF ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, may suspend or terminate assistance authorized under this subtitle if the Secretary determines that the Compact Country or implementing entity—

(A) is engaged in activities that are contrary to the national security interests of the United States;

(B) has engaged in a pattern of actions inconsistent with the goals, objectives, commitments, or obligations under the Compact; or

(C) has failed to make sufficient progress toward meeting the goals, objectives, commitments, or obligations under the Compact.

(2) REINSTATEMENT.—The President, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, may reinstate assistance suspended or terminated pursuant to paragraph (1) only if the Secretary certifies to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives that the Compact Country or implementing entity has taken steps to correct each condition for which assistance was suspended or terminated under paragraph (1).

(3) NOTIFICATION AND REPORT.—Not later than 15 days before suspending or terminating assistance pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall notify the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives of the suspension or termination, including a justification for such action.

SEC. 1335. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.

Not later than 15 days before entering into a Compact with the Government of Guatemala, the Government of Honduras, or the Government of El Salvador, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives—

(1) a copy of the proposed Compact;

(2) a detailed summary of the cooperative strategy and assistance plan required under section 1333(c); and

(3) a copy of any annexes, appendices, or implementation plans related to the Compact.

SEC. 1336. COMPACT PROGRESS REPORTS AND BRIEFINGS.

(a) PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after entering into a Compact, and annually during the life of the Compact, the President, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit a report to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives describing the progress made under the Compact.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) analysis and information on the overall rates of gender-based violence against women and children in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, including by using survivor surveys, regardless of whether or not these acts of violence are reported to government authorities;

(2) analysis and information on incidences of cases of gender-based violence against women and children reported to the authorities in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, and the percentage of alleged perpetrators investigated, apprehended, prosecuted, and convicted;

(3) analysis and information on the capacity and resource allocation of child welfare systems in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras to protect unaccompanied children;

(4) the percentage of reported violence against women and children cases reaching conviction;

(5) a baseline and percentage changes in women and children victims receiving legal and other social services;

(6) a baseline and percentage changes in school retention rates;

(7) a baseline and changes in capacity of police, prosecution service, and courts to combat violence against women and children;

(8) a baseline and changes in capacity of health, protection, and other relevant ministries to support survivors of gender-based violence; and

(9) independent external evaluation of funded programs, including compliance with terms of the Compacts by El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, and by the recipients of the assistance.

(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall provide a briefing to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives regarding—

(1) the data and information collected pursuant to this section; and

(2) the steps taken to protect and assist victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, and child exploitation and neglect.

AMENDMENT NO. 437 OFFERED BY MR. TORRES OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle D of title XV, add the following new section:

SEC. 15____. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY GUIDANCE WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY OR SERVICES CONTRACTS.

(a) GUIDANCE.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Under Secretary, shall issue guidance with respect to new and existing covered contracts.

(b) NEW COVERED CONTRACTS.—In developing guidance under subsection (a), with respect to each new covered contract, as a condition on the award of such a contract, each contractor responding to a solicitation for such a contract shall submit to the covered officer—

(1) a planned bill of materials when submitting a bid proposal; and

(2) the certification and notifications described in subsection (e).

(c) EXISTING COVERED CONTRACTS.—In developing guidance under subsection (a), with respect to each existing covered contract, each contractor with an existing covered contract shall submit to the covered officer—

(1) the bill of materials used for such contract, upon the request of such officer; and

(2) the certification and notifications described in subsection (e).

(d) UPDATING BILL OF MATERIALS.—With respect to a covered contract, in the case of a change to the information included in a bill of materials submitted pursuant to subsections (b)(1) and (c)(1), each contractor shall submit to the covered officer the update to such bill of materials, in a timely manner.

(e) CERTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATIONS.—The certification and notifications referred to in subsections (b)(2) and (c)(2), with respect to a covered contract, are the following:

(1) A certification that each item listed on the submitted bill of materials is free from all known vulnerabilities or defects affecting the security of the end product or service identified in—

(A) the National Institute of Standards and Technology National Vulnerability Database; and

(B) any database designated by the Under Secretary, in coordination with the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, that tracks security vulnerabilities and defects in open source or third-party developed software.

(2) A notification of each vulnerability or defect affecting the security of the end product or service, if identified, through—

(A) the certification of such submitted bill of materials required under paragraph (1); or

(B) any other manner of identification.

(3) A notification relating to the plan to mitigate, repair, or resolve each security vulnerability or defect listed in the notification required under paragraph (2).

(f) ENFORCEMENT.—In developing guidance under subsection (a), the Secretary shall instruct covered officers with respect to—

(1) the processes available to such officers enforcing subsections (b) and (c); and

(2) when such processes should be used.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The guidance required under subsection (a) shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section.

(h) GAO REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Secretary, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report that includes—

(1) a review of the implementation of this section;

(2) information relating to the engagement of the Department of Homeland Security with industry;

(3) an assessment of how the guidance issued pursuant to subsection (a) complies with Executive Order 14208 (86 Fed. Reg. 26633; relating to improving the nation's cybersecurity); and

(4) any recommendations relating to improving the supply chain with respect to covered contracts.

(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''bill of materials'' means a list of the parts and components (whether new or reused) of an end product or service, including, with respect to each part and component, information relating to the origin, composition, integrity, and any other information as determined appropriate by the Under Secretary.

(2) The term ''covered contract'' means a contract relating to the procurement of covered information and communications technology or services for the Department.

(3) The term ''covered information and communications technology or services'' means the terms—

(A) ''information technology'' (as such term is defined in section 11101(6) of title 40, United States Code);

(B) ''information system'' (as such term is defined in section 3502(8) of title 44, United States Code);

(C) ''telecommunications equipment'' (as such term is defined in section 3(52) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153(52))); and

(D) ''telecommunications service'' (as such term is defined in section 3(53) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153(53))).

(4) The term ''covered officer'' means—

(A) a contracting officer of the Department; and

(B) any other official of the Department as determined appropriate by the Under Secretary.

(5) The term ''Department'' means the Department of Homeland Security.

(6) The term ''software'' means computer programs and associated data that may be dynamically written or modified during execution.

(7) The term ''Under Secretary'' means the Under Secretary for Management of the Department.

AMENDMENT NO. 438 OFFERED BY MR. TORRES OF NEW YORK

In title LI, add at the end the following:

SEC. 5106. FINCEN EXCHANGE.

Section 310(d) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''other relevant private sector entities,'' after ''financial institutions,'';

(2) in paragraph (3)(A)(i)(II), by inserting ''and other relevant private sector entities'' after ''financial institutions''; and

(3) in paragraph (5)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''or other relevant private sector entity'' after ''financial institution''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking ''Information'' and inserting the following:

''(i) USE BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—Information''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''(ii) USE BY OTHER RELEVANT PRIVATE SECTOR ENTITIES.—Information received by a relevant private sector entity that is not a financial institution pursuant to this section shall not be used for any purpose other than assisting a financial institution in identifying and reporting on activities that may involve the financing of terrorism, money laundering, proliferation financing, or other financial crimes, or in assisting FinCEN or another agency of the U.S. Government in mitigating the risk of the financing of terrorism, money laundering, proliferation financing, or other criminal activities.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 439 OFFERED BY MR. TORRES OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle D of title XV, add the following new section:

SEC. 15_____. STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT RELATING TO INNOVATION OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND CYBERSECURITY THREATS.

(a) RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTOR.—Section 2202(c)(3) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 652) is amended by striking the semicolon at the end and adding the following: '', including by carrying out a periodic strategic assessment of the related programs and activities of the Agency to ensure such programs and activities contemplate the innovation of information systems and changes in cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats;''

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not fewer than once every three years thereafter, the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a strategic assessment for the purposes described in paragraph (2)

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) A description of the existing programs and activities administered in furtherance of section 2202(c)(3) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 652).

(B) An assessment of the capability of existing programs and activities administered by the Agency in furtherance of such section to monitor for, manage, mitigate, and defend against cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats.

(C) An assessment of past or anticipated technological trends or innovation of information systems or information technology that have the potential to affect the efficacy of the programs and activities administered by the Agency in furtherance of such section.

(D) A description of any changes in the practices of the Federal workforce, such as increased telework, affect the efficacy of the programs and activities administered by the Agency in furtherance of section 2202(c)(3).

(E) A plan to integrate innovative security tools, technologies, protocols, activities, or programs to improve the programs and activities administered by the Agency in furtherance of such section.

(F) A description of any research and development activities necessary to enhance the programs and activities administered by the Agency in furtherance of such section.

(G) A description of proposed changes to existing programs and activities administered by the Agency in furtherance of such section, including corresponding milestones for implementation.

(H) Information relating to any new resources or authorities necessary to improve the programs and activities administered by the Agency in furtherance of such section.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''Agency'' means the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

(2) The term ''cybersecurity purpose'' has the meaning given such term in section 102(4) of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501(4)).

(3) The term ''cybersecurity risk'' has the meaning given such term in section 2209(a)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 659(a)(2)).

(4) The term ''information system'' has the meaning given such term in section 3502(8) of title 44, United States Code.

(5) The term ''information technology'' has the meaning given such term in 3502(9) of title 44, United States Code.

(6) The term ''telework'' has the meaning given the term in section 6501(3) of title 5, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 440 OFFERED BY MRS. TRAHAN OF MASSACHUSETTS

Add at the end of title LX the following new section:

SEC. 6013. REPORT ON SPACE DEBRIS AND LOW EARTH ORBIT SATELLITES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the National Space Council shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) an assessment of the risks space debris orbiting the Earth imposes on night sky luminance, collision risk, radio interference, astronomical data loss by satellite streaks, and other potential factors relevant to space exploration, research, and national security; and

(2) the current and future impact of low Earth orbit satellites on night sky luminance and how such satellites may impact space exploration, research, and national security.

(b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 441 OFFERED BY MR. TRONE OF MARYLAND

Add at the end of subtitle C of title XIII of division A the following:

SEC. 13____. PRIORITIZATION OF EFFORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO COMBAT INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING IN COVERED SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall prioritize efforts of the Department of State to combat international trafficking in covered synthetic drugs by carrying out programs and activities to include the following:

(1) Supporting increased data collection by the United States and foreign countries through increased drug use surveys among populations, increased use of wastewater testing where appropriate, and multilateral sharing of that data.

(2) Engaging in increased consultation and partnership with international drug agencies, including the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, and regulatory agencies in foreign countries.

(3) Carrying out the program to provide assistance to build the capacity of foreign law enforcement agencies with respect to covered synthetic drugs, as required by section 3.

(4) Carrying out exchange programs for governmental and nongovernmental personnel in the United States and in foreign countries to provide educational and professional development on demand reduction matters relating to the illicit use of narcotics and other drugs, as required by section 4.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the implementation of this section.

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term

''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(c) PROGRAM TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO BUILD THE CAPACITY OF FOREIGN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WITH RESPECT TO COVERED SYNTHETIC DRUGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2420), the Secretary of State shall establish a program to provide assistance to build the capacity of law enforcement agencies of the countries described in paragraph (3) to help such agencies to identify, track, and improve their forensics detection capabilities with respect to covered synthetic drugs.

(2) PRIORITY.—The Secretary of State shall prioritize assistance under paragraph (1) among those countries described in paragraph (3) in which such assistance would have the most impact in reducing illicit use of covered synthetic drugs in the United States.

(3) COUNTRIES DESCRIBED.—The foreign countries described in this paragraph are—

(A) countries that are producers of covered synthetic drugs;

(B) countries whose pharmaceutical and chemical industries are known to be exploited for development or procurement of precursors of covered synthetic drugs; or

(C) major drug-transit countries as defined by the President.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this subsection $4,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2022 through 2026 and such amounts shall be in addition to amounts authorized for such purposes.

(d) EXCHANGE PROGRAM FOR GOVERNMENTAL AND NONGOVERNMENTAL PERSONNEL TO PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT ON DEMAND REDUCTION MATTERS RELATING TO ILLICIT USE OF NARCOTICS AND OTHER DRUGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall establish or continue and strengthen, as appropriate, an exchange program for governmental and nongovernmental personnel in the United States and in foreign countries to provide educational and professional development on demand reduction matters relating to the illicit use of narcotics and other drugs.

(2) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—The program required by paragraph (1)—

(A) shall be limited to individuals who have expertise and experience in matters described in paragraph (1);

(B) in the case of inbound exchanges, may be carried out as part of exchange programs and international visitor programs administered by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State, including the International Visitor Leadership Program in consultation or coordination with the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs; and

(C) shall include outbound exchanges for governmental or nongovernmental personnel in the United States.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this subsection $1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2022 through 2026 and such amounts shall be in addition to amounts authorized for such purposes.

(e) AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL PROGRAM.—

(1) INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL STRATEGY REPORT.—Section 489(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291h(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(10) SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS AND NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES.—

''(A) SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS.—Information that contains an assessment of the countries significantly involved in the manufacture, production, or transshipment of synthetic opioids, including fentanyl and fentanyl analogues, to include the following:

''(i) The scale of legal domestic production and any available information on the number of manufacturers and producers of such opioids in such countries.

''(ii) Information on any law enforcement assessments of the scale of illegal production, including a description of the capacity of illegal laboratories to produce such opioids.

''(iii) The types of inputs used and a description of the primary methods of synthesis employed by illegal producers of such opioids.

''(iv) An assessment of the policies of such countries to regulate licit manufacture and interdict illicit manufacture, diversion, distribution, and shipment of such opioids and an assessment of the effectiveness of the policies' implementation.

''(B) NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES.—Information on, to the extent practicable, any policies of responding to new psychoactive substances (as such term is defined in section 7 of the FENTANYL Results Act), to include the following:

''(i) Which governments have articulated policies on scheduling of such substances.

''(ii) Any data on impacts of such policies and other responses to such substances.

''(iii) An assessment of any policies the United States could adopt to improve its response to new psychoactive substances.''.

(2) DEFINITION OF MAJOR ILLICIT DRUG PRODUCING COUNTRY.—Section 481(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(e)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ''means a country in which—'' and inserting ''means—

''(A) a country in which—'';

(ii) by striking ''(A) 1,000'' and inserting the following:

''(i) 1,000'';

(iii) by striking ''(B) 1,000'' and inserting the following:

''(ii) 1,000'';

(iv) by striking ''(C) 5,000'' and inserting the following:

''(iii) 5,000'';

(v) in subparagraph (A)(iii), as redesignated by this subsection, by adding ''or'' at the end; and

(vi) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) a country which is a significant direct source of illicit narcotic or psychotropic drugs or other controlled substances significantly affecting the United States.''; and

(B) in paragraph (5) to read as follows:

''(5) the term 'major drug-transit country' means a country through which are transported illicit narcotic or psychotropic drugs or other controlled substances significantly affecting the United States.''.

(f) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President should direct the United States Representative to the United Nations to use the voice and vote of the United States at the United Nations to advocate for more transparent assessments of countries by the International Narcotics Control Board; and

(2) bilateral, plurilateral, and multilateral international cooperation is essential to combating the trafficking of covered synthetic drugs.

(g) DEFINITION.—In this section:

(1) The term ''covered synthetic drug'' means—

(A) a synthetic controlled substance (as defined in section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6))), including fentanyl or a fentanyl analogue; or

(B) a new psychoactive substance.

(2) The term ''new psychoactive substance'' means a substance of abuse, or any preparation thereof, that—

(A) is not—

(i) included in any schedule as a controlled substance under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.); or

(ii) controlled by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs signed at New York, New York, on March 30, 1961, or the Convention on Psychotropic Substances signed at Vienna, Austria, on February 21, 1971;

(B) is new or has reemerged on the illicit market; and

(C) poses a threat to the public health and safety.

AMENDMENT NO. 442 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER OF OHIO

Add at the end of subtitle E of title XII the following new section:

SEC. 1253. COMPLIANCE BY CHINA WITH NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a special compliance assessment with respect to the compliance by China with article VI of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, including the factors leading to the conclusion of the President.

(b) FORM.—The special compliance assessment under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) The term ''Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty'' means the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at Washington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968, and entered into force March 5, 1970 (21 UST 483).

AMENDMENT NO. 443 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER OF OHIO

At the appropriate place in subtitle B of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12___. REPORT AND CERTIFICATION ON THE FATE AND DISPOSITION OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT BELONGING TO AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) certify to the congressional defense committees, with respect to military equipment that previously belonged to the Afghanistan security forces and was located in Uzbekistan on September 11, 2021—

(A) the manner in which it was transferred to a foreign country and the authority under which the equipment was so transferred; and

(B) whether, under any circumstances, such equipment could be transferred to the Taliban or to the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan; and

(2) submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the fate and disposition of military equipment described in such

subsection and a description of the circumstances that led to the ultimate fate and disposition of such equipment.

AMENDMENT NO. 444 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER OF OHIO

At the end of subtitle B of title XXXI insert the following:

SEC. 3117. RELEASE OF REVERSIONARY INTEREST IN CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

(a) RELEASE OF REVERSIONARY INTEREST AUTHORIZED.—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of Energy may release, without reimbursement or other consideration, a reversionary interest acquired by the United States when the National Nuclear Security Administration made a grant to support the acquisition of real property and construction of infrastructure located at 4170 Allium Court in Springfield, Ohio.

(b) CONDITION ON RELEASE.—The authority of the Secretary of Energy to release the reversionary interest described in subsection (a) is conditioned on, and may be exercised only after, the acquisition of title to the real property subject to the reversionary interest by the Community Improvement Corporation of Clark County, a nonprofit entity created by the City of Springfield, Ohio, Clark County, Ohio, and the Chamber of Commerce in the County.

AMENDMENT NO. 445 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER OF OHIO

Add at the end of subtitle C of title XIII the following new section:

SEC. 1325. ANNUAL REPORT ON COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY SENSORS.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than September 1 of each subsequent year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the sensors used in the international monitoring system of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization. Each such report shall include, with respect to the period covered by the report—

(1) the number of incidents where such sensors are disabled, turned off, or experience ''technical difficulties''; and

(2) with respect to each such incident—

(A) the location of the sensor;

(B) the duration of the incident; and

(C) whether the Secretary determines there is reason to believe that the incident was a deliberate act on the part of the host nation.

(b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 446 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER OF OHIO

Page 950, line 21, insert ''and with respect to NATO specific infrastructure'' after ''in Europe''.

AMENDMENT NO. 447 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER OF OHIO

Add at the end of subtitle D of title XVI the following new section:

SEC. 1649. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON AEGIS ASHORE SITES IN POLAND AND ROMANIA.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) both Poland and Romania, which host Aegis Ashore sites of the United States, are vital allies of the United States;

(2) the contributions provided by these Aegis Ashore sites help ensure the defenses of Poland, Romania, the United States, and the member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; and

(3) it is vital that the construction of the Aegis Ashore site in Redzikowo, Poland, is completed and brought online at the earliest possible date.

AMENDMENT NO. 448 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER OF OHIO

Page 1012, line 25, insert ''mobile satellite services,'' after ''System,''.

AMENDMENT NO. 449 OFFERED BY MR. VALADAO OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of subtitle C of title XIII of division A the following:

SEC. 13____. REPORT ON UNITED STATES HUMANITARIAN AID TO NAGORNO KARABAKH.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report that contains—

(1) a detailed review of all United States humanitarian and developmental assistance programs being implemented in Nagorno Karabakh, including project descriptions and budgets, a listing of partnering organizations, and resulting deliverables;

(2) an analysis of the effectiveness of such assistance programs for Nagorno Karabakh; and

(3) plans for future such assistance programs for Nagorno Karabakh.

AMENDMENT NO. 450 OFFERED BY MS. VAN DUYNE OF TEXAS

Add at the end of title LX the following new section:

SEC. 60____. STUDY ON SUPPLY CHAINS CRITICAL TO NATIONAL SECURITY.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency shall jointly—

(1) complete a study—

(A) to identify—

(i) supply chains that are critical to the national security, economic security, or public health or safety of the United States; and

(ii) important vulnerabilities in such supply chains; and

(B) to develop recommendations for legislative or administrative action to secure the supply chains identified under subparagraph (A)(i); and

(2) submit to the congressional intelligence committees (as that term is defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)) the findings of the directors with respect to the study conducted under paragraph (1).

AMENDMENT NO. 451 OFFERED BY MR. VARGAS OF CALIFORNIA

After title LIII, insert the following:

TITLE LIV—COVID–19 EMERGENCY MEDICAL SUPPLIES

SEC. 5401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''COVID–19 Emergency Medical Supplies Enhancement Act of 2021''.

SEC. 5402. DETERMINATION ON EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND RELATIONSHIP TO STATE AND LOCAL EFFORTS.

(a) DETERMINATION.—For the purposes of section 101 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4511), the following materials shall be deemed to be scarce and critical materials essential to the national defense and otherwise meet the requirements of section 101(b) of such Act during the COVID–19 emergency period:

(1) Diagnostic tests, including serological tests, for COVID–19 and the reagents and other materials necessary for producing or conducting such tests.

(2) Personal protective equipment, including face shields, N–95 respirator masks, and any other masks determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to be needed to respond to the COVID–19 pandemic, and the materials to produce such equipment.

(3) Medical ventilators, the components necessary to make such ventilators, and medicines needed to use a ventilator as a treatment for any individual who is hospitalized for COVID–19.

(4) Pharmaceuticals and any medicines determined by the Food and Drug Administration or another Government agency to be effective in treating COVID–19 (including vaccines for COVID–19) and any materials necessary to produce or use such pharmaceuticals or medicines (including self-injection syringes or other delivery systems).

(5) Any other medical equipment or supplies determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services or the Secretary of Homeland Security to be scarce and critical materials essential to the national defense for purposes of section 101 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4511).

(b) EXERCISE OF TITLE I AUTHORITIES IN RELATION TO CONTRACTS BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—In exercising authorities under title I of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4511 et seq.) during the COVID–19 emergency period, the President (and any officer or employee of the United States to which authorities under such title I have been delegated)—

(1) may exercise the prioritization or allocation authority provided in such title I to exclude any materials described in subsection (a) ordered by a State or local government that are scheduled to be delivered within 15 days of the time at which—

(A) the purchase order or contract by the Federal Government for such materials is made; or

(B) the materials are otherwise allocated by the Federal Government under the authorities contained in such Act; and

(2) shall, within 24 hours of any exercise of the prioritization or allocation authority provided in such title I—

(A) notify any State or local government if the exercise of such authorities would delay the receipt of such materials ordered by such government; and

(B) take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that such materials ordered by such government are delivered in the shortest possible period.

(c) UPDATE TO THE FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION.—Not later than 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Acquisition Regulation shall be revised to reflect the requirements of subsection (b)(1).

SEC. 5403. ENGAGEMENT WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—The Congress—

(1) appreciates the willingness of private companies not traditionally involved in producing items for the health sector to volunteer to use their expertise and supply chains to produce essential medical supplies and equipment;

(2) encourages other manufacturers to review their existing capacity and to develop capacity to produce essential medical supplies, medical equipment, and medical treatments to address the COVID–19 emergency; and

(3) commends and expresses deep appreciation to individual citizens who have been producing personal protective equipment and other materials for, in particular, use at hospitals in their community.

(b) OUTREACH REPRESENTATIVE.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—Consistent with the authorities in title VII of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4551 et seq.), the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall designate or shall appoint, pursuant to section 703 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 4553), an individual to be known as the ''Outreach Representative''. Such individual shall—

(A) be appointed from among individuals with substantial experience in the private sector in the production of medical supplies or equipment; and

(B) act as the Government-wide single point of contact during the COVID–19 emergency for outreach to manufacturing companies and their suppliers who may be interested in producing medical supplies or equipment, including the materials described under section 5402.

(2) ENCOURAGING PARTNERSHIPS.—The Outreach Representative shall seek to develop partnerships between companies, in coordination with the Supply Chain Stabilization Task Force or any overall coordinator appointed by the President to oversee the response to the COVID–19 emergency, including through the exercise of the authorities under section 708 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4558).

SEC. 5404. ENHANCEMENT OF SUPPLY CHAIN PRODUCTION.

In exercising authority under title III of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4531 et seq.) with respect to materials described in section 5402, the President shall seek to ensure that support is provided to companies that comprise the supply chains for reagents, components, raw materials, and other materials and items necessary to produce or use the materials described in section 5402.

SEC. 5405. OVERSIGHT OF CURRENT ACTIVITY AND NEEDS.

(a) RESPONSE TO IMMEDIATE NEEDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 7 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, in coordination with the National Response Coordination Center of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Administrator of the Defense Logistics Agency, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and heads of other Federal agencies (as appropriate), shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report assessing the immediate needs described in paragraph (2) to combat the COVID–19 pandemic and the plan for meeting those immediate needs.

(2) ASSESSMENT.—The report required by this subsection shall include—

(A) an assessment of the needs for medical supplies or equipment necessary to address the needs of the population of the United States infected by the virus SARS–CoV–2 that causes COVID–19 and to prevent an increase in the incidence of COVID–19 throughout the United States, including diagnostic tests, serological tests, medicines that have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration to treat COVID–19, and ventilators and medicines needed to employ ventilators;

(B) based on meaningful consultations with relevant stakeholders, an assessment of the need for personal protective equipment and other supplies (including diagnostic tests) required by—

(i) health professionals, health workers, and hospital staff;

(ii) workers in industries and sectors described in the ''Advisory Memorandum on Identification of Essential Critical Infrastructure Workers during the COVID–19 Response'' issued by the Director of Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security on April 17, 2020 (and any expansion of industries and sectors included in updates to such advisory memorandum); and

(iii) other workers determined to be essential based on such consultation;

(C) an assessment of the quantities of equipment and supplies in the Strategic National Stockpile (established under section 319F–2 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–6b(a)(1))) as of the date of the report, and the projected gap between the quantities of equipment and supplies identified as needed in the assessment under subparagraphs (A) and (B) and the quantities in the Strategic National Stockpile;

(D) an identification of the industry sectors and manufacturers most ready to fulfill purchase orders for such equipment and supplies (including manufacturers that may be incentivized) through the exercise of authority under section 303(e) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4533(e)) to modify, expand, or improve production processes to manufacture such equipment and supplies to respond immediately to a need identified in subparagraph (A) or (B);

(E) an identification of Government-owned and privately-owned stockpiles of such equipment and supplies not included in the Strategic National Stockpile that could be repaired or refurbished;

(F) an identification of previously distributed critical supplies that can be redistributed based on current need;

(G) a description of any exercise of the authorities described under subsection (a)(5) or (b)(1) of section 5402; and

(H) an identification of critical areas of need, by county and by areas identified by the Indian Health Service, in the United States and the metrics and criteria for identification as a critical area.

(3) PLAN.—The report required by this subsection shall include a plan for meeting the immediate needs to combat the COVID–19 pandemic, including the needs described in paragraph (1). Such plan shall include—

(A) each contract the Federal Government has entered into to meet such needs, including the purpose of each contract, the type and amount of equipment, supplies, or services to be provided under the contract, the entity performing such contract, and the dollar amount of each contract;

(B) each contract that the Federal Government intends to enter into within 14 days after submission of such report, including the information described in subparagraph (A) for each such contract; and

(C) whether any of the contracts described in subparagraph (A) or (B) have or will have a priority rating under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.), including purchase orders pursuant to Department of Defense Directive 4400.1 (or any successor directive), subpart A of part 101 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations, or any other applicable authority.

(4) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—The report required by this subsection, and each update required by paragraph (5), shall include—

(A) any requests for equipment and supplies from State or local governments and Indian Tribes, and an accompanying list of the employers and unions consulted in developing these requests;

(B) any modeling or formulas used to determine allocation of equipment and supplies, and any related chain of command issues on making final decisions on allocations;

(C) the amount and destination of equipment and supplies delivered;

(D) an explanation of why any portion of any contract, whether to replenish the Strategic National Stockpile or otherwise, will not be filled;

(E) of products procured under this section, the percentage of such products that are used to replenish the Strategic National Stockpile, that are targeted to COVID–19 hotspots, and that are used for the commercial market;

(F) metrics, formulas, and criteria used to determine COVID–19 hotspots or areas of critical need for a State, county, or an area identified by the Indian Health Service;

(G) production and procurement benchmarks, where practicable; and

(H) results of the consultation with the relevant stakeholders required by paragraph (2)(B).

(5) UPDATES.—The President, in coordination with the National Response Coordination Center of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Administrator of the Defense Logistics Agency, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and heads of other Federal agencies (as appropriate), shall update such report every 14 days.

(6) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The President shall make the report required by this subsection and each update required by paragraph (5) available to the public, including on a Government website.

(b) RESPONSE TO LONGER-TERM NEEDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 14 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President, in coordination with the National Response Coordination Center of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Administrator of the Defense Logistics Agency, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and heads of other Federal agencies (as appropriate), shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing an assessment of the needs described in paragraph (2) to combat the COVID–19 pandemic and the plan for meeting such needs during the 6-month period beginning on the date of submission of the report.

(2) ASSESSMENT.—The report required by this subsection shall include—

(A) an assessment of the elements described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) and subparagraph (H) of subsection (a)(2); and

(B) an assessment of needs related to COVID–19 vaccines and any additional services to address the COVID–19 pandemic, including services related to health surveillance to ensure that the appropriate level of contact tracing related to detected infections is available throughout the United States.

(3) PLAN.—The report required by this subsection shall include a plan for meeting the longer-term needs to combat the COVID–19 pandemic, including the needs described in paragraph (1). This plan shall include—

(A) a plan to exercise authorities under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.) necessary to increase the production of the medical equipment, supplies, and services that are essential to meeting the needs identified in paragraph (2) (including the number of N–95 respirator masks and other personal protective equipment needed), based on meaningful consultations with relevant stakeholders—

(i) by the private sector to resume economic activity; and

(ii) by the public and nonprofit sectors to significantly increase their activities;

(B) results of the consultations with the relevant stakeholders required by subparagraph (A)(ii);

(C) an estimate of the funding and other measures necessary to rapidly expand manufacturing production capacity for such equipment and supplies, including—

(i) any efforts to expand, retool, or reconfigure production lines;

(ii) any efforts to establish new production lines through the purchase and installation of new equipment; or

(iii) the issuance of additional contracts, purchase orders, purchase guarantees, or other similar measures;

(D) each contract the Federal Government has entered into to meet such needs or expand such production, the purpose of each contract, the type and amount of equipment, supplies, or services to be provided under the contract, the entity performing such contract, and the dollar amount of each contract;

(E) each contract that the Federal Government intends to enter into within 14 days after submission of such report, including the information described in subparagraph (D) for each such contract;

(F) whether any of the contracts described in subparagraph (D) or (E) have or will have a priority rating under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.), including purchase orders pursuant to Department of Defense Directive 4400.1 (or any successor directive), subpart A of part 101 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations, or any other applicable authority; and

(G) the manner in which the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.) could be used to increase services necessary to combat the COVID–19 pandemic, including services described in paragraph (2)(B).

(4) UPDATES.—The President, in coordination with the National Response Coordination Center of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Administrator of the Defense Logistics Agency, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and heads of other Federal agencies (as appropriate), shall update such report every 14 days.

(5) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The President shall make the report required by this subsection and each update required by paragraph (4) available to the public, including on a Government website.

(c) REPORT ON EXERCISING AUTHORITIES UNDER THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 14 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, in consultation with the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the exercise of authorities under titles I, III, and VII of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.) prior to the date of such report.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) and each update required under paragraph (3) shall include, with respect to each exercise of such authority—

(A) an explanation of the purpose of the applicable contract, purchase order, or other exercise of authority (including an allocation of materials, services, and facilities under section 101(a)(2) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4511(a)(2)));

(B) the cost of such exercise of authority; and

(C) if applicable—

(i) the amount of goods that were purchased or allocated;

(ii) an identification of the entity awarded a contract or purchase order or that was the subject of the exercise of authority; and

(iii) an identification of any entity that had shipments delayed by the exercise of any authority under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.).

(3) UPDATES.—The President shall update the report required under paragraph (1) every 14 days.

(4) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The President shall make the report required by this subsection and each update required by paragraph (3) available to the public, including on a Government website.

(d) QUARTERLY REPORTING.—The President shall submit to Congress, and make available to the public (including on a Government website), a quarterly report detailing all expenditures made pursuant to titles I, III, and VII of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.).

(e) SUNSET.—The requirements of this section shall terminate on the later of—

(1) December 31, 2021; or

(2) the end of the COVID–19 emergency period.

SEC. 5406. ENHANCEMENTS TO THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950.

(a) HEALTH EMERGENCY AUTHORITY.—Section 107 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4517) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) HEALTH EMERGENCY AUTHORITY.—With respect to a public health emergency declaration by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act, or preparations for such a health emergency, the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency are authorized to carry out the authorities provided under this section to the same extent as the President.''.

(b) EMPHASIS ON BUSINESS CONCERNS OWNED BY WOMEN, MINORITIES, VETERANS, AND NATIVE AMERICANS.—Section 108 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4518) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''**MODERNIZATION OF SMALL BUSINESS SUPPLIERS**'' and inserting ''**SMALL BUSINESS PARTICIPATION AND FAIR INCLUSION**'';

(2) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

''(a) PARTICIPATION AND INCLUSION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In providing any assistance under this Act, the President shall accord a strong preference for subcontractors and suppliers that are—

''(A) small business concerns; or

''(B) businesses of any size owned by women, minorities, veterans, and the disabled.

''(2) SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the President shall accord the preference described under paragraph (1) to small business concerns and businesses described in paragraph (1)(B) that are located in areas of high unemployment or areas that have demonstrated a continuing pattern of economic decline, as identified by the Secretary of Labor.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) MINORITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'minority'—

''(1) has the meaning given the term in section 308(b) of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989; and

''(2) includes any indigenous person in the United States, including any territories of the United States.''.

(c) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 304(f)(3) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4534(f)(3)) is amended by striking ''year.'' and inserting ''year, including the percentage of contracts awarded using Fund amounts to each of the groups described in section 108(a)(1)(B) (and, with respect to minorities, disaggregated by ethnic group), and the percentage of the total amount expended during such fiscal year on such contracts.''.

(d) DEFINITION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.—Section 702(14) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 is amended by striking ''and critical infrastructure protection and restoration'' and inserting '', critical infrastructure protection and restoration, and health emergency preparedness and response activities''.

SEC. 5407. SECURING ESSENTIAL MEDICAL MATERIALS.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—Section 2(b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4502) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (8) as paragraphs (4) through (9), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) authorities under this Act should be used when appropriate to ensure the availability of medical materials essential to national defense, including through measures designed to secure the drug supply chain, and taking into consideration the importance of United States competitiveness, scientific leadership and cooperation, and innovative capacity;''.

(b) STRENGTHENING DOMESTIC CAPABILITY.—Section 107 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4517) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''(including medical materials)'' after ''materials''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting ''(including medical materials such as drugs to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent disease that essential to national defense)'' after ''essential materials''.

(c) STRATEGY ON SECURING SUPPLY CHAINS FOR MEDICAL ARTICLES.—Title I of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4511 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 109. STRATEGY ON SECURING SUPPLY CHAINS FOR MEDICAL MATERIALS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the President, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Secretary of Defense, shall transmit a strategy to the appropriate Members of Congress that includes the following:

''(1) A detailed plan to use the authorities under this title and title III, or any other provision of law, to ensure the supply of medical materials (including drugs to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent disease) essential to national defense, to the extent necessary for the purposes of this Act.

''(2) An analysis of vulnerabilities to existing supply chains for such medical articles, and recommendations to address the vulnerabilities.

''(3) Measures to be undertaken by the President to diversify such supply chains, as appropriate and as required for national defense.

''(4) A discussion of—

''(A) any significant effects resulting from the plan and measures described in this subsection on the production, cost, or distribution of vaccines or any other drugs (as defined under section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321));

''(B) a timeline to ensure that essential components of the supply chain for medical materials are not under the exclusive control of a foreign government in a manner that the President determines could threaten the national defense of the United States; and

''(C) efforts to mitigate any risks resulting from the plan and measures described in this subsection to United States competitiveness, scientific leadership, and innovative capacity, including efforts to cooperate and proactively engage with United States allies.

''(b) PROGRESS REPORT.—Following submission of the strategy under subsection (a), the President shall submit to the appropriate Members of Congress an annual progress report evaluating the implementation of the

strategy, and may include updates to the strategy as appropriate. The strategy and progress reports shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

''(c) APPROPRIATE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The term 'appropriate Members of Congress' means the Speaker, majority leader, and minority leader of the House of Representatives, the majority leader and minority leader of the Senate, the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committees on Armed Services and Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committees on Armed Services and Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.''.

SEC. 5408. GAO REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on ensuring that the United States Government has access to the medical supplies and equipment necessary to respond to future pandemics and public health emergencies, including recommendations with respect to how to ensure that the United States supply chain for diagnostic tests (including serological tests), personal protective equipment, vaccines, and therapies is better equipped to respond to emergencies, including through the use of funds in the Defense Production Act Fund under section 304 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4534) to address shortages in that supply chain.

(b) REVIEW OF ASSESSMENT AND PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after each of the submission of the reports described in subsections (a) and (b) of section 5405, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an assessment of such reports, including identifying any gaps and providing any recommendations regarding the subject matter in such reports.

(2) MONTHLY REVIEW.—Not later than a month after the submission of the assessment under paragraph (1), and monthly thereafter, the Comptroller General shall issue a report to the appropriate congressional committees with respect to any updates to the reports described in subsections (a) and (b) of section 5405 that were issued during the previous 1-month period, containing an assessment of such updates, including identifying any gaps and providing any recommendations regarding the subject matter in such updates.

SEC. 5409. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, Energy and Commerce, Financial Services, Homeland Security, and Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and Veterans' Affairs of the Senate.

(2) COVID–19 EMERGENCY PERIOD.—The term ''COVID–19 emergency period'' means the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending after the end of the incident period for the emergency declared on March 13, 2020, by the President under section 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 4121 et seq.) relating to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) pandemic.

(3) RELEVANT STAKEHOLDER.—The term ''relevant stakeholder'' means—

(A) representative private sector entities;

(B) representatives of the nonprofit sector; and

(C) representatives of labor organizations representing workers, including unions that represent health workers, manufacturers, public sector employees, and service sector workers.

(4) STATE.—The term ''State'' means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 452 OFFERED BY MS. VELÁZQUEZ OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN CONTRACTS FROM THE PERIODIC INFLATION ADJUSTMENTS TO THE ACQUISITION-RELATED DOLLAR THRESHOLD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1908(b)(2) of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(D) in sections 3131 through 3134 of title 40, except any modification of any such dollar threshold made by regulation in effect on the date of the enactment of this subparagraph shall remain in effect.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 1908(d) of such title is amended by striking the period at the end.

AMENDMENT NO. 454 OFFERED BY MRS. WAGNER OF MISSOURI

At the end of title LX of division E, add the following:

SEC. 6013. STRATEGY FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH SOUTHEAST ASIA AND ASEAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other Federal departments and agencies as appropriate, shall develop and submit to the appropriate congressional committees a comprehensive strategy for engagement with Southeast Asia and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A statement of enduring United States interests in Southeast Asia and a description of efforts to bolster the effectiveness of ASEAN.

(2) A description of efforts to—

(A) deepen and expand Southeast Asian alliances, partnerships, and multilateral engagements, including efforts to expand broad based and inclusive economic growth, security ties, security cooperation and interoperability, economic connectivity, and expand opportunities for ASEAN to work with other like-minded partners in the region; and

(B) encourage like-minded partners outside of the Indo-Pacific region to engage with ASEAN.

(3) A summary of initiatives across the whole of the United States Government to strengthen the United States partnership with Southeast Asian nations and ASEAN, including to promote broad based and inclusive economic growth, trade, investment, energy innovation and sustainability, public-private partnerships, physical and digital infrastructure development, education, disaster management, public health and global health security, and economic, political, and public diplomacy in Southeast Asia.

(4) A summary of initiatives across the whole of the United States Government to enhance the capacity of Southeast Asian nations with respect to enforcing international law and multilateral sanctions, and initiatives to cooperate with ASEAN as an institution in these areas.

(5) A summary of initiatives across the whole of the United States Government to promote human rights and democracy, to strengthen the rule of law, civil society, and transparent governance, to combat disinformation and to protect the integrity of elections from outside influence.

(6) A summary of initiatives to promote security cooperation and security assistance within Southeast Asian nations, including—

(A) maritime security and maritime domain awareness initiatives for protecting the maritime commons and supporting international law and freedom of navigation in the South China Sea; and

(B) efforts to combat terrorism, human trafficking, piracy, and illegal fishing, and promote more open, reliable routes for sea lines of communication.

(c) DISTRIBUTION OF STRATEGY.—For the purposes of assuring allies and partners in Southeast Asia and deepening United States engagement with ASEAN, the Secretary of State shall direct each United States chief of mission to ASEAN and its member states to distribute the strategy required by subsection (a) to host governments.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 455 OFFERED BY MR. WALBERG OF MICHIGAN

Page 812, line 16, add at the end before the period the following: '', including an evaluation of the capabilities of the Taliban post-withdrawal to monetize through the transfer of abandoned covered Unites States equipment, property, and classified material to adversaries of the United States''.

AMENDMENT NO. 456 OFFERED BY MR. WALBERG OF MICHIGAN

At the end of title LX of division E, add the following:

SEC. ___. REPRESENTATION AND LEADERSHIP OF UNITED STATES IN COMMUNICATIONS STANDARDS-SETTING BODIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to enhance the representation of the United States and promote United States leadership in standards-setting bodies that set standards for 5G networks and for future generations of wireless communications networks, the Assistant Secretary shall, in consultation with the National Institute of Standards and Technology—

(1) equitably encourage participation by companies and a wide variety of relevant stakeholders, but not including any company or relevant stakeholder that the Assistant Secretary has determined to be not trusted, (to the extent such standards-setting bodies allow such stakeholders to participate) in such standards-setting bodies; and

(2) equitably offer technical expertise to companies and a wide variety of relevant stakeholders, but not including any company or relevant stakeholder that the Assistant Secretary has determined to be not trusted, (to the extent such standards-setting bodies allow such stakeholders to participate) to facilitate such participation.

(b) STANDARDS-SETTING BODIES.—The standards-setting bodies referred to in subsection (a) include—

(1) the International Organization for Standardization;

(2) the voluntary standards-setting bodies that develop protocols for wireless devices and other equipment, such as the 3GPP and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers; and

(3) any standards-setting body accredited by the American National Standards Institute or Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions.

(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary shall brief the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Foreign Relations of the Senate on a strategy to carry out subsection (a).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) 3GPP.—The term ''3GPP'' means the 3rd Generation Partnership Project.

(2) 5G NETWORK.—The term ''5G network'' means a fifth-generation mobile network as described by 3GPP Release 15 or higher.

(3) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The term ''Assistant Secretary'' means the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

(4) CLOUD COMPUTING.—The term ''cloud computing'' has the meaning given the term in Special Publication 800–145 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, entitled ''The NIST Definition of Cloud Computing'', published in September 2011, or any successor publication.

(5) COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK.—The term ''communications network'' means any of the following:

(A) A system enabling the transmission, between or among points specified by the user, of information of the user's choosing.

(B) Cloud computing resources.

(C) A network or system used to access cloud computing resources.

(6) NOT TRUSTED.—The term ''not trusted'' means, with respect to a company or stakeholder, that the company or stakeholder is determined by the Assistant Secretary to pose a threat to the national security of the United States. In making such a determination, the Assistant Secretary shall rely solely on one or more of the following determinations:

(A) A specific determination made by any executive branch interagency body with appropriate national security expertise, including the Federal Acquisition Security Council established under section 1322(a) of title 41, United States Code.

(B) A specific determination made by the Department of Commerce pursuant to Executive Order No. 13873 (84 Fed. Reg. 22689; relating to securing the information and communications technology and services supply chain).

(C) Whether a company or stakeholder produces or provides covered telecommunications equipment or services, as defined in section 889(f)(3) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 1918).

AMENDMENT NO. 457 OFFERED BY MR. WALTZ OF FLORIDA

At the appropriate place in subtitle B of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12___. PROHIBITION ON FUNDING TO CERTAIN GOVERNMENTS OF AFGHANISTAN.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense for Afghanistan may be made available to any program, project, or activity with the government of Afghanistan if such government includes one or more individuals belonging to an organization designated pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189) as a foreign terrorist organization.

AMENDMENT NO. 458 OFFERED BY MR. WALTZ OF FLORIDA

At the appropriate place in title II, insert the following new section:

SEC. ___. RESEARCH SECURITY TRAINING REQUIREMENT FOR FEDERAL RESEARCH GRANT PERSONNEL.

(a) ANNUAL TRAINING REQUIREMENT.—Drawing on stakeholder input, not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, each Federal research agency shall establish a requirement that, as part of an application for a research and development award from the agency—

(1) each covered individual listed on the application for a research and development award certify that they have completed research security training that meets the guidelines developed under subsection (b) within one year of the application; and

(2) each institution of higher education or other organization applying for such an award certify that each covered individual who is employed by the institution or organization and listed on the application has been made aware of the requirement under this subsection.

(b) TRAINING GUIDELINES.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, acting through the National Science and Technology Council and in accordance with the authority provided under section 1746(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 42 U.S.C. 6601 note), shall develop guidelines for institutions of higher education and other organizations receiving Federal research and development funds to use in developing their own training programs to address the unique needs, challenges, and risk profiles of such institutions, including adoption of training modules developed under subsection (c).

(c) SECURITY TRAINING MODULES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy in coordination with the Director of the National Science Foundation and the Director of the National Institute of Health, and in consultation with other relevant Federal research agencies, shall enter into an agreement or contract with a qualified entity for the development of online research security training modules for the research community, including modules focused on international collaboration and international travel, foreign interference, and rules for proper use of funds, disclosure, conflict of commitment, and conflict of interest.

(2) STAKEHOLDER INPUT.—Prior to entering into the agreement under paragraph (1), the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall seek input from academic, private sector, intelligence, and law enforcement stakeholders regarding the scope and content of training modules, including the diversity of needs across institutions of higher education and other awardees of different sizes and types, and recommendations for minimizing administrative burden on institutions of higher education and researchers.

(3) DEVELOPMENT.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall ensure that the entity identified in paragraph (1)—

(A) develops modules that can be adapted and utilized across Federal science agencies; and

(B) develops and implements a plan for regularly updating the modules as needed.

(d) CONSTISTENCY.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall ensure that the training requirements issued by Federal research agencies under subsection (a) are consistent.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''covered individual'' means an individual who—

(A) contributes in a substantive, meaningful way to the scientific development or execution of a research and development project proposed to be carried out with a research and development award from a Federal research agency; and

(B) is designated as a covered individual by the Federal research agency concerned.

(2) The term ''Federal research agency'' means any Federal agency with an annual extramural research expenditure of over $100,000,000.

(3) The term ''research and development award'' means support provided to an individual or entity by a Federal research agency to carry out research and development activities, which may include support in the form of a grant, contract, cooperative agreement, or other such transaction. The term does not include a grant, contract, agreement or other transaction for the procurement of goods or services to meet the administrative needs of a Federal research agency.

AMENDMENT NO. 459 OFFERED BY MR. WALTZ OF FLORIDA

Add at the appropriate place in title LX the following:

SEC. ___. MALIGN FOREIGN TALENT RECRUITMENT PROGRAM PROHIBITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, each Federal research agency shall establish a requirement that, as part of a proposal for a research and development award from the agency—

(1) each covered individual listed in the proposal for a research and development award certify that they are not a party to a malign foreign talent recruitment program from a foreign country of concern in their proposal submission and annually thereafter for the duration of the award; and

(2) each institution of higher education or other organization applying for such an award certify that each covered individual who is employed by the institution of higher education or other organization has been made aware of the requirement under this section.

(b) INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION.—Each policy developed under subsection (a) shall not prohibit—

(1) making scholarly presentations and publishing written materials regarding scientific information not otherwise controlled under current law;

(2) participation in international conferences or other international exchanges, research projects or programs that involve open and reciprocal exchange of scientific information, and which are aimed at advancing international scientific understanding;

(3) advising a foreign student enrolled at the covered individual's institution of higher education or writing a recommendation for such a student, at the student's request; and

(4) other international activities deemed appropriate by the Federal research agency head or their designee.

(c) LIMITATION.—The certifications required under subsection (a) shall not apply retroactively to research and development awards made prior to the establishment of the policy by the Federal research agency.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''covered individual'' means an individual who—

(A) contributes in a substantive, meaningful way to the scientific development or execution of a research and development project proposed to be carried out with a research and development award from a Federal research agency; and

(B) is designated as a covered individual by the Federal research agency concerned.

(2) The term ''Federal research agency'' means any Federal agency with an annual extramural research expenditure of over $100,000,000.

(3) The term ''foreign country of concern'' means the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the Islamic Republic of Iran, or any other country deemed to be a country of concern as determined by the Department of State.

(4) The term ''Malign foreign talent program'' means any program, position, or activity that includes compensation, including cash, research funding, promised future compensation, or things of value, directly provided by the foreign state at any level (national, provincial or local) or other foreign entity, whether or not directly sponsored by the foreign state, to the targeted individual in exchange for the individual—

(A) transferring intellectual property, materials, or data products owned by a U.S. entity or developed with a federal research and development award exclusively to the foreign country's government or other foreign entity regardless of whether that government or entity provided support for the development of the intellectual property, materials, or data products;

(B) being required to recruit students or researchers to enroll in malign foreign talent programs sponsored by the foreign state or entity; or,

(C) establishing a laboratory, accepting a faculty position, or undertaking any other employment or appointment in the foreign state or entity contrary to the standard terms and conditions of a federal research and development award.

(5) The term ''research and development award'' means support provided to an individual or entity by a Federal research agency to carry out research and development activities, which may include support in the form of a grant, contract, cooperative agreement, or other such transaction. The term does not include a grant, contract, agreement or other transaction for the procurement of goods or services to meet the administrative needs of a Federal research agency.

AMENDMENT NO. 460 OFFERED BY MS. WATERS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 449, line 16, after ''academies'' insert '', the Federal Officer Candidate and Training Schools,''.

Page 449, line 21, after ''academies'' insert '', the Federal Officer Candidate and Training Schools,''.

Page 449, line 24, after ''academies'' insert '', the Federal Officer Candidate and Training Schools,''.

Page 450, line 10, after ''the'' insert ''Federal Officer Candidate and Training Schools and the''.

AMENDMENT NO. 461 OFFERED BY MS. WATERS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 393, line 19, after ''program'' insert '', the demographic information of individuals enrolled in the program,''.

Page 394, line 3, strike ''and''.

Page 394, line 5, strike the period at the end and insert ''; and''.

Page 394, after line 5, insert the following:

(6) a description of program-wide diversity and inclusion recruitment and retention efforts.

AMENDMENT NO. 462 OFFERED BY MS. WATERS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 1334, after line 17, insert the following:

SEC. _____. UNITED STATES POLICY ON BURMA AT THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the policy of the United States that it will not recognize or deal with the State Administration Council, or any successor entity controlled by the military, as the government of Burma for the purpose of the provision of assistance from the international financial institutions.

(b) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION DEFINED.—In subsection (a), the term ''international financial institution'' means the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, and the Asian Development Bank.

(c) POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES.—Title XVI of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262p-262p-13) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 1630. UNITED STATES POLICY ON BURMA AT THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution to notify the respective institution that the provision of any assistance to Burma through the State Administration Council, or any successor entity controlled by the military, except for humanitarian assistance channeled through an independent implementing agency, such as the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), that would be responsible for financial management, procurement of goods and services, and control of the flow of funds from the international financial institution, would be cause for a serious review of future United States participation in the institution.

''(b) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION DEFINED.—In subsection (a), the term 'international financial institution' means the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, and the Asian Development Bank.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 463 OFFERED BY MR. WENSTRUP OF OHIO

At the end of subtitle B of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 7___. EXEMPTION FROM REQUIRED PHYSICAL EXAMINATION AND MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS.

Section 1145(a)(5) of title 10, United States Code is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subparagraph (D), the Secretary''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(D) The requirement for a physical examination and mental health assessment under subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to a member of a reserve component described in paragraph (2)(B) unless the member is retiring, or being discharged or dismissed, from the armed forces.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 464 OFFERED BY MS. WILD OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle C of title XIII, add the following:

SEC. 1325. ANNUAL REPORT ON UNITED STATES STRATEGY TO COUNTER MALIGN FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN AFRICA.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other Federal departments and agencies as appropriate, shall submit to the appropriate committees a report on the United States strategy and associated efforts to counter the malign influence of the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, and other foreign actors who seek to undermine United States efforts and influence in Africa.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the scope and nature of foreign malign influence in Africa, including malign influence that is facilitated by the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, and other actors.

(2) A detailed account of United States foreign assistance and other initiatives developed and implemented during fiscal years 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 to address foreign malign influence in Africa, including those programs designed to build foreign government and civil society capacity to improve standards related to human rights, labor, anti-corruption, fiscal transparency, and other tenets of good governance.

(3) Analysis of policy and programmatic limitations, gaps, and resource requirements to meet related strategic objectives.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 465 OFFERED BY MS. WILD OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle C of title XIII, add the following:

SEC. 13__. INDEPENDENT STUDY ON HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES RELATED TO THE ARMS EXPORTS OF THE TOP FIVE ARMS-EXPORTING FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, the National Security Council, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Commerce, shall enter into an agreement to provide for the conduct of an independent study on human rights abuses related to the arms exports of the top five arms-exporting foreign countries, including China and Russia.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The study described in subsection (a)—

(1) shall provide recommendations to reduce civilian harm in foreign countries that may have occurred directly or indirectly in connection with such arms exports, including—

(A) strategies to work with partner nations; and

(B) complementary or additional engagement, including with capabilities;

(2) shall analyze how to reduce risk relating to such arms exports, including through use of additional training, tools, and data; and

(3) may include other relevant elements.

(c) DEADLINE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The study described in subsection (a) shall be completed by September 1, 2022 and shall be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 5 days after its completion.

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 466 OFFERED BY MS. WILD OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle C of title XIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 13___. FUNDING FOR CIVILIAN HARM MITIGATION BY DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance, Defense-wide, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for the Defense Security Cooperation Agency is hereby increased by $2,000,000, of which $1,000,000 is for the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies for Civilian Harm Mitigation and $1,000,000 is for the Institute of Security Governance for Civilian Harm Mitigation, for civilian harm mitigation overall program process improvement and management such as, at a minimum, assessment framework development and improvement, risk analysis improvement, and the development of new training and advising materials.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance, Defense-wide, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for Undistributed in line 580 is hereby reduced by $2,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 467 OFFERED BY MS. WILLIAMS OF GEORGIA

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. CHILD CARE RESOURCE GUIDE.

The Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 49 as section 50; and

(2) by inserting after section 48 the following new section:

''SEC. 49. CHILD CARE RESOURCE GUIDE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section and not less frequently than every 5 years thereafter, the Administrator shall publish or update a resource guide, applicable to various business models as determined by the Administrator, for small business concerns operating as child care providers.

''(b) GUIDANCE ON SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN MATTERS.—The resource guide required under subsection (a) shall include guidance for such small business concerns related to—

''(1) operations (including marketing and management planning);

''(2) finances (including financial planning, financing, payroll, and insurance);

''(3) compliance with relevant laws (including the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and this Act);

''(4) training and safety (including equipment and materials);

''(5) quality (including eligibility for funding under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 as an eligible child care provider); and

''(6) any other matters the Administrator determines appropriate.

''(c) CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—Before publication or update of the resource guide required under subsection (a), the Administrator shall consult with the following:

''(1) The Secretary of Health and Human Services.

''(2) Representatives from lead agencies designated under section 658D of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990.

''(3) Representatives from local or regional child care resource and referral organizations described in section 658E(c)(3)(B)(iii)(I) of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990.

''(4) Any other relevant entities as determined by the Administrator.

''(d) PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION REQUIRED.—

''(1) PUBLICATION.—The Administrator shall publish the resource guide required under subsection (a) in English and in the 10 most commonly spoken languages, other than English, in the United States, which shall include Mandarin, Cantonese, Japanese, and Korean. The Administrator shall make each translation of the resource guide available on a publicly accessible website of the Administration.

''(2) DISTRIBUTION.—

''(A) ADMINISTRATOR.—The Administrator shall distribute the resource guide required under subsection (a) to offices within the Administration, including district offices, and to the persons consulted under subsection (c).

''(B) OTHER ENTITIES.—Women's business centers (as described under section 29), small business development centers, chapters of the Service Corps of Retired Executives (established under section 8(b)(1)(B)), and Veteran Business Outreach Centers (as described under section 32) shall distribute to small business concerns operating as child care providers, sole proprietors operating as child care providers, and child care providers that have limited administrative capacity, as determined by the Administrator—

''(i) the resource guide required under subsection (a); and

''(ii) other resources available that the Administrator determines to be relevant.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 468 OFFERED BY MS. WILLIAMS OF GEORGIA

Add at the end of title LX the following:

SEC. 6013. NATIONAL EQUAL PAY ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established the National Equal Pay Enforcement Task Force, consisting of representatives from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, and the Office of Personnel Management.

(b) MISSION.—In order to improve compliance, public education, and enforcement of equal pay laws, the National Equal Pay Enforcement Task Force will ensure that the agencies in subsection (a) are coordinating efforts and limiting potential gaps in enforcement.

(c) DUTIES.—The National Equal Pay Enforcement Task Force shall investigate challenges related to pay inequity pursuant to its mission in subsection (b), advance recommendations to address those challenges, and create action plans to implement the recommendations.

AMENDMENT NO. 469 OFFERED BY MR. WILSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Page 447, line 2, strike ''Of the amount'' and insert the following:

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount

Page 447, after line 9, insert the following:

(2) ALLOCATION FOR HIGH CONCENTRATION SCHOOLS.—Of the amount made available under paragraph (1), $10,000,000 shall be available for use by the Secretary of Defense to make payments to local educational agencies determined by the Secretary to have higher concentrations of military children with severe disabilities.

AMENDMENT NO. 470 OFFERED BY MR. WITTMAN OF VIRGINIA

Add at the end of subtitle A of title XVI the following new section:

SEC. 1609. NON-GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT SATELLITE CONSTELLATIONS.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that modern high-throughput non-geostationary orbit satellite constellations provide robust commercial satellite communication capabilities that enable current military operations and facilitate advanced communications networks that would provide significant quality of life enhancements for deployed personnel of the Navy.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments and heads of the Defense Agencies, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on current commercial satellite communication initiatives, particularly with respect to new non-geostationary orbit satellite technologies, the Navy has employed to increase satellite communication throughput to afloat platforms currently constrained by legacy capabilities. The report shall include the following:

(1) A potential investment strategy concerning how to operationalize commercial satellite communication capabilities using non-geostationary orbit satellites across the fleet, including—

(A) requisite funding required to adequately prioritize and accelerate the integration of such capabilities into Navy warfighting systems; and

(B) future-year spending projections for such efforts that align with other satellite communication investments of the Department.

(2) An integrated satellite communications reference architecture roadmap for the Navy to achieve a resilient, secure network for operationalizing commercial satellite communication capabilities using non-geostationary orbit satellites across the Navy that is capable of leveraging multi-band and multi-orbit architectures, including requirements that enable maximum use of commercially available technologies.

AMENDMENT NO. 471 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

Add at the end of subtitle E of title X the following new section:

SEC. 10___. AIR FORCE STRATEGY FOR ACQUISITION OF COMBAT RESCUE AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT.

The Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the congressional defense committees a strategy for the Department of Air Force for the acquisition of combat rescue aircraft and equipment that aligns with the stated capability and capacity requirements of the Air Force to meet the national defense strategy (required under section 113(g) of title 10, United States Code) and Arctic Strategy of the Department of the Air Force.

AMENDMENT NO. 472 OFFERED BY MR. SCHNEIDER OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, insert the following:

SEC. 8___. BOOTS TO BUSINESS PROGRAM.

Section 32 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657b) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) BOOTS TO BUSINESS PROGRAM.—

''(1) COVERED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'covered individual' means—

''(A) a member of the Armed Forces, including the National Guard or Reserves;

''(B) an individual who is participating in the Transition Assistance Program established under section 1144 of title 10, United States Code;

''(C) an individual who—

''(i) served on active duty in any branch of the Armed Forces, including the National Guard or Reserves; and

''(ii) was discharged or released from such service under conditions other than dishonorable; and

''(D) a spouse or dependent of an individual described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C).

''(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—Beginning on the first October 1 after the enactment of this subsection and for the subsequent 4 fiscal years, the Administrator shall carry out a program to be known as the 'Boots to Business Program' to provide entrepreneurship training to covered individuals.

''(3) GOALS.—The goals of the Boots to Business Program are to—

''(A) provide assistance and in-depth training to covered individuals interested in business ownership; and

''(B) provide covered individuals with the tools, skills, and knowledge necessary to identify a business opportunity, draft a business plan, identify sources of capital, connect with local resources for small business concerns, and start up a small business concern.

''(4) PROGRAM COMPONENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Boots to Business Program may include—

''(i) a presentation providing exposure to the considerations involved in self-employment and ownership of a small business concern;

''(ii) an online, self-study course focused on the basic skills of entrepreneurship, the language of business, and the considerations involved in self-employment and ownership of a small business concern;

''(iii) an in-person classroom instruction component providing an introduction to the foundations of self employment and ownership of a small business concern; and

''(iv) in-depth training delivered through online instruction, including an online course that leads to the creation of a business plan.

''(B) COLLABORATION.—The Administrator may—

''(i) collaborate with public and private entities to develop course curricula for the Boots to Business Program; and

''(ii) modify program components in coordination with entities participating in a Warriors in Transition program, as defined in section 738(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (10 U.S.C. 1071 note).

''(C) USE OF RESOURCE PARTNERS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

''(I) ensure that Veteran Business Outreach Centers regularly participate, on a nationwide basis, in the Boots to Business Program; and

''(II) to the maximum extent practicable, use a variety of other resource partners and entities in administering the Boots to Business Program.

''(ii) GRANT AUTHORITY.—In carrying out clause (i), the Administrator may make grants to Veteran Business Outreach Centers, other resource partners, or other entities to carry out components of the Boots to Business Program.

''(D) AVAILABILITY TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—The Administrator shall make available to the Secretary of Defense information regarding the Boots to Business Program, including all course materials and outreach materials related to the Boots to Business Program, for inclusion on the website of the Department of Defense relating to the Transition Assistance Program, in the Transition Assistance Program manual, and in other relevant materials available for distribution from the Secretary of Defense.

''(E) AVAILABILITY TO VETERANS AFFAIRS.—In consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Administrator shall make available for distribution and display at local facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs outreach materials regarding the Boots to Business Program which shall, at a minimum—

''(i) describe the Boots to Business Program and the services provided; and

''(ii) include eligibility requirements for participating in the Boots to Business Program.

''(5) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection and every year thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives a report on the performance and effectiveness of the Boots to Business Program, which may be included as part of another report submitted to such Committees by the Administrator, and which shall include—

''(A) information regarding grants awarded under paragraph (4)(C);

''(B) the total cost of the Boots to Business Program;

''(C) the number of program participants using each component of the Boots to Business Program;

''(D) the completion rates for each component of the Boots to Business Program;

''(E) to the extent possible—

''(i) the demographics of program participants, to include gender, age, race, relationship to military, military occupational specialty, and years of service of program participants;

''(ii) the number of small business concerns formed or expanded with assistance under the Boots to Business Program;

''(iii) the gross receipts of small business concerns receiving assistance under the Boots to Business Program;

''(iv) the number of jobs created with assistance under the Boots to Business Program;

''(v) the number of referrals to other resources and programs of the Administration;

''(vi) the number of program participants receiving financial assistance under loan programs of the Administration;

''(vii) the type and dollar amount of financial assistance received by program participants under any loan program of the Administration; and

''(viii) results of participant satisfaction surveys, including a summary of any comments received from program participants;

''(F) an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Boots to Business Program in each region of the Administration during the most recent fiscal year;

''(G) an assessment of additional performance outcome measures for the Boots to Business Program, as identified by the Administrator;

''(H) any recommendations of the Administrator for improvement of the Boots to Business Program, which may include expansion of the types of individuals who are covered individuals;

''(I) an explanation of how the Boots to Business Program has been integrated with other transition programs and related resources of the Administration and other Federal agencies; and

''(J) any additional information the Administrator determines necessary.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 473 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

In the appropriate place in title LX, insert the following:

SEC. __. ENSURING THAT CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES ON ARMY CORPS PROJECTS ARE PAID PREVAILING WAGES AS REQUIRED BY LAW.

The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide to each Army Corps district clarifying, uniform guidance with respect to prevailing wage requirements for contractors and subcontractors of the Army Corps that—

(1) conforms with the Department of Labor's regulations, policies, and guidance with respect to the proper implementation and enforcement of subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Davis-Bacon Act'') and other related Acts, including the proper classification of all crafts by Federal construction contractors and subcontractors;

(2) directs Army Corps districts to investigate worker complaints and third-party complaints within 30 days of the date of filing; and

(3) instructs Army Corps districts that certified payroll reports submitted by contractors and subcontractors and the information contained therein shall be publicly available and are not exempt from disclosure under section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 474 OFFERED BY MR. LIEU OF CALIFORNIA

Page 1390, after line 19, insert the following:

SEC. 6013. DEFINITION OF LAND USE REVENUE UNDER WEST LOS ANGELES LEASING ACT OF 2016.

Section 2(d)(2) of the West Los Angeles Leasing Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–226) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C); and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph:

''(B) to the extent specified in advance in an appropriations Act for a fiscal year, any funds received as compensation for an easement described in subsection (e); and''.

AMENDMENT NO. 475 OFFERED BY MS. SLOTKIN OF MICHIGAN

Page 495, line 18, strike ''to approximate'' and all that follows through ''meat products'' and insert ''from plants (such as vegetables, beans, and legumes), fungi, or other non-animal sources of protein''.

AMENDMENT NO. 476 OFFERED BY MS. ESCOBAR OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle J of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 596. GAO STUDY ON TATTOO POLICIES OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall evaluate the tattoo policies of each Armed Force, including—

(1) the effects of such policies on recruitment, retention, reenlistment of members of the Armed Forces; and

(2) processes for waivers to such policies to recruit, retain, or reenlist members who have unauthorized tattoos.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than March 31, 2022, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report containing the results of the evaluations under subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I urge passage of the amendments en bloc.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY),

an outstanding member of our Conference.

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of two of my amendments that are included in this en bloc.

Amendment No. 333 authorizes a long-overdue China watcher program within the Department of State. This program aims to monitor and combat Chinese malign influence across economic and political sectors in certain high-priority countries.

The People's Republic of China is challenging the United States at multiple levels and remains a threat to our vitally important interests across the globe. The threats posed by the PRC demand greater resources, which is exactly what this amendment delivers.

My second amendment, No. 343, establishes a program for the Department of the Air Force to develop a proof-of-concept quantum network testbed. This will support the incredible work the Air Force is doing around the country, including the information directorate in Rome, New York, which is in the heart of my district in New York.

The establishment of this program will deepen the military's expertise in cutting-edge quantum computing. It will enable the United States to compete globally with our adversaries, dominate the virtual battlespace, and counter emerging threats.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman SMITH and Ranking Member ROGERS for the work they put into shepherding this bill through Congress and rejecting partisan cuts to our Nation's military that were proposed by the administration.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this en bloc.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIL).

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the time of the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, the mishandled evacuation from Afghanistan was a tragic disaster. The fundamental misunderstanding of the situation on the ground, a faulty plan for withdrawal, and poor strategic decisionmaking in Washington put our troops in harm's way, leading to the abandonment of American citizens and the deaths of 13 brave American servicemembers, including critical injuries to two marines from the First Congressional District of Wisconsin.

My amendments to the national defense bill are directed at getting answers for our troops and the American people, and I ask my colleagues for their support.

My first amendment would require the Treasury Department to report to Congress on the current status of the U.S. and U.N. sanctions on the Taliban. We must look at the current gaps in our sanctions and ensure that the Taliban is not able to finance their takeover by profiting from the drug trade and rare earth minerals.

My second amendment would require the Treasury Department to regularly report to Congress on any sanctions waivers provided to allow transactions between financial institutions and targeted individuals.

In addition, my amendment requires the Treasury Department to list out foreign banks that conduct significant transactions for persons that have been sanctioned for human rights abuses or corruption.

My third amendment will hold Iran accountable. Iran has been emboldened. At a time when this administration is signaling that they intend to remove sanctions with Iran, we must ensure U.S. sanctions are enforced to prevent the world's largest state sponsor of terrorism from obtaining a nuclear weapon.

Congress must understand the full nature of Iran's power and undertake a full audit of how Iranian-backed groups in the Iraqi Popular Mobilization Forces took advantage of U.S. assistance given to the Iraqi Government in the anti-ISIS campaign.

Finally, I introduced an amendment with my colleague, Congresswoman DEAN. Our bill improves intelligence coordination to combat the illicit financing of human trafficking.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support these amendments.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY).

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this amendment, and I thank the gentleman from Alabama for the time.

The amendment I speak of comes after many years of experiencing well-documented U.S. Navy maintenance backlogs and deficiencies and much-needed naval upgrades. These backlogs and deficiencies seriously inhibit our force-in-readiness and operational capabilities.

Our military needs to be the readiest it can be in order to meet the challenges of the future, and this amendment will help do that.

Shipyards across the country are ready, willing, and able to support the maintenance and upgrade requirements needed by our naval assets, including one in Superior, Wisconsin, in my congressional district.

These non-homeport shipyards can support vital surge capacity, addressing maintenance needs that cannot always be addressed in a timely fashion at homeports. This change will also support good family-wage jobs across the country.

Mr. Speaker, I am really pleased to have worked with Representative STAUBER just across the border on this amendment. It is so important. By utilizing those people who work in the twin ports of Superior and Duluth, with their exceptional workmanship that they provide for shipbuilding on the Great Lakes, I think this makes this amendment very worthy.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE), my friend and colleague and a real leader on the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Alabama for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to express concerns with the Thompson amendment No. 427. The amendment requires the Department of Homeland Security, DHS, to establish a medical countermeasures program for preparedness and response capabilities. It also requires DHS to maintain and pre-position a stockpile of medical countermeasures.

After dealing with the ongoing pandemic for the past year and a half, we can all appreciate the necessity of being prepared to deal with these threats. However, this new program is completely duplicative of existing initiatives at HHS.

Currently, under HHS, the Strategic National Stockpile, or SNS, is part of the Federal medical response infrastructure for such attacks. The Public Health Emergency Medical Countermeasures Enterprise determines optimal allocation of resources and organization of the stockpile to best address high-priority threats.

This interagency coordination already includes the input of the Department of Homeland Security and coordinates Federal efforts to combat these threats. While I do believe we should evaluate our country's pandemic response given the COVID–19 pandemic, we do not need to create a duplicative program that will only lead to confusion and hinder coordination.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1830

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, again, I want to state this en bloc package was reached in close coordination between the majority and minority. I urge its favorable support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I also support the en bloc. This will be the last chance for me to speak before we conclude the amendment process, so I do just want to make a final pitch for the underlying piece of legislation.

I think the amendment process has gone just fine. The underlying bill is incredibly well put together in the manner we have described, has bipartisan support, reflects a lot of the ideas and priorities of Members of Congress from both sides of the aisle as well, and from even outside the committee.

I think we have an excellent piece of legislation that will help meet the national security needs of our country, and I urge support for the bill in the final passage process, which will happen at some point tomorrow after we vote on, I don't know, 18–20 amendments, something like that. We will be here awhile.

Don't forget what brought us here in the first place. The need to pass the National Defense Authorization Act and maintain our commitment to put the men and women who serve in the military in the best possible position to carry out the missions that we give them.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for final passage of the bill and urge support for this en bloc amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in the spirit of transparency and accountability my amendment directs the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to probe whether the Department of Defense ever weaponized ticks with Lyme disease or any other dangerous pathogen.

Two similar amendments I have offered—one for an investigation by the Inspector General and another by the GAO—previously passed the House but did not make it through the Senate. I offer it again as the investigation and research may help uncover decades-old information and possibly provide some answers for those that suffer from Lyme. Americans deserve the truth.

For years, books and articles have been written credibly asserting that significant research at Fort Detrick, Plum Island, and elsewhere was conducted to turn ticks into bioweapons.

In her book, ''Bitten: The Secret History of Lyme Disease and Biological Weapons,'' Kris Newby includes interviews with Dr. Willy Burgdorfer, the researcher who is credited with discovering Lyme disease. It turns out that Dr. Burgdorfer was a bioweapons specialist. The interviews, combined with access to Dr. Burgdorfer's files, reveal that he and other bioweapons specialists stuffed ticks with pathogens in a quest to cause severe disability, disease, and death.

Mr. Speaker, Lyme disease and other tickborne diseases are exploding in the United States. According to the December 2020 report of the Health & Human Services' Tick-Borne Disease Working Group—a federal advisory committee created by language included in the 21st Century Cures Act, which I fought for—Lyme disease is the most common tick-borne disease with an estimated 300,000 new cases diagnosed each year. A figure that many researchers, and Lyme-literate doctors, believe is underreported and could be upwards of 476,000 cases each year.

I also might add that this threat is very real for our servicemembers as they train in the field, especially at Fort Dix in my district where the geographic area has an increased prevalence of Lyme. To stop the spread of these horrific tickborne diseases, we must first understand their origins and how they came to be so pervasive.

Mr. Speaker, my amendment tasks the GAO to ask the hard questions about DOD's bioweapons research on ticks from 1950 to 1977. What were the parameters of the program if there was one? Who ordered it? Was there any accidental release anywhere or at any time of any of the diseased ticks? And the most important question, can any of this information that might be derived from that study, that audit, help current day researchers find a way to mitigate these diseases?

10 to 20 percent of Americans with Lyme suffer with chronic Lyme disease. They have a right to know whether any of this is true, and if any old research documents could be applied by current-day scientists to finding a better diagnostic or treatment for Lyme disease—something that's desperately needed.

If the investigation concludes our government's bioweapons program did not contribute to the proliferation of Lyme, we tum the page. And if it did, hopefully this investigation and research will contribute to a cure.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act which would deliver a win-win-win for stormwater-stressed ecosystems; the military; and communities, like Hampton Roads, that host military installations. I was pleased to introduce this bipartisan amendment with support from my Hampton Roads colleagues, Representatives LURIA and WITTMAN, as well as Representatives SARBANES and BROWN from Maryland and Representative MACE from South Carolina.

Flooding that occurs on and around bases jeopardizes military readiness and compounds the stress of military families. In addition to causing flooding, stormwater also remains a stubborn source of pollution in the Chesapeake Bay, complicating the ongoing work to restore this national treasure. For that reason, I introduced this amendment to enhance both community resilience and the health of waterways.

As rainwater falls on and travels across pavement and other impermeable surfaces, it picks up all kinds of things—nutrients from lawn fertilizer, pet waste, sediments, and chemicals that pollute the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Because climate change and unchecked emissions are heating up our atmosphere and oceans, extreme precipitation events and deadly storms, like Ida, have become more severe. In addition to more frequent and severe precipitation events on land, climate change-driven sea level rise also wreaks havoc on coastal stormwater systems, especially during high tide.

My amendment would help address the growing threat stormwater poses by expanding the authorization of existing infrastructure and resilience programs to help slow, store, and filter stormwater on military bases and in the communities that host them. Through the implementation of low impact design and installation of stormwater management features like stormwater ponds, rain gardens, permeable pavement, cisterns, and tree boxes, my amendment will reduce the stress on water infrastructure and address both the issue of flooding and stormwater pollution.

The military recognizes climate change as the ''threat multiplier'' that it is and I am grateful for the Department of Defense's partnership in the coordinated effort to restore the Chesapeake Bay. This amendment will provide the military the authorization it needs to integrate its work to enhance mission readiness with its work to protect the communities and watersheds in which installations are situated.

While we continue to work to enhance resilience in Hampton Roads and beyond, we must also work to rapidly mitigate emissions and protect precious carbon sinks—like the Chesapeake Bay—to avoid the worst of the climate crisis.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment in en bloc number four.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 241 OFFERED BY MS. LEGER FERNANDEZ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 241 printed in part C of House Report 117–125.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end of title LX of division E the following:

SEC. _____. AMENDMENT TO RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION ACT.

Section 2(a)(1) of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (Public Law 101–426; 42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended by inserting '', including individuals in New Mexico, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Texas, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington, South Dakota, North Dakota, Nevada, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands,'' after ''tests exposed individuals''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, everyone knows the first atomic bomb was exploded at the Trinity Site in New Mexico. In fact, between 1945 and 1992, the United States Government conducted more than 200 aboveground nuclear tests. These tests exposed nearby communities and the people living and working in those communities to radiation.

As a result of the exposure, tens of thousands of downwinders contracted cancers and other diseases. In 1999, in recognition of this exposure, Congress passed the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act to provide a one-time payment to many of these individuals

in addition to the uranium miners, millers, and transporters.

Unfortunately, downwinders in many States, including my beautiful State of New Mexico, were not included and left to deal with the health effects of these explosions, like the very first bomb, on their own.

I recently met with Tina Cordova and members of the Tularosa Basin Downwinder Coalition. They told me the stories of their loved ones who died as a result of these tests. They have fought for so long for the government to simply recognize them and their pain. We do hear their voices, we see their pain, and now we must act.

It is not just New Mexicans that have suffered, it is people from Washington to the Dakotas to Texas, and all the way to Guam.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support amendment No. 241, and provide an apology to individuals in New Mexico, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Texas, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington, South Dakota, North Dakota, Nevada, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands, who were exposed to radiation during the government's nuclear testing.

Identical language was included in the House-passed National Defense Authorization Acts for both 2019 and 2020.

It is past time for Congress to begin to acknowledge the harm nuclear testing caused to these communities by passing this amendment. Our government owes these communities a formal apology. Let's do that.

My amendment is supported by Members on both sides of the aisle, and I urge my colleagues to vote for it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, near the end of World War II, the United Stated detonated the first atomic weapon at the Trinity Test Site in New Mexico.

Between this first test in 1945 and 1963, the United States did conduct nearly 200 atmospheric, that is aboveground, atomic weapons tests. These activities and other aspects of our atomic weapons program may indeed have led to cancer in some people and other radiation-related illnesses.

That is why, in 1990, Congress passed the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act, or RECA, to provide restitution to these individuals. This would add to RECA an apology to individuals in many States. Now, notably, this amendment would extend an apology to individuals residing in States not even eligible for compensation under the current terms of RECA.

After Congress last extended and expanded RECA in 2000, the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine studied the effect of nuclear weapons tests on the health of surrounding populations. This study concluded, ''the scientific evidence indicates that in most cases it is unlikely that exposure to radiation from fallout was a substantial contributing cause to developing cancer.''

Simply put, the science does not support the assertion that atomic weapons testing caused widespread instances of cancer. Despite this finding, the amendment before us would declare that U.S. atomic weapons testing caused cancer in individuals in New Mexico, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Texas, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington, South Dakota, North Dakota, Nevada, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

The Democrats are fond of saying we must follow the science when they forbid Americans from going to work or children from attending school or families from attending church. I wish they would actually follow the science not only when they find it politically convenient, but when they find it politically inconvenient.

Any change to RECA must be fully considered by the Judiciary Committee to ensure that compensation is only provided for illnesses that can be reasonably traced to activities of the U.S. Government.

On a personal note, I would add that my father, in 1945, was serving in the 88th Infantry Division in Italy. They were under orders to prepare to ship out for the invasion of the Japanese mainland. That invasion would have created a slaughter on both sides unimaginable to history.

The development of this weapon prevented that from occurring and saved countless Japanese and American lives and the slaughter that would have otherwise unfolded. That is not something I intend to apologize for.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, precisely because of the importance of those atomic tests and the impact on the people of New Mexico, which we all recognize was the very first test of an atomic bomb, and the importance that it played in our history, and the ending of World War II.

What we are asking for, at the very least, is an apology not for the bomb, but for the impact; the impact that it had on those lives of those people in those communities who are people that I know. They are grandparents and children, they are my neighbors. And I believe, that at the very least, we must apologize to those who we left out of RECA for the impact that they suffered with regards to their health.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appear to have it.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 304 will not be offered.

□ 1845

AMENDMENT NO. 435 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 435 printed in part C of House Report 117–125.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to present my amendment No. 435.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 435 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title LX of division E, add the following:

SEC. 6013. LIMITATION ON LICENSES AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR EXPORT OF CERTAIN ITEMS REMOVED FROM THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST AND MADE SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce may not grant a license or other authorization for the export of covered items unless before granting the license or other authorization the Secretary submits to the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate a written certification with respect to such proposed export license or other authorization containing—

(1) the name of the person applying for the license or other authorization;

(2) the name of the person who is the proposed recipient of the export;

(3) the name of the country or international organization to which the export will be made;

(4) a description of the items proposed to be exported; and

(5) the value of the items proposed to be exported.

(b) FORM.—A certification required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, except that information regarding the dollar value and number of items proposed to be exported may be restricted from public disclosure if such disclosure would be detrimental to the security of the United States.

(c) DEADLINES; WAIVER.—A certification required under subsection (a) shall be submitted—

(1) at least 15 calendar days before a proposed export license or other authorization is granted in the case of a transfer of items to a country which is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or Australia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Israel, or New Zealand, and

(2) at least 30 calendar days before a proposed export license or other authorization is issued in the case of a transfer of items to any other country.

(d) CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—A proposed export license or other authorization described in paragraph (1) of subsection (c) shall become effective after the end of the 15-day period described in such paragraph, and a proposed export license or other authorization described in paragraph (2) of subsection (c) shall become effective after the end of the 30-day period specified in such paragraph, only if the Congress does not enact, within the applicable time period, a joint resolution prohibiting the export of items with respect to the proposed export license.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED ITEMS.—The term ''covered items'' means items that—

(A) were included in category I of the United States Munitions List (as in effect on January 1, 2020);

(B) were removed from the United States Munitions List and made subject to the jurisdiction of the Export Administration Regulations through publication in the Federal Register on January 23, 2020; and

(C) are valued at $1,000,000 or more.

(2) EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS.—The term ''Export Administration Regulations'' means the regulations set forth in subchapter C of chapter VII of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, or successor regulations.

(3) UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST.—The term ''United States Munitions List'' means the list maintained pursuant to part 121 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TORRES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my amendment—a very simple amendment. My amendment seeks to restore congressional notification requirements on a category of munitions export licenses.

For decades, when a U.S. company wanted to export these munitions, the sale required authorization from the Federal Government. The State Department has the responsibility for issuing approvals for most types of weapons once it has assessed any impact on our national security or our foreign policy.

The State Department was also required to notify Congress every time it approved a license. Unfortunately, the Trump administration changed all of this. It moved the licensing of firearms export sales from the State Department to the Department of Commerce, and it changed the standard review process.

They also ended the congressional notification process. The Department of Commerce is not currently required to notify Congress when they issue a munitions export license.

I strongly opposed those changes.

Given the serious national security implications of foreign munitions sales and the possibility that those weapons could end up in the wrong hands, Congress has a clear policy interest in understanding when they occur.

This amendment will restore those notification requirements by mandating that the Department of Commerce follow the same procedure and guidelines that was in place prior to that change.

Frankly, I am surprised that anyone is objecting to restoring longstanding congressional oversight powers.

I hope my colleagues will support my amendment to ensure that foreign munitions sales receive the careful scrutiny they deserve.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote on this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment, and I am opposed to the legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, on January 23, 2020, President Trump carried forward an initiative that had begun in 2010 focused on improving processes for reviewing arms exports, including making necessary updates to the United States Munitions List. Specifically, the items that moved fell within the category of firearms, for sure, however, only certain items were moved, not all.

The State Department retains oversight of those defense articles and services that provide a critical military or intelligence advantage or, in the case of weapons, are inherently for military end use.

Now, what does that mean?

That means fully automatic firearms and modern artillery, silencers, components, parts, and accessories specifically designed for automatic firearms remain on the munitions list under State Department jurisdiction. These are still subject to congressional notification requirements as appropriate.

For the items that were moved to Commerce, their export still requires authorization, but under Commerce Department regulations.

Just keep in mind, Mr. Speaker, we compete. Even arms manufacturers in the United States still have to compete globally. Now, we can either sell American arms to our allies, or we can have them go shop with Russia or China. That would be great.

Now, the Department of Commerce has been regulating exports of shotguns and specific types of ammunitions for decades and continues to do so today. For goodness' sake, even President Biden, who really doesn't have a clue about weapons, recommended that we all get a shotgun, didn't he? He said that.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee has the ability and responsibility to request any licenses or authorizations approved or denied by Commerce, pursuant to the Export Control Reform Act passed in August of 2018. To date, there has not been any inappropriate licenses issued for any of these items to any entities—none.

Moreover, no Member has even requested licensing information from Commerce since this shift. There just simply has not been any problem.

Mr. Speaker, this is a solution that is looking for a problem. There isn't a problem. There is no basis for this amendment as it directly contradicts the spirit of this regulatory change. Shifting this regulatory function to Commerce does not and never has governed the illicit transfer of firearms.

This is about the illicit transfer of firearms. If we wanted to get to the illicit transfer of firearms, and my colleagues on the other side were really serious about that, they would be interested to find out what ever happened with Fast and Furious. That was an illicit transfer of firearms.

This amendment falsely claims to address illicit transfer of firearms. This is not an amendment that will address that.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, we can reserve the debate whether the State Department or the Commerce Department should have jurisdiction over gun sale exports.

This amendment is not about that. This amendment is very simple. It restores a longstanding requirement to notify Congress—a notification. That is not dictating to anyone where they should sell or whom they should sell weapons to. Simply report to Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request a ''yes'' vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I just want to reiterate that the House Foreign Affairs Committee—that is a committee in Congress. That is Congress, by the way. That is what Congress is.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee can request and has the authorization to approve or deny these exports pursuant to the Export Control Reform Act passed in August of 2018. It is already covered. All we are doing is adding redundancy. All we are doing is making it more difficult if we pass this for us to sell our allies things that they want to have from us and we want to sell to them.

Why would we make that more difficult? It seems to me we want to help our allies and our allies want to help us.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 2050

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 667, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TORRES).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TORRES).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appear to have it.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 453 will not be offered.

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 4350 is postponed.

WHAT INJUSTICE LOOKS LIKE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise, Mr. Speaker, and I rise tonight to preview a resolution that I hope to present to the entirety of the Congress for a vote. It is H. Res. 670.

I rise tonight to present this resolution because of what I have seen, by way of television, at the southern border. What I have seen is more than deplorable, more than horrific. For me, it is inhumane. And here is the resolution that I hope to have my colleagues give consideration to.

Resolution condemning the inhumane treatment of Haitian migrants at the southern border of the United States.

Whereas, some U.S. Customs—might I pause to indicate that we should accentuate the word some, not all, not all U.S. customs agents are engaged in this abhorrent behavior, this inhumane behavior. Not all. I would never say all. I would never intend all.

I am in Congress today, I believe, because of an uncle who was a deputy sheriff, and he was a person that I had great respect for, great admiration for, and he proclaimed when I was a very young child that I would be a lawyer. I didn't know what a lawyer was but, because of the respect that I had for him and the belief that he was right, I wanted to be a lawyer. And from that moment forward, from being a young child, less than 10 years of age, I wanted to be a lawyer. Hence, I went to law school and, by fortuitous circumstance, I happened to have been associated with a professor at the law school who was running for public office, which caused me to find my way into politics.

So I owe a lot to just a sentence, a statement from someone who was engaged in law enforcement that I had great respect for.

So, whereas, some U.S. Customs Border Patrol agents, not all, have treated Haitian migrants inhumanely, charging them on horseback, while using reins as lashes; now, therefore, be it resolved that the House of Representatives condemns and denounces the actions of those Customs and Border Patrol agents.

Note that I said of ''those'' Customs and Border Patrol agents, only the ones who engaged in this despicable behavior.

Resolved that the House of Representatives condemns and denounces the actions of those Customs and Border Patrol agents who confronted some, not all of the Haitians, but some Haitian migrants on horseback, using their reins as lashes.

I believe that the same House that has condemned its Members for conduct thought to be unbecoming; the same House that has condemned the behavior of people who are not associated with this House; it has been done. I believe that this same House should condemn the conduct of these agents, the conduct, what they did. Their conduct should be condemned.

Now, why do I take such a strong position?

I take such a strong position, because I know what injustice looks like. I have had persons in my lifetime to do some very ugly things and require some ugly things of me.

I was required to sit in the back of the bus. I know what injustice looks like.

I know what it tastes like. I had to drink from filthy, colored water fountains. White water fountain; colored water fountain. White water fountain; pristine, clean. Colored water fountain; filthy. But that is what I was relegated to.

I know what it smells like. I had to go into necessary facilities. That is what we call it in the law, but a necessary facility is nothing more than a toilet. And I was forced to go into these filthy toilets. And this is where I would have to wash my hands in a filthy facility with water that sometimes was colored in its own being. It was brown.

So I know what it looks like; I know what it tastes like; I know what it smells like. But I also know what it hurts like.

I know what it is like to be required to leave a seat so that someone else could take a seat. I know what that feels like. I know what it feels like to have to step off the sidewalk to let other persons pass. This was the segregated south that I grew up in.

I am a son of the segregated south. The rights and privileges that the Constitution recognized for me, my neighbors in the segregated south denied me. So I know what injustice is like.

I also know what invidious discrimination is like, but tonight let's just talk about injustice. And because I know what it looks like, I also know how it behaves.

Injustice is not static, it is dynamic. It is like this pandemic. It is like the virus. It can metamorphose.

Do not assume that the injustice inflicted upon some today will not be inflicted upon others tomorrow. Do not assume that injustice will only find its way to those who look like me. Injustice has a way of metamorphosing into a hate that can consume all of us.

With this understanding, I want to just share some of what I see as I reflect on what happened at the border.

This is something that I believe to be relevant, in that this is a depiction of where Black people were at one time in this country. If you will look to the far end of this picture, it is actually a portrait, if you will. You will see a person on a horse, and he has a whip and he seems to be screaming, and he seems to be about to use this whip; he is about to lash this person who is between him and another person on a horse.

Now, what is to be noticed about this is that the person who is on foot, this person seems to have his hands in a position of surrender; doesn't have a weapon; doesn't seem to be a threat to men on horses.

And if you will note, there is a rope that has him tethered to the horse or the man in front of it.

And if you will note, look at his eyes, if you can see his eyes. He has a look of regret and sorrow. He has a look of a person who wishes that he could somehow express something that would cause his condition to subside. He seems to be pleading with the person in front of him, possibly realizing what is about to happen as a result of what the person behind him will do.

This is a sad commentary on our country. It is a sad commentary on what the United States of America was. It is a sad commentary. It is something we don't like to discuss. We don't want to acknowledge, we don't want it taught in our schools that this is the truth about a bygone era in this country.

But you can't escape the truth. Truth crushed to Earth will rise again. This is a sad commentary.

Let's move forward.

By the way, the prior depiction was from 1817.

This depiction occurred at the Edmund Pettus Bridge. All in Congress are aware of the Edmund Pettus Bridge because the Honorable John Lewis was here, and we all know his story of what happened at the Edmund Pettus Bridge.

John Lewis and I were friends. The Honorable John Lewis and I were friends. We went to jail together several times. We talked to each other while we were in jail. John Lewis was in jail the same as he was with us. He was a wonderful, marvelous person, and I miss him. I believe we do, all of us.

But I remember him explaining how you cannot tolerate injustice. You can't. Those who tolerate injustice perpetuate injustice. Some things bear repeating. Those who tolerate injustice perpetuate injustice.

This gathering at the Edmund Pettus Bridge was about people who were no longer going to tolerate injustice. They made their minds up.

If you have ever been to the Edmund Pettus Bridge, and if you haven't been there, you should go. The Edmund Pettus Bridge has a crest such that when you initially approach it, you can't readily see what lies on the other side. You don't know what your fate is, if there is something that would harm you on the other side.

□ 1915

When you march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge and you reach that crest, you can see what your fate is, if there are persons of ill will waiting for you.

These marchers, on what is known now as Bloody Sunday, were marching up the Edmund Pettus Bridge from Selma to Montgomery. They had no weapons. They had no means of defending themselves against persons who had clubs. But their fate, they saw. Yet, they marched on. As they were confronted by the constabulary, they marched on.

I have often thought, if they had resisted and put up a fight, would Bloody Sunday have the same representation, the same meaning that it has now because when these images were shown around the world, it gave a President the opportunity to take some affirmative action to bring about significant change.

But this is what was happening on Bloody Sunday. You see, there are men on horses. These men on horses are moving toward the Edmund Pettus Bridge, which you can see in the distance, and you can see that there are other men moving this way. In here, you have peaceful protesters, just marching.

This is a representation that a good many persons of African ancestry have indelibly printed within their memory. Bloody Sunday changed our lives because there were people who were willing to make great sacrifices so that we could confront injustice, not tolerate it. They didn't tolerate it.

Now, let's fast-forward. This is a depiction, a true and accurate depiction, I believe, of what I have seen televised and of what happened at our southern border.

If you didn't have to sit in the back of the bus, if you didn't have to step off the sidewalk to let others pass, if you have never had a cross burned—I say ''in my honor''—but burned in your yard, you may not see what I see. You may see agents doing their job, trying to make sure that people who are invading our country are prevented from invading our country. This is what you may see.

But I believe people of goodwill, regardless of who, when people of goodwill see this, people of goodwill are of the opinion that this is an injustice. I don't believe that people of goodwill who never have experienced what I have experienced and seen these other representations, I don't believe that people of goodwill can see a means by which we can justify this kind of behavior.

This is behavior that we cannot tolerate in a country that pledges allegiance to liberty and justice for all. You can't tolerate this in a country that requires in some places respect for the flag. I believe that you can respect the flag if you choose to. But there are some places in the country where people want to require—maybe I should say ''want to require'' you to respect the flag. I believe you respect the flag because you respect what it stands for.

I say the Pledge of Allegiance. You cannot tag me as a flag burner, but I respect those who want to burn it. You have every right to do so, and I will respect your right to burn it. But I am not a flag burner. I believe in the country and what it stands for, the ideals of this country.

If you believe in the ideals of liberty and justice for all—not all who were born here, by the way, but all, regardless of your race, creed, color, or your place of origin. This is what this country stands for. If you stand for this, there is no way you can tolerate this.

If you stand for we the people, if you stand for a more perfect Union, you can't tolerate this. It can't just be another thing that happened and let's go on with our lives.

I am not a person who believes that we should simply live and let live. I am not a live-and-let-liver. Live and let live, to me, means I live my life; you live your life; I am not going to get in your way and don't you get in my way. That is not my philosophy.

I believe in live and help live. If I see someone in harm's way, I believe I have a duty, a moral obligation, a moral imperative, to do what I can to help that person in harm's way.

These persons are in harm's way. We have a moral imperative to help these persons. That is why I am presenting this resolution. It is a part of a moral imperative.

To be very honest with you, I hope every Member will vote for it. I hope the leadership will allow it to come to the floor. To be very honest, to be totally, completely, and absolutely honest, if no one votes for it, I am going to present it.

I have a responsibility, and I am going to live up to my responsibility. I didn't come here to just get along so that I could move along.

We have a moral imperative to be helpful. Let me expound upon this imperative for just a second or two.

There is something called TPS, temporary protective status. TPS has been accorded to Haitians who are residents in the country prior to a certain date. TPS means that we won't send them back to Haiti because we have concluded that it would not be safe for them to go back to Haiti. So, we are not sending them back.

That is TPS, except if you are at the southern border, except if you are at the southern border and you are trying to get into this country. Then we send you back, and we do so under another section of the law.

But I have to ask myself: How can we rationalize saying that it is okay to send them back, these persons, when we already have said that other persons from the same country deserve temporary protection, the temporary protective status?

Then you have to ask yourself about these people. Where are they from? Where did they come from just before getting here? Where did they come from? My guess is they didn't swim across the Gulf of Mexico a week or two before. No, the facts are that they didn't and that many of them have been living in places south of the border for years, some more than 10 years.

So, we decide that persons who are protected with TPS, not these persons, but who are going to go to a country where persons are not going to be sent because it is not safe to send them there, we decide that is where we are going to send these people who haven't been there in 10 years—not these specific people, but Haitians who are out there among the throngs of people, out there among the throngs under the bridge at the southern border. We decided we are going to send them to Haiti.

I was in a hearing just recently with the experts, the people who know. My question was: When we send people to Haiti who haven't been there in a decade, what do we give them? What kind of help do we give them?

Well, here is what we give them: a cell phone and some money, not a lot of money. At the time, there was no real answer as to how much. My guess is not a lot.

By the way, this doesn't just happen to Haitians, this sending back. Mr. Jose Escobar, who lives in my district, went to report to the authorities with his wife and child. They took him from his wife and his child, with $20 in his pocket, and sent him to El Salvador. He hadn't been to El Salvador in 15 years.

He came here by virtue of a desire to escape harm's way. His mother received TPS, brought him here as a child, about 15 years of age, but he didn't get TPS—some mixup in the paperwork. So they had been trying for years to right the wrong in terms of the mixup in paperwork.

It took 2 years to bring Mr. Escobar home. But my staff and I worked for 2 years, and I went to El Salvador myself multiple times. We brought Mr. Escobar home.

I am not giving up on the Escobars of the world, and I am not giving up on these persons. I don't know them, but I have a moral obligation to make sure that an injustice is not tolerated.

Now, let's talk about one additional thing.

I suppose I could leave this up. Maybe this person had done something wrong. I can't see why we would have this, what appears to be the reins of the horse moving in his direction.

But here is what is interesting. In all the shots that I saw, the reins were always on the side where the people were. The reins weren't off on this side. They were on the side where the people were. If you want to make the argument that they were not using reins as lashes, you can. But I find it highly coincidental—too much of a coincidence to be a coincidence—that the reins are always on the side with the people.

I think I will leave it.

Friends, these are similar moments in time, moments in time that can impact the rest of time. Tolerate this and you are not seeing the last of it. That is why I believe that we in this House should take up a resolution that condemns the actions.

I am not condemning the person. I am condemning what the person is doing. He is entitled to due process. But in the court of public opinion, and based on what my eyes see, this behavior should not be tolerated.

Someone has said, well, you need to hear his side of the story. I don't mind hearing his side of the story. But I also understand what I see.

You can explain anything away in today's culture and today's time with the mindsets that we have in this country. You can explain anything away. But I believe my eyes. You don't have to believe yours. I believe my eyes. This is wrong. This is an injustice, not something that this House should tolerate.

I have already sent the letter, I believe—as I was leaving my office, I asked my staff to send it—to leadership, asking that the resolution be heard.

It is not a privileged resolution. For those who don't know, a privileged resolution is one that does not require the consent of leadership to be brought to the floor for a vote. This is not a privileged resolution, so we have to have the consent.

□ 1930

It is no secret that I am making the request. I have great respect for all of the leadership in this Congress, on both sides of the aisle, but I want to let people know that I am going to ask that the resolution be voted on. It is very simple. It is not difficult to comprehend. There is nothing enigmatic about it. It is very pragmatic, in my mind's eye.

But I want it to be brought to the floor. And I want people to know that we who represent the people of this country—we who represent the people of this country will not tolerate this kind of behavior.

I believe that if we do so, we will prevent many other persons from having to suffer the same kind of injustice. I think we have a moral imperative to bring this to the floor.

I will close with this. C. A. Tindley shared these words that I will paraphrase. He reminds us that:

''Harder yet may be the fight;
right may often yield to might;
wickedness a while may reign;
Satan's cause may seem to gain.
There is a God that rules above,
with hand of power and heart of love;''
And when I am right, that God will help me fight.
Harder yet may be the fight.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

UNPRECEDENTED CRISES IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. AUCHINCLOSS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, what a mess we have here on our hands. Make no mistake, our country was facing numerous crises when we all left here for the August district work period, and now it has only gotten worse.

Because of the backwards Biden policies, we have a number of crises, unprecedented crises like our country has never faced, all at one time.

We have an economic crisis where jobs remain stalled and consumer prices continue to soar at their highest rate in 40 years.

We have a border crisis. Everybody can see that. It is impossible to overstate what a disaster it has become. We all see these horrific videos showing over 10,000 illegal migrants being housed under a bridge in the hot Texas sun.

In August alone over 208,000 illegal aliens were encountered at our border by our law enforcement, what is left of it, the Border Patrol, Customs agents. Our border security is overwhelmed, and they can't do the job that they are hired to do.

We have a national security crisis. On Friday, of course, tragically we learned that President Biden's disastrous Afghanistan exit was topped off by a drone strike that killed 10 civilians, including 7 children and zero terrorists.

After nearly two months of district work away from Washington, instead of coming back here early to deal with all these unprecedented crises, the Democrat leadership waited, and so now here we are.

What do they have for us now? What do they have on the docket to handle all these crises? Well, we have a bill to legalize abortion on demand until birth, we have a bill to spend another $3.5 trillion, and they are pushing one of the largest tax increases in our Nation's history.

Their answer for the American people, their answer to us, their answer to stalled jobs and rising inflation and a humanitarian crisis and a foreign policy crisis and all the rest is more abortion, trillions more in spending, and more tax hikes.

This is not what was advertised. This is not what the American people want or need.

You will hear a lot tonight about the Democrats' abortion on demand until birth legislation. We are talking about it tonight. My colleagues who will be joining me here tonight, many will speak to this issue because it is one of the darkest, most brazen, most extreme bills ever brought to this floor. It would legalize on-demand abortion until birth. It would remove nearly all pro-life protections for the unborn, and it would abolish laws that prevent even late-term abortion. It is barbaric, and it must be stopped.

I am so fortunate to be joined tonight by so many colleagues who share my concerns about this to discuss all these monstrous proposals and these terrible disasters that we are facing and to offer our competing vision for the future of this country.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to respond a little bit to the statement made prior to the gentleman from Louisiana. I think maybe some of the public was misled into believing that people, the Haitians crossing our southern border are coming here from Haiti. They are actually living quite comfortably or at least adequately in Brazil and Chile and are not coming here out of necessity.

They are coming here because of a change in policy in special immigration status instituted by the Biden administration which, as expected, has resulted in Haitians coming here from other countries than Chile.

Now, tonight there are many issues that should be debated. We have the crisis at the border. We still have the crisis in Afghanistan, we have more mundane inflation here at home, we have the racial hatred trying to be incited by the majority party.

But in the midst of all these other issues, they have decided on Friday, over 220 of them are planning to vote on something called the Women's Health Protection Act. I haven't seen a more morally reprehensible piece of legislation in all my time in public life.

This legislation is going to legalize abortion up to the date of birth. So you understand, right now that will put us as one of seven countries worldwide who are in that ballpark, and only three other countries would have a bill so extreme—Red China, North Korea, and Vietnam—all countries in the recent past—and things have turned around a little in China—countries that proudly shut down religion and in particular Christianity, though it has bounced back a little in China.

So there we are. Are you proud? United States, North Korea, North Vietnam, Red China.

This bill will legalize abortion up to the date of birth. Unbelievable. You have to realize in this country throughout most of our history abortion was illegal. Abortion was illegal even though we didn't have ultrasounds, and it wasn't so obvious how horrific it is.

So what did we respond to with about 50 years of ultrasounds in this country? We look at those ultrasounds, and we send people to Congress who say: Let's kill those children.

I also want to point out there are some moderating bills around the various States which were designed to at least give the people some ability to back away from some of these horrific abortions.

When I was in the State legislature, I authored a bill, it was a 24-hour waiting period bill, and I talked to plenty

of women who were bullied into abortions by boyfriends or parents and regretted it. So we passed a 24-hour waiting period bill, and after they showed up at the abortionist, they looked at the literature they had received, looked at the ultrasounds and turned around.

There is some evidence that because of that bill about one in seven women changed their mind and would not return for the second appointment. But apparently that was too much for the majority party. We cannot give women a 24-hour waiting period. We have to have that abortion soon after they enter the clinic.

The next thing that really intrigues me is some States have gone after sex-selective abortion. Perhaps since the majority party wants to invite people from all over the world here, they like the cultural change which some people view around the world, they view a baby girl as somewhat less desirable than a baby boy, and therefore they want to kill that baby girl. Of course, here in the United States we are offended by such a thing, and States pass bills saying we are not going to have sex-selective abortions. But apparently it is time to weigh in, the majority party feels, time to weigh in into an area which has traditionally been the purview of the States and say: No, no, we can't have States having such a law.

We have to go back to the days in which you would come and do the ultrasound, and say: Oh, it looks like a little girl, better get rid of this one right away. That is apparently what the majority party wants to make legal.

I want the American people to wake up. We need a moral reawakening in this country. Wake up and realize that the majority of the House of Representatives on this Friday is going to stand up and say abortion is legal virtually until birth.

They are going to say it is wrong for any State to say you need a 24-hour waiting period, it is wrong to say that we want to stop the sex-selective abortions.

Wake up, America. We are in the middle of a moral free fall.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. It is time to wake up, Mr. Speaker. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY), who is equally passionate.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, tonight we are going to be talking about the leading causes of death in the United States. I just want to go over this because I think sometimes we become disillusioned with what is actually happening.

The National Center for Health Statistics of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports on the leading causes of death in the United States but does not include abortion among their list of causes of death.

Here is an accurate representation of the leading causes of death for 2019, which includes the number one cause of death. That is abortion. Also, deaths due to COVID in 2020 and 2021 are included for comparison.

You start off with suicide or intentional self-harm, 47,511 Americans died.

Influenza and pneumonia, 49,783 Americans died.

Nephritis and nephrotic syndrome, kidney disease, 51,665 died from that.

Diabetes, 87,647.

Alzheimer's disease, 121,499 deaths.

Stroke, 150,005 deaths.

Chronic lower respiratory, 156,979 deaths.

Accidents, 172,040 deaths.

Cancer, 599,601 deaths.

COVID, 656,488, and that is 18 months total.

Heart disease, 659,041.

And we all know about these deaths because you cannot watch TV or listen to any news when you are not constantly hearing about what people in America are dying from because it is a crisis for us.

Abortion, 849,000.

All the data are from one year, 2019, except for COVID. Deaths in the United States of America from COVID reached 528,600 at the one-year mark of March 2020 to March 2021, but the entire 18-month death toll is included in the comparison above.

More unborn babies died daily from abortion in the United States of America than born children and adults from the COVID pandemic.

We are asked to wear masks, we are asked to social distance, we are asked to self-quarantine. What we aren't asked is to address deaths by decision. Abortions.

I would like to suggest that, not only all Members of this Congress, but the 330 million Americans that we represent, if they have the opportunity to do it, call their parents and thank them for being pro-life.

How can we possibly be debating on this floor the destruction of life by a decision, not from a disease but from a decision?

849,000 souls cry out to us. They cannot defend themselves, but we can defend them. We will pass a law—it will get passed here on this floor.

And people will say: Well, you don't understand. You know what, KELLY, I am really not for abortion, it is not my personal preference, but gosh darn it, it is what the Supreme Court issued.

I tell all those Members, you have a voting card that is actually your personal preference and your decision. Please do not try to fool the American people about what is taking place right here in this House, the people's House, and say that somehow your personal preference would not be to see all these children aborted, but there is nothing you can do about it.

Yes, there is. Vote the right way. Turn this down. Abortion right up until birth? Are you kidding me? How in the world can we ever talk about ourselves as being a Judeo-Christian moral country whenever we do things like this?

Mr. Speaker, I just hope that America wakes up and looks at what is taking place right now and says, not on our watch, not ever on our watch, not at this time or any time. The greatest country in the world, the greatest nation in the world, the greatest protector of freedom and liberty cannot sit back and blindly accept what is happening in our country.

□ 1945

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I always appreciate Mr. KELLY's clarity and conviction.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN), another man with great conviction.

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and neighbor for yielding.

I rise today in fierce opposition to H.R. 3755, the Women's Health Protection Act of 2021. The goal of this bill is not to protect the health of women, but rather, to remove all barriers standing in the way of murdering millions of innocent babies.

This deceptively-named legislation would be more accurately entitled the abortion on demand until birth act.

Once again, the Democrat Party has pathetically caved to the demands of the far left.

This bill will not only legalize abortion on demand for any reason, it will make it available at any time during the pregnancy.

By nullifying State regulations, this radical bill will eliminate any prohibitions on sex-selection abortions, late-term abortions, and abortions based on Down syndrome or another genetic diagnosis.

The Democrats know that their pro-abortion agenda does not align with the views of most Americans.

They know that when given a choice, more than 75 percent of Americans support some limitations on abortion.

Knowing this, it is too risky for them to leave the choice to the people and to the State legislatures that represent them. Instead, Democrats vote to impose their will at all costs.

We cannot, and I will not, remain silent while Democrats play abhorrent political games with the lives of our most vulnerable citizens. I will never stop fighting to protect the unborn and stand firm in my opposition to this heinous legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI), another strong voice on the issues.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, this week the House is considering radical legislation that would unravel fundamental human rights and obliterate pro-life laws that are across our Nation.

The Democrats' effort to advance this abortion on demand piece of legislation across the Nation could be considered the most consequential legislation of my lifetime.

Much has changed since the Supreme Court decided Roe v. Wade in 1973. Four

decades later our medical capabilities and understanding is far better. And with incredible advancements in modern sonograms and imaging, there can be no doubt that a child in a womb is a living person deserving of life.

And yet in this moment we are about to embark on one of the biggest setbacks in our Nation's history.

Right now, this very moment as it ticks by, lives are on the line as every second goes by.

Some of this bill's supporters like to call pro-life Americans and our convictions extreme. Let me tell you in this House about extreme. I have seen extreme, and I am going to tell you about extreme.

At home in South Bend, Indiana, I saw an extreme abortionist. I saw what an extreme abortionist can do in one decade in several States that happened to be on the abortion train.

It is sickening beyond words what Dr. Ulrich ''George'' Klopfer did as he provided abortions in Indiana for decades. When he died in 2019, his family found the medically preserved remains of 2,411 children in formaldehyde bottles lining the walls in his garage. That is nearly 2,500 human beings.

Law enforcement officials believe that the remains were gathered from his so-called medical practices in Indiana between 2000 and 2003. Dr. Klopfer had countless victims, both unborn babies and mothers, and he represents a grotesque violation of human dignity.

This American society should not and cannot tolerate that. That is extreme.

The abortionist revealed a callous disregard for life. If that isn't extreme, ladies and gentlemen, I don't know what is.

Human life is precious, and every human life, every person deserves that dignity that we are fighting for tonight. We have an obligation to the next generation to oppose this extreme anti-life effort and to uphold the sanctity of life in this Nation.

I am proud to join with millions of pro-life Americans to oppose abortion on demand and to defend the right to life. Science is on our side. More importantly, ladies and gentlemen, the truth is on our side. Our enduring commitment to life will prevail.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for that compelling testimony. And this legislation would formalize, legalize the very industry that allowed that monster to continue his practices in Indiana and elsewhere.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. HICE), a former pastor and great lawmaker.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank my dear friend from Louisiana for yielding. We are here this evening to recognize, but most importantly, to defend the sanctity of human life, something that once again is under attack in this House.

In response to the left's adamant desire for abortion legislation, Speaker PELOSI is demanding that we vote on H.R. 3755 to allow abortion at any time during a pregnancy. The left wants to, in addition, strip away the rights of States to protect the lives of unborn children. This is abortion on demand, and quite frankly, the Democrats don't care if the unborn child has a fully developed heart. They don't care if it has arms or legs or fingers or toes. They don't care if it feels pain. They want abortion, period, and they want to finance it with your tax dollars.

Time and time again, the Democrats in Congress stand in the way of those of us who are trying to protect the lives of those who cannot protect themselves. Eliminating innocent human life is despicable. It is outright evil. And I for one am tired of the left continually sacrificing the lives of the unborn on the altar of their progressive ideals.

We cannot give up this fight. We cannot turn a blind eye. We must defend the sanctity of life and the unborn. Never, and I mean never, will we falter in this duty.

I stand in strong opposition along with my colleagues to H.R. 3755. Life is sacred. It is a fundamental and divine right that is gifted to every single human being, and we will always stand against the abortion industry and fight. Life and the right to life is something that only God almighty gives, and it is something that our Constitution guarantees. So help us God to stand for it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Thank you so much for that, my brother.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER), one of the great pro-life champions in the congress.

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 3755, the supposed Women's Health Protection Act. The underlying bill would be more aptly titled the women and babies health endangerment act, as it eviscerates State pro-life laws that serve to protect women and babies from dangerous and discriminatory abortion procedures. Simply put, this bill will allow healthcare providers to perform an abortion on anyone, for any reason, at any time up until birth.

By erasing state parental consent protections, informed consent laws, and dangerous take-home chemical abortion prohibitions, this bill would allow a 16-year-old pregnant minor to show up at an abortion clinic, and without knowing how far along she is or any of the risks associated with an abortion procedure be sent home to perform a chemical abortion on herself without medical supervision and without her parents' awareness. Abortion on anyone.

This bill also invalidates State anti-discrimination laws, which would allow babies to be aborted solely because of unwanted characteristics, such as their race, their sex, or disability. Abortion for any reason.

By prohibiting laws that restrict late-term abortions, this bill will allow a baby to be aborted up until birth. As gestational age is the strongest risk factor for abortion-related mortality, this bill marks the most egregious abortion policy ever considered in Congress. In fact, a woman seeking an abortion at 20 weeks is 35 times more likely to die from abortion than she was in the first trimester. At 21 weeks or more, she is 91 times more likely to die from abortion than she was in the first trimester. Abortion at any time.

This bill is bad for women, and it is bad for babies, directly placing both in harm's way.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this appalling measure.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Thank you, Ms. Hartzler, for your leadership on all these things.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. LATURNER).

Mr. LATURNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the Women's Health Protection Act, or more accurately, the abortion on demand until birth act.

This legislation imposes on-demand abortion until birth, meaning anyone can have an abortion for any reason up until the day the baby is born. Republicans, and as hard as it is to believe now, at one point even some Democrats, have been fighting for pro-life protections for decades. This bill removes nearly all protections for the unborn at the State and Federal level and allows babies to be aborted just based on the baby's sex, race, and disability.

Since day one of the Biden administration, Democrats have made it their goal to push a radical pro-choice agenda, and this bill is no exception.

For months, Democrats have been encouraging taxpayer-funded abortions in the United States and even going as far as limiting healthcare access to babies that survive abortions.

My colleagues and I standing up here tonight are not the only ones who agree that this bill is wrong for our country. The Democrats' radical agenda is extremely out of touch with the majority of Kansans in my district. In fact, over 80 percent of Americans agree that abortion should be illegal in the third trimester. I am proud to be a member of the Pro-Life Caucus where we are pushing back to help ensure every baby is protected under the law and to be a voice for the millions of pro-life Americans who will not rest until the sanctity of life is protected.

As my Democrat colleagues continue to advance their radical and immoral pro-choice agenda, my constituents can be assured that I will always unapologetically defend the most vulnerable among us, the unborn. And may God help us all in this effort.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER), one of the most compassionate voices in the Congress.

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding and for hosting tonight's special order.

I can attest that the most sacred gift we have is our ability to create life. Children are the greatest resource of our Nation. It doesn't matter if the unborn child has a fully-developed heart, arms, legs, fingers, toes, or pain receptors, at any time during a pregnancy even until birth, Democrats want to allow abortions, and they plan to finance it with your tax dollars.

And it is a fact when it is legal and free, it is an inducement to women who find themselves in a hard spot to have an abortion.

I remember seeing the sonogram of my first child and all six of my children after that. A sonogram is a window to the womb.

Interestingly, the Democrats are also anti-informed choice. They want to rush women through and withhold the truth from the pregnant women by withholding required sonograms. I have spoken to many people involved in the industry, and women change their minds when they see the baby in the womb.

Hearing the heartbeat, there is no doubt that my first daughter was a human being. The party that says ''trust the science'' would have you doubt the humanity of an unborn child.

□ 2000

The right to life is the first right enumerated in the Declaration of Independence. House Republicans support a culture that defends innocent lives and protects the voiceless children in the womb. We also want to protect the women from making the worst decision of their life. This is not about protecting women. You are making victims out of the women also.

Democrats in Congress continue to stand in the way of us protecting those who cannot protect themselves. The American people from all faiths and walks of life have to choose what kind of society they want to live in, one that defends and protects a 9-month baby in the womb or one that is going to sell its body for parts.

May we fear God's coming wrath and weep and mourn over this great national sin.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. I thank the gentlewoman for that stark reminder. It is certainly what the Founders of this country believed, as she noted.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 90 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE).

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. Speaker, everyone sees it on the news. No one can legitimately deny it. Our country is going through the worst immigration crisis in the country.

Now, statistics reported by Customs and Border Patrol show that, in August 2021, our frontline border agents encountered 208,000 illegal migrants. That is a 317 percent increase from August 2020, just 1 year ago.

In total, over 1.3 million illegal aliens have crossed our border this year alone, and we are on track to reach almost 2 million by the end of the calendar year. We do not have a secure border.

Now, with the continued failure of the administration to fully use Title 42 authority to expel illegal immigrants and reduce the spread of COVID–19, it is not just border communities facing the consequences of the Biden administration's policies; it is every community. Every State is now a border State thanks to the administration's open border policies that have green-lighted drug smugglers, human trafficking, and other criminal enterprising that are finding their way into our communities.

Instead of using the Federal Government and the resources at its disposal to protect American citizens, the White House and my Democrat colleagues are doing nothing, failing to even call what we continue to witness at the border a crisis.

Mr. Speaker, enough is enough. We must finish the wall to control the crisis at our southern border, and then we must consistently implement our immigration laws. Americans deserve nothing less.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend. He is exactly right. Creating that humanitarian disaster on the southern border also shows a callous disregard for the sanctity of human life.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 90 seconds to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT).

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Speaker, it appears that the death of 13 American soldiers and the billions in American military equipment handed over to terrorists isn't enough tragedy for my Democrat colleagues.

To continue their legacy of death and destruction, progressives decided to bring abortion on demand up for a vote this week. These baby-killing advocates have been spewing lies and half-truths at an alarming rate since heartbeat bills have been passed by States all across the country. So, I thought I would just address a few of these lies.

Lie number one: Abortion is good for women. That is some CNN fake news right there.

Women who have an abortion have an 81 percent increase in risk for mental health problems and are 35 percent more likely to commit suicide. Abortion doubles the risk of alcoholism for women, increases the risk of future miscarriages by up to 60 percent, and, of course, increases the chances of death in the mother. Every abortion leaves one dead and one wounded. Abortion is bad for women.

Lie number two: Rape victims need abortions.

Wrong. They need love. They need support. They need safety and healing. They needed a Glock 19 when it happened. It is time we start addressing killing the raper rather than the baby. What isn't needed is trying to rectify a horrible situation through the killing of an innocent life.

Abortion makes up only 3 percent of Planned Parenthood's services. Yep, that is lie number 3. Seriously, no one believes this.

Planned Parenthood is America's number one abortion provider. More than 96 percent of women who seek help at Planned Parenthood have abortions. Planned Parenthood is for women's healthcare like Mattress Firm sells mattresses. Right.

And number four: Heartbeat bills restrict abortion.

Actually, this one is true. You are damn right they restrict abortion, and I am proud to support them. I am proud that, in just a few years, because of heartbeat bills all across America, there will be children enrolling in elementary schools, laughing and smiling because someone took a stand for the voiceless.

God bless these children. God bless their mothers. And God bless America.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Amen. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 90 seconds to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS).

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Louisiana.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to abortion on demand until birth act. I have watched over the last 40 years as abortionists have targeted my race. It was a race that, as a child in the 1960s, had more men committed to marriage, over 70 percent than any other community. Black women were more likely to get married than White women until 1970.

In that community, Black men taught their sons to respect women, to honor their wives, and to be stellar examples for their children.

Over the last 40 years, my race has remained silent as abortionists have murdered close to 20 million of our children. This equates to 40 percent of the Black race exterminated by a multibillion-dollar death industry.

This same industry, and the Democrats who are promoting this bill, are teaching our young girls that killing their babies after being born alive has no consequences, that a living, beating heart is nothing more than a hangnail.

Black women represent 12 percent of America's female population but make up almost 40 percent of the women who end up on the operating table of a wealthy abortionist.

In civilized countries, the taking of 20 million lives would be called genocide. The left now calls it choice.

Over the decades since my youth, we have turned more than 70 percent of our Black fathers into whiners, whinnies, and wimps as they, with no shame, desert their families. They then convince the mothers of their children to absolve them of their responsibility, to man up, to find the character and backbone to provide and protect their own namesake and legacy.

The celebration of the killing our most innocent is pure evil, my friends. We cannot kill the most innocent among us and think we will be blessed.

Take it from someone who has seen this movie before. Compare the Black family of my youth in the 1950s and 1960s with the shell of the Black family today.

The pathway to the destruction of our precious family unit, manhood, womanhood, and our American culture begins with the wanton destruction of our babies. If we continue to allow this to happen to our great Nation, evil wins and America loses. I pray that our Nation finally turns its back on this dark and destructive industry.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, it is pure evil. I thank the gentleman for stating it so clearly.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 90 seconds to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CARL).

Mr. CARL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my opposition to H.R. 3755, the abortion on demand act.

This bill would make permanent a law to allow abortion providers to perform an abortion for any reason at any point in a pregnancy.

It would also make permanent law a woman's ability to get an abortion for any reason and at any point in the pregnancy. This is in direct violation of countless State and Federal pro-life laws.

By passing this law, pro-abortion radicals would eliminate even the most basic protection for unborn children at any stage in their development.

It is extremely discouraging to see the absolute lack of care for human life and basic human dignity. Life is a precious gift from God, and every human is made in God's image. Every person, especially children, should have the inherent dignity in the right to life.

We have a fundamental duty as a society to fight for life and to ensure that the most vulnerable among us are protected. I am proud to be 100 percent pro-life, and I will continue fighting any efforts by this body to take away the rights of the unprotected, unborn, and newborn children.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides to reject this abortion on demand act and join me for the fight.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CARL) so much.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 90 seconds to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE).

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my intense opposition to H.R. 3755, the abortion on demand until birth act.

States have long had the right, even under Roe v. Wade, to pass laws to protect life and women's health. But with this bill, House Democrats would override the will of my constituents and the American people, eliminating State and Federal pro-life laws across the country.

The bill is so extreme that it would throw out Utah laws that are actually in line with Roe v. Wade. It would overturn a Utah law passed in 2006, which requires minors to receive parental consent before receiving an abortion; a Utah law passed in 2012, which requires those seeking an abortion to wait 72 business hours before a face-to-face informational visit and an abortion; and a Utah law amended in 2009, which bans abortion at the point of viability.

This bill would legalize in Utah essentially all abortions up until birth. The vast majority of my constituents in the First District, including those on the right, those in the center, and those on the left, support commonsense protections of third-trimester babies. The bipartisan partial-birth abortion ban, which protects children from painful—my wife is 6 months pregnant, sorry. It would also explicitly preempt the Religious Freedom Restoration Act and eliminate conscience rights for doctors and nurses who don't want to participate in abortions.

Our focus in Congress should be oriented toward ensuring every child has opportunities, no matter the circumstances of their conception or birth, and that pregnant women and mothers have the resources they need to support the families so they can make the right choice.

Democrats' radical attempt to federalize and expand abortion until birth is unconscionable in every way for the First District of Utah and for our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in adamant opposition to H.R. 3755.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, it should break our hearts. I thank my friend for that authenticity.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. HARSHBARGER). We began the morning in a prayer group, and now we end with this.

Mrs. HARSHBARGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak against this unconscionable abortion on demand until birth act. I strongly oppose this extreme bill.

I am a mother and a grandmother of two precious grandsons, and I am committed to protecting the life of the unborn. As a pharmacist, I have helped many women overcome fertility issues to be able to give birth to these treasured trusts from Heaven, which supporters of this bill deem expendable and nonviable.

These same women were desperate to have and to hold these precious children that this bill would make so easy to abort for such reasons as inconvenience, wrong sex, medical inadequacies, and bad timing. The uncompromising push to allow on-demand abortions until birth is heartbreaking. It would overturn almost all pro-life laws put in place by States to protect those unborn children, including late-term abortion bans.

We cannot allow this to happen. I will be voting no on the abortion on demand bill. And let me tell you, when I do, I will be thinking of all the precious lives that have been saved through the very pro-life protections that this bill seeks to overturn.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my fellow colleagues who care about the sanctity of life to join me in opposition.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER), who has made a career out of defending the defenseless.

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose the abortion on demand act.

This week, Democrats have brought the so-called Women's Health Protection Act to the floor for a vote. This grotesque bill would dismantle all efforts by State lawmakers who work on behalf of their constituents to protect the unborn.

□ 2015

The passage of pro-life laws in Texas, such as the heartbeat bill, has broad support in the States in which they are enacted. Voters elect Republican legislators to ensure that their values are protected and defended. Out-of-touch Democrats are overriding the consciences of millions of Americans who support the right to life.

Most egregiously, this bill would legalize abortions up through the last trimester. Late-term abortions are not a healthcare issue; they are a human rights issue.

With this bill, pro-choice colleagues fail to address one crucial element, the choice of an unborn child to live out their God-given destiny.

Republicans stand ready to give our voice to the voiceless and to do everything in our reach to ensure that this bill never becomes the law of the land.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. PFLUGER.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER).

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. Speaker, this evening I am here with my colleagues in opposition to H.R. 3755, a bill that House Democrats are pushing this week that would eliminate protections for unborn babies and establish a nationwide system of abortion on demand.

If enacted, this bill would overrule all Federal and State laws that recognize the sanctity of life. Under this proposal, an abortion could be performed for any reason at any time up until the baby is born.

Contrary to what some have claimed, this bill is not healthcare. It is the exact opposite of healthcare, and it prioritizes the profits of the abortion industry above the sanctity of life.

Washington Democrats' pro-abortion agenda is appalling, and you can count on me to always fight for life and shield taxpayer dollars from ever being used for abortions.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to stand for life and support unborn babies and vote ''no'' on this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. PALMER),

who is the policy chairman of the Republican Conference.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Louisiana, Representative JOHNSON, for arranging this Special Order to highlight the deviously entitled Women's Health Protection Act and for giving us the opportunity to speak up for the unborn.

With this bill, the Democrats have actually sought to remove protections for women and their babies enacted by State legislatures across the country. These protections include ensuring that abortion providers have the most basic of medical credentials, admitting privileges at a hospital should an emergency arise as a result of an abortion.

The bill would also preclude abortion clinics from providing information relevant to a woman's right to know, including an ultrasound prior to the procedure.

By removing these protections and the right of women to be fully informed, the supporters of this bill are exposing women to injury and death and, in many cases, a lifetime of sorrow and regret.

There is another loss that is suffered. In the loss of millions of lives not lived, this Nation has lost incalculable talent, intellect, and achievement of those who never lived to bless us with the gifts they surely possessed. These are children who could have been great teachers, doctors, inventors, artists, and spiritual leaders. Our lives are less today because we never gave them the chance to live.

These were lives that deserved protection. This bill denies the reality of what we have lost and ignores the great potential of children whose lives will be taken if this bill passes.

Tonight, I stand in this Chamber to declare that the lives of those lost to abortion mattered, and we are less as a Nation because of it.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues, both Democrats and Republicans, to oppose this bill and to stand not just for the lives of unborn children but also for the enormous potential that those lives have.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote ''no'' on H.R. 3755 and embrace life and all its potential.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. FISCHBACH).

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Louisiana for hosting this Special Order to discuss the abortion on demand act.

Mr. Speaker, this bill imposes national abortion on demand until birth, abolishing all past, present, and future State laws on this topic. Not only does this pose a grave threat to States' rights, but it will also harm countless babies and women along the way.

During Rules Committee, I asked a simple question: Does anything in this bill actually have any reasonable health benefit for women? And the answer is, no, it does not. The bill the Democrats name the Women's Health Protection Act has nothing to do with women's health.

This bill would wipe out countless State laws that protect women and babies, like clinic regulation and parental notice, including a law I shepherded through the Minnesota State Legislature on women's right to know. This law simply requires a physician to provide a woman seeking an abortion information about medical risks.

I can't imagine a world in which a physician performs a non-emergent medical procedure on any person without explaining their options and risks beforehand, but that is apparently the world my Democrat colleagues want to live in.

As a co-chair of the Congressional Pro-Life Caucus, one of my highest priorities as a Member of Congress is protecting innocent life. This bill is a direct, tragic attack on life, and I urge my colleagues to oppose it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership on the issue.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON).

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana, my dear friend. I am honored to be here and to stand with you and so many of my colleagues who believe, like we in west Texas believe unquestionably and unequivocally, that life is sacred, and it is a gift from God. We celebrate that, and we praise God for that.

We also believe that whether you are 2 weeks in the womb as an unborn citizen of this great country or you are 2 years old or you are 22, you deserve the constitutionally protected right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

If anybody questioned whether the Democratic Party has been hijacked by the radical left, look no further than H.R. 3755, abortion on demand for any reason at any time, right up until the child is born, when the child is viable to live independently outside the womb, when the child can feel pain in the termination of its life.

Mr. Speaker, this would put us on par with the likes of North Korea, China, and only seven countries in the world that allow for late-term abortions.

It usurps States' sovereign rights to determine their values and their culture of life and to restrict reasonably this horrible procedure where people would abort a child simply because they didn't get a boy when they wanted a girl, or somehow they discovered that the child has Down syndrome.

They can't put these reasonable protections in place because this is yet another top-down from Washington, a one-size-fits-all to impose Washington values on the American people.

I can just tell you, Mr. Speaker, I am proud of Texas' record of passing pro-life legislation that reflects the pro-life values of the people of Texas.

I stand against H.R. 3755. As for me and my house and the people of west Texas, we stand for life, which is why we oppose this.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend. Well said. God bless Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE).

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise with my colleagues in support of life and against the so-called Women's Health Protection Act, which would radically expand abortion nationwide through all 9 months of pregnancy.

Importantly, rather than protecting women and their children, it removes essential protections that are currently in place for both of them.

Here is what the bill does instead. It abolishes informed consent laws that ensure parental involvement in the decisions of their children. It abolishes laws that regulate the prescribing or dispensing of dangerous chemical abortion drugs.

Think about this for a minute. This bill would prohibit laws that actually protect women from the harms of a dangerous, do-it-yourself chemical abortion without seeing a doctor first. It abolishes laws that regulate or restrict abortions performed via telemedicine. It abolishes health and safety regulations for abortion clinics. It abolishes waiting period laws. It abolishes laws that prevent abortion prior to fetal viability, legislatively imposing the viability rule.

In addition, the bill would strip the rights of States to pass lifesaving regulations on abortion and also requires that new pro-life laws be approved by the Department of Justice before taking effect.

The radical nature of this bill goes so far as to make it impossible to protect unborn children who have been diagnosed with Down syndrome or other fetal anomaly diagnoses from selective abortions, as well as enabling sex-selection abortions. It denies basic science.

But here is what we do know. At 6 weeks, the unborn baby has a heartbeat of approximately 98 beats per minute. By 10 weeks, the unborn baby has arms and legs, fingers and toes, and is sucking his or her thumb. By 15 weeks, all of the unborn baby's major organs have formed. They can feel pain, and surgeries have been successfully performed on unborn babies at this age.

That is why I strongly oppose H.R. 3755. Since my first day in Congress, I have stood to protect life and be a voice for the defenseless, and I won't stop now.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, Mr. CLINE has done that, indeed, and I am grateful for his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. CAWTHORN).

Mr. CAWTHORN. Mr. Speaker, diplomacy with a tyrant is useless.

Joe Biden does not sympathize with the plight of States fighting the border crisis. He revels in it. This is his dream: open borders and American carnage.

Joe Biden has backed Republican Governors into a corner. They are in fight or flight mode. Sending letters like this one demanding a meeting with him on the border is not in the fight mode we need. To him, and the American people, it is a white flag of surrender.

Republican Governors, do something. You are writing letters to a man who does not give a damn about you. He does not care about your plight. He does not care about your State. He does not care about you. Stop sending letters and start taking action.

Stand up and defend your State today. You have the power. Use it. You have the resources. Use them. You have the National Guard. Use it. Do whatever it takes because the Democrats, hellbent on radicalizing America, are barreling over us with their agenda while we push paper.

Unfortunately, this responsibility has fallen to our Republican Governors to have to defend our borders and defend our country. If they fail in this plight, then we will not have a country to remember.

Please, do the job that has, unfortunately, fallen on your shoulders.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for those comments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President, and Members are also reminded to address their remarks to the Chair and not to a perceived viewing audience.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight during this Special Order to speak in opposition to H.R. 3755, the Women's Health Protection Act. It is misappropriately named, given the many unborn girls, women, and boys that will be murdered should this act be enacted.

□ 2030

Earlier this year I spoke on the floor defending the Hyde amendment as Democrats, for the first time in over four decades, decided to remove it from the fiscal year 2022 appropriations.

Tonight, I am back to fight for the rights of the unborn as Democrats attempt to push through another item of their radical pro-abortion agenda. This legislation is extreme. It would impose nationwide abortion on demand until birth laws making every State a late-term abortion State.

This bill would create a national standard to allow for abortions for any reason and at any stage of pregnancy. It would abolish virtually all past, present, and future pro-life State laws, ultimately overriding State laws that prevent discriminatory abortions based on the identity of the baby—of the yet-to-be-born child—and based on a baby's sex, race, or disability.

We should be putting forth legislation supporting a culture that values life and respects the health of mothers and children, born and unborn. We must always be a voice for the voiceless, and that is why I will continue to fight for the lives of the unborn.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for leading this Special Order. It is a righteous cause.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for the leadership of my friend.

Mr. Speaker, I am running out of time here, but in the very short few seconds I have remaining, I just want to reiterate what all my colleagues shared with such compassion, conviction, and clarity here on the floor tonight. H.R. 3755, the abortion on demand until birth legislation, is, as we said, brazen. It is dark, and it is one of the most extreme bills imaginable, certainly ever presented on this floor. We pray that it is defeated, and we will work to defeat it, we owe that to the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I know my time has expired, and I yield back the balance of my time.

THE GREEN NEW DEAL PUTS CHINA FIRST

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. GREENE) for 30 minutes.

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to talk about the Green New Deal. This is a serious issue right now. It used to be a piece of legislation that most Republicans in the country laughed at and thought was some sort of high school project turned in as a House resolution, but it is actually something that America needs to take seriously because it is written in the infrastructure bill and it is written in the $3.5 trillion budget. So the Green New Deal is rapidly becoming a very real reality for America, which is tragic.

The first thing I would like to talk about is that I am always shocked, as a freshman Member of Congress, in the dysfunction of Congress.

You see, Mr. Speaker, tonight I am starting a speech that was difficult to schedule, not knowing when I would be able to start the speech based on the House floor constantly changing. But this is the order of affairs in Washington that is always shocking to me. I come from the private sector in the real world where people work every single day, do a good job, solve problems, and they make a profit. But the difference in the real world and what I would consider a very messed up world here in Washington, D.C., is here in Congress everything is upside down. We are not able to keep a schedule that runs well. As a matter of fact, it runs wrong most of the time.

Another problem is that everything that is produced with the taxpayer dollars here in Congress produces a loss continuing to keep the American people in debt. Everything that happens here in Congress is shocking to me because I can't believe how opposite the bills and the discussions are of what freedom stands for and our Constitution, especially on the wall where it says: In God We Trust.

So as just a regular American citizen who decided to run for Congress and won my race representing Georgia's 14th district, I am here to speak on behalf of the American people and how outraged we are at the policies of the Green New Deal, which are in the $1.2 trillion infrastructure bill and the $3.5 trillion budget because these policies are the most America-last policies. As a matter of fact, they do nothing but put China first.

So we will go ahead and address what these policies are that are so shocking to me. If the American people actually knew what these globalist, America-last policies are, I believe they would be ringing every single phone up here probably demanding that Congress go home because America is only safe when Congress is out of session. But, unfortunately, Congress is in session, so let's tell the truth about what is happening.

Mr. Speaker, this is a simple meme that you would find on the internet, but this meme is very real. The Green New Deal surprise is that it serves China and China only.

So today, talking about the Green New Deal and the all-out war on the men and women who built this country—which is definitely happening every single day here in Congress—Democrats want to turn the lights out on America. They want to shut down our economy, they want to end our energy independence and surrender America, putting us on our knees to China—dependent on China, yes, just to drive a car or a truck. That is not in some distant time in the future. That is pretty soon, especially in less than 10 years.

In his last 6 months as President, Joe Biden has demonstrated that he would rather listen to BERNIE SANDERS, AOC, and the climate Democrats who want to do what is ''best for America.''

He is raising an army of vaccine police and climate justice troops to track your every single move. Yes, American citizens, the government wants to track you.

On top of that, Democrats in Congress are happy to take every penny of Americans' hard-earned paycheck to destroy our economy through the so-called Green New Deal—a complete government take-over of every aspect of our lives under the excuse of so-called climate justice.

This is not a theoretical idea for these people, unfortunately. Mr.

Speaker, you would think it is a joke, but it is not. No. They want to transform America into a Third World country, and that is exactly what these policies will do.

To quote Senator ED MARKEY:

The Green New Deal isn't just a resolution, it is a revolution. In the past 2 years, the Green New Deal has become the DNA of climate action. And the principles of jobs, justice, and climate action are now widely represented in legislation and State and local actions across the country.

The Green New Deal provides the framework we need to confront the intersecting crises our country faces—climate change, a public health pandemic, racial injustice, and economic inequality. We can transform our economy and our democracy for all Americans by addressing the generational challenge of climate change. We have the technology to do it. We have the economic imperative. We have the moral obligation. We just need the political will.

So let's talk a little bit more about the people who believe in this. One of my colleagues here in the House of Representatives is a Democrat from New York. I had asked her to debate this policy because I believe in debate. I believe the American people deserve to know exactly what is in these bills and the outcome and the effect on the economy.

As a successful business owner who makes a profit and not a loss, I would like to debate my colleague from New York and talk to her about how her policies are actually going to destroy jobs and do nothing for the climate, because the reality is the climate has changed in the entire history of the Earth and no amount of taxes that anyone can pay is going to change the climate. That is just the truth. That is not made up like climate change and climate justice.

So according to Congresswoman OCASIO-CORTEZ, the dozens of bills that have sprung from this resolution since we introduced it 2 years ago all contain, number one, a commitment to creating good paying union jobs; number two, prioritizing frontline and vulnerable communities disproportionately affected by climate change.

I didn't know the climate affected some communities and not others. I am from Georgia. It is pretty hot and humid. I didn't know it had anything to do with the color of our skin or how much money that we made, but, apparently, according to Congresswoman OCASIO-CORTEZ, it does.

Number three, Mr. Speaker, she says that reducing greenhouse gas emissions from human sources by 40 to 60 percent within 10 years and net zero global emissions by 2050 is in line with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change which is finding that global temperatures must not increase more than 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrialized levels in order to avoid the most severe impacts of climate change.

I find it pretty shocking that people actually think that Members of Congress and their legislation is actually going to control the Earth's temperature or the climate. Really what all of this is going to do is help this man out the most, President Xi of China. It is sad, really, really sad.

The White House proudly stated that President Biden rejoined the Paris Agreement on day one and organized a national climate task force to establish a new 2030 emissions target. In April, President Biden committed to having greenhouse gas emissions cut in half by 2030 and creating a carbon pollution-free power sector by 2035. As other countries race past us, President Biden wants to dismantle and cripple the United States' energy grid in order to look good at climate events in Europe while China laughs at our decline.

Oh, yes, President Xi will be laughing, and he is already laughing at President Joe Biden right now because President Xi himself knows one thing very clearly: if we are going to reduce our carbon emissions by cutting them down in half by 2030, that means we are cutting our economy in half by 2030.

So President Xi of China, who is very clever and thinks the long game, is planning on ramping up his economy, as a matter of fact, increasing carbon output, he says, until at least 2035. And then while President Joe Biden says: Oh, well, America's carbon will be net zero by 2050; President Xi is still laughing saying: Oh, well, maybe China can try to get to net zero by 2060.

Mr. Speaker, China is gaming us at our own stupidity. We have a President in the White House who is looking to do everything he can to serve China, and maybe that will help out his son in his business dealings in foreign countries like China.

Under the woke ideology of Biden's Environmental Protection Agency, public waters could mean any source of standing water the government feels constitutes Waters of the United States.

What does that apply to?

Does that apply to someone's pond on their private land or a private lake on someone's farm?

What does that apply to, Mr. Speaker, a puddle in your front yard or your swimming pool in your backyard?

Are those going to be considered Waters of the United States so the Federal Government can come and say whatever they want to do with them?

Who knows?

That means the Federal Government can claim jurisdiction over millions of acres of privately owned land and water under the excuse of ensuring conservation.

The Federal Government thinks it knows better than the American people.

Mr. Speaker, here is the truth: families who have passed down land through generations could see their property carved up and controlled by bureaucrats in Washington. I think this past year has shown that bureaucrats in Washington are the ones screwing everything up.

Biden's executive order implements a socialist agenda by creating well-paying union jobs, including more for women and people of color in occupations where they are underrepresented to combat the climate crisis and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, sequester carbon in soils, grasses, trees, and other vegetation and source of sustainable bio-products and fuels, cows, cow flatulence, and whatever else.

Biden's policies regarding electric vehicles and batteries could cripple the American economy, and this is where the real danger lies.

□ 2045

The infrastructure plan, which the Speaker would very much like to pass, the Progressives would very much like the $1.2 trillion infrastructure deal, matched with the $3.5 trillion budget, because that is the whole package of the Green New Deal, and they would have a lot to celebrate.

This plan includes $7.5 billion, this is in the infrastructure, billion for a network of 500,000 electric vehicle charging stations across the country and another $7.5 billion for electric buses.

So this is a situation where the government has decided to take over the economy. This is what the Green New Deal does. You see, in the past—unfortunately, I don't know why it is changing, because the past has actually worked pretty well—our economy has worked on demand.

When there is consumer demand in the marketplace, businesses, private businesses—not the government, by the way—would produce their products and sell their goods to match the consumer demand. That is what happens in a healthy economy.

Currently, right now, this is America's charging network. As you can see, electric vehicle charging stations already exist over much of America, and the good news is, they are pretty much able to meet the demand, no problem, because electric vehicles run on batteries that can keep a charge and the technology is increasing and they can keep charges for a good long distance, some of them 300 miles or more. And so people are able to drive and find another charging station and charge their vehicle, and that is because this exists, mostly, through a private market, a private economy, through businesses meeting the public demand.

But that is not what the Democrats want to do. That is not what they want to continue to exist. No, they want to use the power of the Federal Government and radically change the way Americans drive, because your cars and trucks would have to drive on batteries, not gasoline or diesel.

So right now, currently, there are already 44,000 public charging stations in the U.S. President Biden has even proposed spending nearly $6 billion transitioning the entire Federal fleet

of electric vehicles. So President Biden, Vice President KAMALA HARRIS, the Speaker of the House, the Democrats, everyone is on board with this right here, spending $7.5 billion of Americans' hard-earned tax dollars that they had to work for and then the IRS collects, so that the government can force us to move to electric vehicles by building another 500,000 electric vehicle charging stations.

Why would they have to do that? That is because they are going to force you to drive an electric vehicle that uses a battery. And then they want to spend more of your tax dollars, $7.5 billion for electric buses, and then more of your tax dollars, $6 billion, as a matter of fact, to transition the whole Federal fleet to electric vehicles. This is so shocking.

Here, let's go further. What else damage has he done?

He terminated the Keystone XL pipeline—that happened first in his presidency—according to the pipeline's developer, which caused 1,000 union workers to immediately lose their jobs. By the way, that was the same union that voted for President Biden. They backed him and supported him.

But what did he do right away? He made a decision to kill their jobs and ended a project that was expected to employ more than 11,000 Americans in 2021.

Democrats are job killers, and Joe Biden is doing a great job of it.

The majority of them, union workers, by the way. Isn't unions what all the people that are for the Green New Deal want? The majority of the union workers, hurting these jobs, 11,000 of them.

But what did it do? It cost them $1.6 billion in wages. Cost them $1.6 billion in wages. It is so shocking you can't even make it up. Unfortunately, it is real.

By the end of President Biden's first term, his ban on new oil and gas leases on Federal land, according to one study, would destroy an average of 58,676 jobs annually. And what we have seen over the past year and a half is so many destroyed already by COVID shutdowns. That is unbelievable.

And for the people at home that work so hard in small businesses, that I totally understand because that is all I have ever done my entire life is been a small business owner, it is heartbreaking how many small businesses have shut down over the past year and a half to COVID shutdowns. But yet, then we have a President in the White House and a Democrat-controlled Congress that wants to continue to force this to happen. Unbelievable.

Biden has also signed executive orders to raise the social cost of carbon, the social cost of carbon, by 700 percent. What this means for Americans is that the price of gas will go up; heating your home in the winter will become more expensive; and electric bills will go up. This will especially take a toll on our fellow citizens who are already struggling to get by as it is. So we will make the poor poorer after we have already cost them their jobs by these fatal climate change policies.

In 2019, the United States became energy independent—what an amazing thing that was—and exported more energy than it took in for the first time since 1952. Let's say that again.

In 2019, the United States became energy independent and exported more energy than it took in for the first time since 1952. I would like to thank President Donald J. Trump for that and his America first policies. Sadly, they are no more.

Part of this came from the fact that the U.S. exported more natural gas than ever before, partially because the United States transitioned away from coal to natural gas. Our carbon emissions shrunk—wow, isn't that the goal—which allowed the U.S. to lead the world in reducing energy-related CO_2 emissions.

But let's get back to electric vehicles, because this is what is going to truly affect every single American that drives a car or a truck or relies on a vehicle to get to work or, let's just be real, as a taxpayer.

After years of planning, China dominates the world's production of new generation batteries that are used in electric vehicles, most portable consumer electronics, such as cell phones and laptops.

I don't know if anyone realizes this, but right now there is over 50,000 trucks sitting, brand new trucks sitting in Kentucky. Do you want to know why they can't be sold? They are waiting on microchips; and the reason why they are waiting on microchips is because China dominates the market, because they dominate the market of rare earth minerals. They dominate creating them; they dominate the market that creates microchips; and they dominate the market that creates Lithium batteries that drive cars, electric vehicles.

So, as the demand for electric vehicles grows, it is expected that most of them will be built with Chinese batteries. That is because China dominates the market at 80 percent. And America barely competes at 10 percent. This doesn't look good for our economy, does it?

We have a Federal Government, a Democrat-controlled Federal Government, a Democrat-controlled Congress, that wants to transition our economy that is already functioning really well—our Americans businesses do well—but we want to move it to rely on basically one country, China, Communist China, who is not our friend, who is our enemy, and sent us the COVID virus that we are already staggering from, from the past year and half.

But yet, it is our own government that wants to cripple us and put us on our knees to rely on China that dominates this market for our battery needs, from our federally-forced electric vehicles, coming soon to you by 2030. It is pretty unbelievable.

So, of the 136 Lithium ion battery plants in the pipeline that are going to be to 2029, 101 of those are based in China. China dominates the battery market, ladies and gentlemen.

The pace of demand growth is expected to rise rapidly over the next few years as sales of electric vehicles are slated to reach 12.2 million in 2025, so we are going to continually—the more electric vehicles that we are forced to drive because the Federal Government has decided that that is how the private market should go. Isn't that interesting?

Since when in America should the government decide how the private market should buy and sell? But that is what is in the $1.2 trillion infrastructure deal; and that is what is in the $3.5 trillion budget; and that is what is in the Green New Deal.

So hear we have—this is a really interesting chart. This shows you the production of how you get an electric vehicle. Right here, you can see stage one is mining. Let me tell you the percentages here that the U.S. competes.

For nickel, 0 percent; cobalt, 0 percent; graphite, 0 percent; Lithium—oh, we got 1 percent for lithium. That is what goes in the electric vehicle battery. Zero percent for manganese.

Okay, we have—China's doing really well. They have got 31 percent, 1 percent, 65 percent, there is 0, then we got 6 percent, right here, stage one mining. But don't count them out on that.

Let me show you. Global share production. This is in 2019. Stage one, chemical processing refining. Let's go with America and China. Nickel, 1 percent; cobalt, 0; graphite, 0; Lithium, 4 percent. Ooh, we moved up a little bit. Then we got this last one, manganese, at 0 percent.

Oh, but China is doing really well. They are at nickel with 65 percent; cobalt, 82 percent; graphite, 100 percent. Geez, I would say that is complete domination.

Uh oh, then we went up with lithium at 59 percent. Yeah, China is doing pretty good.

Let's go down here. What happens in stage three? We have got the cathode of anode production. So what happens here? What is going on with America?

Zero percent for cathode. Zero percent for anode. But what does China have? Oh, 61 percent for cathode and 83 percent for anode.

So here you see, America is not doing well. But guess what? President Joe Biden and the Democrats in Congress, and I am sure the Democrats in the Senate, would love to force you to be dependent on everything that goes into an electric vehicle. And you can see by the percentages I am telling you, America doesn't compete. That is America last. That puts our businesses, our American businesses, our American workers completely dependent on Communist China. No thank you.

Let's go a little further. What happens in stage four? Well, here is the

really important part. Stage four is Lithium ion battery cell manufacturing. And this is something that I don't think my colleague from New York, who cosponsored this little deal that we are having to deal with now, quite understands. Apparently, she knows the economy, but she wouldn't debate me, so I don't know how that works out.

You see, when it comes to producing the cells, this is where we have a problem. We have right here, 6 percent with the European Union. We have the United States at 10 percent, and according to this one, China has 73 percent. And now they are increasing, because you know what happened in Afghanistan? We walked away from $1 trillion worth of rare earth mineral mines. Why did we do that?

So, what goes into an electric vehicle? Just a battery. That is what makes it drive. And as you can see, China dominates and America is barely a speck in the economy and the market share for Lithium batteries.

So rare earth minerals. Let's talk about rare earth minerals. I just named some of them that go into the battery production, that affect batteries for electric vehicles. They affect microchips that are very important, such as the trucks, over 50,000—it is probably even more now that can't be sold because we are waiting on these. Don't forget appliances like dishwashers, refrigerators, cell phones, computers, they all rely on rare earth minerals, and America is not competing very well in this market. But China is.

According to the U.S. Geological Survey, China currently producers approximately 84 percent of the world's rare earth minerals, while the U.S. only produces 4 percent, a portion of which is owned by, guess who, the Chinese. How about that?

The estimated value of rare earth compounds and metals imported by the United States increased by 10 million from 2018 to 2019. That is a big market because everybody knows that this has been the goal for quite a time.

There was a decline last year due to COVID. Well, everything shut down. But these numbers are sure to keep rising, and they are sure to keep rising because we have a government forcing us to these policies. We are being forced through these bills that we are working on and going to be voting on very soon. We are going to be forced to rely on rare earth minerals that, by the way, I just told you the U.S. only produces at 4 percent, but the Communist Chinese produce at 84 percent. This is a big problem. That is China first, America last.

□ 2100

China is already one of the top five producers of lithium. They are not just barely one; they are number one. They are buying up most of the reserves in Australia. Why? Because China listens and pays attention. Well, we know they listen. They listen more than we want them to.

Joe Biden didn't just abandon our fellow citizens in Afghanistan. He also left behind valuable resources to the Taliban.

Let's just show them that.

Not only did we abandon Americans in Afghanistan, which was shocking—because in America we always thought the rule was ''no man left behind''—we abandoned Americans. We armed the Taliban, a radical Islamic terrorist-run nation, with $85 billion worth of the world's best military equipment and weapons. We also left behind $1 trillion in rare earth minerals. Can you believe that?

We didn't even negotiate for them. But do you know who did? China did. China has moved in and is negotiating a deal with Afghanistan for this $1 trillion worth of rare earth minerals. They also just made a 25-year deal with Iran, and they are working very hard on the Belt and Road project that will go right through Afghanistan to Iran.

You see, these deals, the infrastructure deal, the $3.5 trillion budget the Democrats in Congress know all the details to, are putting America last, are going to force every single American to have to drive a Communist Chinese battery just to get to work or go to the store.

And then guess what? When the battery runs out and you need a new one, you know what is going to happen to you? You are going to have to order it from China. Hopefully, there will be no more COVID shutdowns, and hopefully, you can get your Communist Chinese battery in time so you can start driving your government-forced electric vehicle.

This is an unbelievable thing. As a private business owner for over two decades, I cannot believe that our Federal Government is putting Americans in this position. I don't care if you are a Democrat or a Republican or if you don't care about politics, you should care about this because these are the policies that are going to destroy our economy and destroy our country.

Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman has 30 seconds remaining.

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, what I would like to say is, I would like to appeal to my Democrat colleagues. Don't force us, don't force the American people, to rely on Communist China by taking over our private market and forcing the American people to have to rely on Communist China just to drive a car and a truck. Don't force Americans into this situation with their own tax dollars. And stop worshiping the fake climate religion.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 9 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, September 23, 2021, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC–2192. A letter from the Deputy Administrator for Policy Support, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's Correcting amendment and extension of comment period for interim final rule — Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: Non-Discretionary Quality Control Provisions of Title IV of the Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018; Correction [FNS-2018-0043] (RIN: 0584-AE64) received September 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC–2193. A letter from the General Counsel, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Standards of Conduct (RIN: 3052-AC44) recived September 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC–2194. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision to Restrictions on Shipment or Use for Human Blood and Blood Components Exceptions; Technical Amendment [Docket No.: FDA-2021-N-0011] received September 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–2195. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Acequinocyl; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2020-0475; FRL-8763-01-OCSPP] received August 31, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–2196. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Defensin Proteins Derived From Spinach in Citrus Plants; Temporary Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0170; FRL-8908-01-OCSPP] received August 31, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–2197. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Regulation of Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic Chemicals Under TSCA Section 6(h); Phenol, Isopropylated Phosphate (3:1); Compliance Date Extension [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2021-0202; FRL-6015.5-03-OCSPP] (RIN: 2070-AK89) received August 31, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–2198. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the

Agency's final rule — Air Plan Limited Approval and Limited Disapproval, California; Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District [EPA-R09-OAR-2021-0333; FRL-8609-02-R9] received September 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–2199. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; California; Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District, Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District, and Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District; Combustion Sources [EPA-R09-OAR-2020-0476; FRL-8777-02-R9] received September 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–2200. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's adopted revisions to information collection — Data Collection for Analytics and Surveillance and Market-Based Rate Purposes [Docket No. RM16-17-000] received September 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–2201. A letter from the Chief, Federal Duck Stamp Office, Migratory Bird Program, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (Duck Stamp) Contest [Docket No.: FWS-HQ-MB-2021-0048; FXMB 12330900000//212//FF09M13000] (RIN: 1018-BF62) received September 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC–2202. A letter from the Acting Chief, Legal Processing Division, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — TriNet Group, Inc. v. United States of America, 979 F.3d 1311 (11th Cir. 2020) [AOD 2021-3 (AOD-103291-21)] received September 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC–2203. A letter from the Acting Chief, Legal Processing Division, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Applicability Date of Certain Regulations Under Sections 1446(a) and (f) received September 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC–2204. A letter from the Acting Chief, Legal Processing Division, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Modification of Rev. Proc. 2013-26 (Rev. Proc. 2021-35) received September 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC–2205. A letter from the Acting Chief, Legal Processing Division, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Sec. 403(b) Pre-approved Plan Program Cycle 2 (Rev. Proc. 2021-37) received September 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC–2206. A letter from the Acting Chief, Legal Processing Division, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Extension of Interim Amendment deadline for Sec. 401(a) Pre-approved Plans (Rev. Proc. 2021-38) received September 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC–2207. A letter from the Acting Chief, Legal Processing Division, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Revenue Procedure: Telephonic Hearings Extension #2 (Rev. Proc. 2021-39) received September 14, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Ms. PORTER, Ms. DEAN, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. CASE):

H.R. 5322. A bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to establish the position of the Assistant Director and Student Loan Borrower Advocate of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, to establish the Office for Students and Young Consumers of the Bureau, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 5323. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma (for herself and Ms. SHERRILL):

H.R. 5324. A bill to provide guidance for and investment in the upgrade and modernization of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Weather Radio All Hazards network, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. BALDERSON (for himself and Mr. WALTZ):

H.R. 5325. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for automatic continuing resolutions; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 5326. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to Communist Chinese military and surveillance companies; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. PERRY, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. BUDD, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. FEENSTRA, and Mr. GIBBS):

H.R. 5327. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to establish a grant program to make grants to the parents of students served by local educational agencies that require students to wear face masks during in-person instruction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. PERRY, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. BUDD, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. FEENSTRA, and Mr. GIBBS):

H.R. 5328. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to establish a grant program to make grants to the parents of students served by local educational agencies that teach critical race theory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CARBAJAL (for himself and Ms. BROWNLEY):

H.R. 5329. A bill to revise laws regarding liability in certain civil actions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 5330. A bill to amend Title 44 of the United States Code to prohibit the National Archives and Records Administration from including content warnings alongside founding documents of the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Mr. RUSH, Mr. WENSTRUP, and Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH):

H.R. 5331. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to innovative new medical devices furnished to individuals with end stage renal disease under part B of the Medicare program by establishing a new device add-on payment adjustment under such part; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. DEMINGS (for herself, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. SLOTKIN, and Mr. CARSON):

H.R. 5332. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to carry out a program to provide grants and loans to support and expand the domestic solar component manufacturing supply chain, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida (for himself, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. MANN, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. BABIN):

H.R. 5333. A bill to impose sanctions and other measures with respect to the Taliban, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, the Judiciary, Ways and Means, Financial Services, and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5334. A bill to create portable retirement and investment accounts for all Americans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUFFMAN (for himself, Mr. POCAN, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. WATERS, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois):

H.R. 5335. A bill to abolish the Space Force as an Armed Force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KELLER:

H.R. 5336. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to provide additional criteria for the Dislocated Worker

Project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington (for himself, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mr. BOWMAN):

H.R. 5337. A bill to establish a National social emotional learning clearinghouse; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ (for herself, Mr. OWENS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. TITUS, Mr. STANTON, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. WILD, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, and Mr. KILMER):

H.R. 5338. A bill to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act to improve compensation for workers involved in uranium mining, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER (for himself and Mr. SESSIONS):

H.R. 5339. A bill to clarify the requirements of authorized representatives under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BUDD, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. WENSTRUP, and Mr. CRENSHAW):

H.R. 5340. A bill to provide for fiscal gap and generational accounting analysis in the legislative process, the President's budget, and annual long-term fiscal outlook reports; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself and Mr. MOORE of Utah):

H.R. 5341. A bill to fill vacancies for Forest Service recreation management and planning staff in National Forests and Grasslands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. POCAN (for himself, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. MENG, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SIRES, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. STANTON, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. SWALWELL, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 5342. A bill to prevent harassment at institutions of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina (for himself and Ms. MACE):

H.R. 5343. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to submit a report to Congress on case management personnel turnover, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BIGGS (for himself and Mr. ROSENDALE):

H. Res. 673. A resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1259) to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to continue to implement the Migrant Protection Protocols, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HORSFORD (for himself, Mr. COSTA, Mr. VELA, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CORREA, Mr. SIRES, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H. Res. 674. A resolution expressing support for the designation of September 22, 2021, as ''National Hispanic Nurses Day''; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE:

H. Res. 675. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of September 19 through September 25, 2021, as ''Gold Star Families Remembrance Week''; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 5322.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Sec 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 5323.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states:

''No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law . . . .''

In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides:

''The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . .''

Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma:

H.R. 5324.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. BALDERSON:

H.R. 5325.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 5326.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina:

H.R. 5327.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 and Clause 18 of the Constitution

By Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina:

H.R. 5328.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 and Clause 18 of the Constitution

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 5329.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 5330.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; To borrow Money on the credit of the United States; To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian Tribes; To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States; To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures; To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States; To establish Post Offices and post Roads; To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries; To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court; To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations; To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water; To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years; To provide and maintain a Navy; To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces; To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions; To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.''

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 5331.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution: To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the powers enumerated under section 8 and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United

States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mrs. DEMINGS:

H.R. 5332.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida:

H.R. 5333.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof.

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5334.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, as this legislation provides for the general welfare of the United States.

By Mr. HUFFMAN:

H.R. 5335.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 14

By Mr. KELLER:

H.R. 5336.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington:

H.R. 5337.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1: ''All Legislative power herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.''

By Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ:

H.R. 5338.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1. Section 8

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 5339.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constituion of the United States

By Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina:

H.R. 5340.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 5341.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. POCAN:

H.R. 5342.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina:

H.R. 5343.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 3: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 19: Mr. FULCHER.

H.R. 82: Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 151: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 228: Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. BASS, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 287: Mr. BENTZ.

H.R. 310: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 380: Mr. BUCK.

H.R. 471: Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. ADERHOLT, and Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana.

H.R. 503: Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 556: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 616: Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 801: Mr. GOMEZ.

H.R. 821: Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 851: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 911: Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 997: Mr. CHABOT.

H.R. 1012: Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. PORTER, Ms. WATERS, and Mr. CRIST.

H.R. 1057: Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 1126: Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 1282: Mr. HERN.

H.R. 1297: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. SWALWELL.

H.R. 1304: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 1316: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1348: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.

H.R. 1384: Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. GOLDEN, and Mr. TORRES of New York.

H.R. 1453: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 1474: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 1539: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 1540: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 1541: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 1617: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 1680: Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, and Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.

H.R. 1704: Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 1772: Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 1790: Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 2076: Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. OWENS, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, and Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 2116: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 2125: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 2168: Ms. PINGREE and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 2193: Ms. MENG and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 2213: Mr. DUNN.

H.R. 2222: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 2234: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 2264: Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 2281: Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 2328: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 2424: Ms. SALAZAR.

H.R. 2594: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 2764: Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 2773: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 2805: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.

H.R. 2811: Mr. PANETTA, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. BROWN.

H.R. 2920: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.

H.R. 3001: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 3070: Mr. STANTON and Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 3085: Mrs. BUSTOS.

H.R. 3088: Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 3107: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 3134: Mr. KUSTOFF and Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

H.R. 3135: Mr. CROW.

H.R. 3194: Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. KAHELE, and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 3226: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 3281: Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 3285: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 3312: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 3382: Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 3431: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 3488: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 3496: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.

H.R. 3537: Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.

H.R. 3548: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 3572: Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 3577: Mr. DUNN, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 3706: Mr. FLEISCHMANN.

H.R. 3770: Mr. EMMER.

H.R. 3800: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 3834: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 3857: Ms. SCANLON, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. TORRES of New York, and Mr. CRIST.

H.R. 3860: Mr. BUCK.

H.R. 3868: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois and Mr. JACKSON.

H.R. 3897: Ms. STEVENS.

H.R. 3967: Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 3992: Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 4005: Mrs. AXNE and Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 4024: Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 4042: Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 4100: Mrs. LURIA, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 4268: Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 4370: Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 4390: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.

H.R. 4407: Mr. MULLIN, Mr. LONG, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.

H.R. 4508: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 4594: Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. GIMENEZ, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 4645: Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 4687: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 4721: Mr. KUSTOFF.

H.R. 4816: Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 4828: Mrs. SPARTZ and Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 4833: Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 4870: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.

H.R. 4871: Mr. RUSH, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 4878: Mrs. BUSTOS and Mr. GALLEGO.

H.R. 4984: Mr. JACOBS of New York.

H.R. 4996: Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 5019: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 5032: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 5035: Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 5041: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 5043: Ms. NORTON, Mr. CARSON, Ms. TITUS, Ms. BASS, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 5094: Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 5136: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina and Mr. CAWTHORN.

H.R. 5142: Ms. ESHOO, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, and Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.

H.R. 5150: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 5165: Ms. SEWELL.

H.R. 5189: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 5227: Mrs. TRAHAN and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 5250: Mr. GREEN of Texas and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 5285: Mr. COHEN and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 5294: Mr. BRADY and Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 5302: Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 5311: Mr. POSEY and Mr. TIMMONS.

H.R. 5314: Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 5316: Mr. BUDD and Mr. BABIN.

H.J. Res. 1: Mr. LEVIN of California and Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.J. Res. 28: Mr. CASTEN.

H. Con. Res. 42: Mr. RYAN.

H. Res. 114: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.

H. Res. 119: Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. BERA, and Mr. MCNERNEY.

H. Res. 220: Mr. CRENSHAW.

H. Res. 517: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. CORREA.

H. Res. 620: Mr. CLOUD.

H. Res. 634: Mr. GOLDEN.

H. Res. 664: Mr. GARBARINO.

H. Res. 666: Mr. MRVAN.

H. Res. 670: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. CROW, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MS. DELAURO

H.R. 5323, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, does not contain any congressional earmark, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 167 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 2021 *No. 164*

Senate

(Legislative day of Tuesday, September 21, 2021)

The Senate met at 10 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Honorable BEN RAY LUJÁN, a Senator from the State of New Mexico.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, whose plans stand firm forever, You test the motives of our hearts. Today, give our lawmakers such ethical consistency that their motives will remain pure. May love for You become the dominant motivation for all they think, say, and do.

As they strive to live according to Your precepts, fill their hearts with songs of gratitude. Lord, remind them that this day is a gift from You, so they should rejoice because of the blessing of another sunrise.

We pray in Your generous Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, September 22, 2021.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable BEN RAY LUJÁN, a Senator from the State of New Mexico, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. LUJÁN thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

DEBT CEILING

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, yesterday evening, the House of Representatives approved a continuing resolution that will keep the government open through December, provide emergency funding for Afghan refugees and Americans affected by natural disasters, and suspend the debt ceiling through the end of 2022.

The bill now comes to the Senate, where both parties must pass it together to steer the United States away from a number of fast-approaching crises. Absent congressional action, the government will shut down in just over a week. The United States could face a first-ever default soon thereafter, and it will be American families who will suffer most.

Now our Republican colleagues say they don't want a shutdown. They say they don't want a credit default. They say they want hurricane aid. Then they should vote yes on this bill.

You want to avoid a default, Republican colleagues? Vote yes.

You want to avoid a government shutdown? Vote yes.

You want to provide hurricane aid? Vote yes.

You want to help the Afghan refugees? Vote yes.

That is the bill that will be on the floor. Those who will vote yes will vote to avoid default, to avoid a government shutdown.

Those who vote no will be saying: We are OK with default and we are OK with a government shutdown.

To say, ''Do it another way,'' that doesn't cut it. This is what is on the floor. This is what the House passed. And, again, the kind of sophistry that we have heard from the Republican leader doesn't make any sense, either through past history or through practicality and what we need today.

At the end of the day, it is how we vote that matters most. Our constituents sent us here to vote, plain and simple. So Republicans face a choice. Vote yes to pay our bills and keep the government open; or vote no, which means you are OK with default and a government shutdown.

Every single Democrat will support this bill. Whether or not we avoid default is simply entirely up to the Republican Senators. It is up to them, plain and simple.

The President has the proposal. The House has passed the proposal. I will put that proposal on the Senate floor.

And remember, this is not just a political fight. The last time Republicans played with the debt ceiling in 2011, the credit of the United States was downgraded for the first time ever. And all

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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indications are that if Republicans succeed in causing a default this time around, the consequences will be catastrophic.

According to a sobering new analysis by Mark Zandi at Moody's Analytics, a default would erase up to 6 million jobs in the economy. It would cause unemployment, which we have worked so hard to bring down during this COVID season, to spike up again to as much as 9 percent. And as much as $15 trillion of household wealth will be wiped out of existence. Every American family will suffer from the Republican desire to play political games and send our Nation into default.

Let me say that again: $15 trillion of household wealth. And that means thousands of dollars for each family—for many families—thousands.

That is not fair. All for the sake, Leader MCCONNELL, of a political gain. Political gain. It is an incomprehensible number. I can't think of a worse gut punch to the American people who spent the last 19 months fighting against the COVID–19 pandemic than to see their life savings disappear because Republicans won't pay the bills and are simply trying to gain mere political advantage.

There is no scenario on God's green Earth where it is worth risking 6 million jobs, 9 percent unemployment, and $15 trillion of household wealth just to stick it to your political opponents. But that seems to be the MO these days of the Republican leader: not caring at all about the American people and what matters to them and playing political games in an effort—I believe a futile effort—to gain political advantage.

It won't succeed. Everyone knows who is doing what around here.

So, over the past few weeks, Republicans have advanced a number of dishonest and duplicitous arguments to rationalize their opposition to the debt ceiling, to play political games that the minority leader is involved in.

I expect we will be hearing these arguments over and over again, so let's set the record straight on two of their main points.

First, our Republican colleagues have argued that raising the debt ceiling should exclusively be the domain of one party when it controls all three branches of government. Of course, this is nonsense.

Since 1960, the debt ceiling has been raised about 80 times under both unified and divided government.

As recently as 2017, Leader MCCONNELL, as majority leader, put forward a bill to raise the debt ceiling when there was a Republican President, a Republican Senate, and a Republican House; urged Democrats to join him.

And, of course, we did because it is the right thing to do. We don't want to hurt the American people. We don't want to play games with the livelihood of Americans the way the Republican leader seems to revel in doing. And rather than play political games and rather than engage in an ill-considered game of chicken, Democrats worked with the other side.

Second and even far more dishonest, Republicans say they don't want to raise the debt ceiling because they don't want to clear the way for more domestic spending. This statement is false, pure and simple.

Our proposal to suspend the debt ceiling is not about future spending. Raising the debt ceiling is about paying the bills that have already been racked up. The proposal the House sent over is designed to help pay for the $908 billion that we approved last year in the depths of the COVID crisis.

That legislation was drafted by Republicans, voted for by Republicans, put on the floor by Leader MCCONNELL, and signed by a Republican President. It is the Trump debt—the Trump debt—that we now must pay.

For Republicans, after voting for it, after going back to their districts and claiming credit for some of the things in that bill, to now decide they have changed their minds and they don't want to pay the debt that they willingly took on and brag about the spending that incurred that debt is the height of irresponsibility and the height of hypocrisy. It is a dine-and-dash of unprecedented proportions. And if they have their way, it is going to be the American people who will foot the bill.

The full faith and credit isn't a game. It is the bedrock upon which our economy stands. No lawmaker can vote to refuse to pay the bills and then say they have the best interests of the American people in mind.

So, again, here is what is on the line with this vote: the well-being of tens of millions of Americans—everyone from small business owners, homeowners, veterans, Active Duty military, Social Security beneficiaries, and American consumers everywhere.

And Senator WARNER has made a very good point. If we default or even if the risk of coming close to default raises interest rates by 1 percent, that will cost the government more—more—than some of the spending programs—many of the spending programs that the Republicans say they don't like, even though they voted for it.

There is a very simple answer to avoiding this entire problem. When the CR comes to the floor, Republicans vote yes and put this needless crisis to an end. But if they choose to vote in favor of default by a cynical political blame game, it will ultimately be the American people who will pay the price. And the American people will know who did this—the Republican Senate. Because there will be a proposal by the Democratic President, the bill will pass the floor, and Democrats and Republicans will each have to vote yes or no, simply put, on whether we want to default.

NOMINATIONS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, now on nominations. Last night, I filed cloture on seven nominations that have, to date, been tied up by Republican obstructionists.

These individuals will play a critical role in advancing U.S. diplomacy across the globe, from Europe to East Asia to Africa. One will be tasked with international narcotics law enforcement; another will advise on military affairs.

These are not controversial nominees. Quite the contrary, they were all reported out of committee with overwhelming bipartisan support and would normally be confirmed by this Chamber without much fuss.

Now a few on the other side have decided they are going to hold these critical nominations hostage for the sake of scoring political points with the far right. It is a sort of a manic dash, who can be the most irresponsible to please the far right of people who seem to be interested in running for President in 2024.

They want to drag out what should be an easy process, wasting the Chamber's time and energy and hindering the government's ability to protect American interests.

The Republicans who are delaying the confirmation of these nominees are deliberately making the American people less safe just so they can try to enhance their political fortunes, which, in my judgment, if there is any gain, it will be short term and the loss of doing this will be much greater to them.

Everyone here knows what is really going on, but despite Republican obstruction this week, we are going to make sure these important nominees are confirmed by the Senate. I hope we can come to an agreement to ultimately move them quickly through this Chamber, but either way, we are going to stay here until these nominees have been confirmed.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, this morning, I had the honor to meet with Prime Minister Johnson of the United Kingdom, and later today, I will meet

with Prime Minister Morrison of Australia as well. Any day Congress has the opportunity to strengthen working relationships with two of our Nation's closest friends and allies is a good day indeed.

Our meetings today come at a time when our most important trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific alliances are facing growing threats to collective security and to prosperity.

In the face of Russia's meddling, China's expansionism, a reinflamed War on Terror, and further threats to democracy and human rights around the world, the steady leadership of committed partners is more crucial than ever. So I specifically wanted to thank our friends in Australia and the United Kingdom for their years of loyal friendship that have underpinned coalition operations in Afghanistan and our joint efforts elsewhere to check the most pressing threats to our nations and to the kind of world that will help us thrive.

I will be reaffirming my own commitment that America must be the reliable, committed, and globally engaged ally that our closest friends deserve.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, now on another matter, over the past several months, American families have had to contend with a historic amount of painful, painful inflation. This summer, we saw the prices for core personal consumption soar at the fastest pace in nearly 30 years. Last month, the Producer Price Index notched its steepest year-on-year jump in more than a decade. All across the country, across the economy, families and businesses are being hit hard.

One measure of construction materials is reporting that homebuilders are facing materials costs that are 22 percent higher than just last year—22 percent higher than just last year. Homeowners and renters are approaching a fall and winter in which heating costs are projected to reach a 13-year high. Eighty-six percent of respondents told one recent poll they were either ''extremely'' or ''very worried'' about inflation.

Now, this is exactly what Republicans, independent experts, and even liberal economists warned would happen if Democrats started ramming through massive, massive inflationary spending. Back in the springtime, Larry Summers, the top economic adviser to both President Clinton and President Obama, warned at the time that runaway spending could ''set off inflationary pressures of a kind we have not seen in a generation.'' And, of course, that is exactly what has happened.

Well, just ask any working family in this country about their last trip to the gas station, the grocery store, or the car dealership. Inflation has gotten so bad on Democrats' watch that it has wiped out every ounce of the average American worker's pay growth during this economic recovery and then some. Annual real wage growth is negative even though employers have been handing out raises because—because—of inflation.

Remember, at the start of the year, working Americans had an economy that was teed up for a roaring recovery. So when Washington Democrats rolled out their first springtime spending spree, even the Washington Post cautioned that ''the improving picture is raising questions about whether the stimulus bill is mismatched to the needs of the current moment.'' That was the Washington Post on the so-called rescue package that passed back in March.

You might think that the disastrous consequences of Democrats' last spending binge for working Americans might give our colleagues some pause about the next one, but, alas, no such luck. Behind closed doors, they are putting together another, even more reckless taxing-and-spending spree. They want to take the last bill, which Democrats called the most leftwing law in American history, and actually dwarf even that.

Massive tax hikes on Americans that will hurt families and help China. Let me say that again. Massive tax hikes on Americans that will hurt families and help China. A socialist transformation that nobody voted for last year. Another invitation for even more painful inflation that will hit working Americans right where it hurts. The American people don't want it, and Senate Republicans won't support it.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, now on a related matter, yesterday evening, Senator SHELBY and I introduced a continuing resolution that could pass the Senate and prevent a government shutdown. Our legislation would fund the government through December. It would restore the defensive assistance for our ally Israel that House Democrats stripped out to appease some of the worst elements of the far left.

As one frustrated Democratic Congressman stated yesterday, ''A missile defense system [like] Iron Dome defends civilians from missiles. Hence the name. Only in a morally inverted universe would this be considered a 'controversy.''' That is a House Democrat describing the action yesterday of House Democrats.

Our bill also removes the debt limit language that Democrats have known since July—since July—will not receive bipartisan support from Senate Republicans. As one of my colleagues put it succinctly, if Washington Democrats want to jam through trillions of dollars in reckless spending all by themselves, they can raise the debt limit all by themselves. If they want to do one, they will need to do the other. To do one, if they need to do one, they will do the other. It is that simple.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Now, one final matter. The American people are watching a terrible sight unfold down on our southern border. Many thousands of people, largely from Haiti, are literally huddled together underneath a bridge in Del Rio, TX, just across the Rio Grande. Temperatures have been in the triple digits. The conditions are unsanitary and inhumane.

This nightmare is the direct result of the leftwing policies and leftwing messages pushed by the Biden administration. They say their approach to immigration is the compassionate path, the one that reflects the soul of America. They are wrong. In no way does it honor America's soul or uphold American values to tolerate a major border security crisis and unending—unending—humanitarian disaster that appear to be permanent features of life under the Biden administration.

This false choice is the constant refrain from the left. Either we adopt Democratic policies that lure people into literal squalor and effectively open our borders in the middle of a pandemic or else we are somehow betraying the spirit of the Statue of Liberty? That is simply nonsense.

Legal, orderly immigration has been a proud strength of our country and a core pillar of the American way of life literally for generations. That is completely different than Washington Democrats sabotaging our border while publicly advertising a catalog—a catalog—of socialist benefits they say they will provide for illegal immigrants who manage to make it in.

When President Biden was sworn in, thousands and thousands of people took his far-left campaign rhetoric seriously and began streaming toward our borders. One person at the border directly told the Washington Post they came because they heard ''President Biden was letting people in.''

First, in the springtime, his administration called this a seasonal surge. Well, so much for that. We have had more than 150,000 border apprehensions every single month for the past 6 months. Encounters usually fall off during the hot summer months, but on President Biden's watch, the opposite has happened.

Listen to one recent example of the chaos. A few days ago, the Biden administration filled a big bus with illegal immigrants from this encampment. The bus set out for somewhere else in Texas. But according to news reporting, partway through the journey, the illegal immigrants on board revolted, took control of the bus, and broke out. But more broadly, it sounds like catch-and-release may be the de facto Biden policy.

Just this morning, the Associated Press reports that according to government officials, ''Haitian migrants camped in a . . . Texas border town are being released in the United States . . . on a very, very large scale . . . undercutting the Biden administration's

public statements that the thousands in the camp faced immediate expulsion.''

Nobody believes Democrats that this lawlessness, chaos, and human suffering is the fair and compassionate way to govern our country. Nobody buys that. An average of recent surveys shows that only 36 percent—36 percent—of the country approves of President Biden's handling of immigration, while 56 percent disapprove.

Look, Americans know a train wreck when they see one. Our citizens deserve better than this failure—utter failure—of leadership, and so do the people Democrats are luring here with a mirage.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator THUNE and I be allowed to complete our remarks before the vote is taken.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF FLORENCE Y. PAN

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, this week, the Senate will vote on Florence Pan's nomination to the District Court for the District of Columbia.

She is highly qualified, with more than a decade of experience on the bench. If confirmed, she would be the first Asian-American woman to serve on that court.

She graduated summa cum laude from the University of Pennsylvania and received her law degree with distinction from Stanford.

After clerking on the Southern District of New York in the Second Circuit, she decided to pursue a legal career in public service. In 1995, she was selected for the prestigious Bristow fellowship in the Office of the Solicitor General. After completing her fellowship, she served as attorney in the Appellate Section of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department and senior advisor to the Department of the Treasury.

Beginning in 1999, Judge Pan worked as an assistant U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia for 10 years. In this role, she litigated local and Federal courts at the trial and appellate level.

In 2009, President Obama nominated her to serve on the DC Superior Court. She was confirmed with unanimous support by the Senate.

Years later, President Obama nominated her to serve on the DC district court, and her nomination was reported out of the Republican-controlled Judiciary Committee by a voice vote. Unfortunately, she didn't receive a floor vote in time, though lawmakers on both sides of the aisle recognized that she was eminently qualified.

Since 2009, Judge Pan has presided over more than 650 trials: criminal cases, family court cases, civil cases. She was unanimously rated ''well qualified'' by the American Bar Association. She has the strong support of Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, who submitted a statement for the record and described her as an exceptional nominee.

Last month, she was voted out of the Senate Judiciary Committee on a bipartisan vote of 18 to 4.

What is more, the historic nature of Judge Pan's nomination will help build a Federal bench that reflects full diversity.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting her.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, less than 2 miles from this Capitol, there are 666,000 small white flags stretching across the National Mall like a sea of suffering and loss. Each of these flags represents an American life lost to COVID—666,000. Let me tell but one of them. Her name was Candace Ayers. She lived in my hometown of Springfield, IL.

Early last March, as soon as they could, Candace and her husband Terry received their second coronavirus vaccinations. That was a day of joy and relief for the family because Candace lived with rheumatoid arthritis, which weakened her immune system.

In July, she traveled to Mississippi—a State, sadly, with one of the lowest vaccination rates—to console a friend who had lost her husband. At the time, COVID infections were at a low point, and the Delta variant was just starting, so Candace thought she would be safe, having been vaccinated.

Soon after the trip, she tested positive for COVID. She was hospitalized and moved to an ICU, and she spent the last few weeks of her life on a ventilator.

She died on September 3 at the age of 66, leaving behind her husband, their son and daughter and 5-year-old triplet grandchildren.

In the obituary in my hometown paper, her family wrote: ''She was vaccinated but was infected by others who chose not to be. The cost was her life.''

I read that to my wife the morning it was printed and said I have never seen a sentence or two like that in any obituary.

Experts call what took Candace Ayers' life a ''breakthrough'' COVID infection, meaning an infection that occurs after an individual has been vaccinated. Breakthrough infections are typically mild, but can be devastating for immunocompromised people like Candace.

With the rise of the Delta variant, it is not just the elderly or immunocompromised who are at risk. Children made up only 3 percent of COVID cases at the start of this pandemic. Today, children account for 27 percent of new COVID infections, and the school year is just starting.

We are in the midst of yet another wave of this pandemic. COVID is once again overwhelming America's health system, and the rate of COVID infections and deaths are dramatically higher in the areas of lower vaccination.

An article in last Friday's Chicago Tribune tells the story in Illinois. Last Thursday was the fourth day in a row that every ICU bed in Southern Illinois was filled. In a 20-county area—home to 400,000 people—there were no ICU beds available.

Doctors, nurses, and first responders are working around the clock to care for sick patients, but after 18 grueling months, they are reaching a breaking point. And with our healthcare system pushed to the brink, everyone is feeling it.

If you live in Southern Illinois and you have a heart attack, a stroke, a serious accident, or a life-threatening condition, bad news: There are no ICU beds available for you. Hospital staffs in those areas have to call hospitals sometimes hundreds of miles away in Nashville, TN; St. Louis, MO; Kansas City, MO, to try to find a bed.

Compare the situation to Chicago, some 300 miles away but a world of difference. COVID infection rates are starting to decrease. Public health officials are hopeful they are finally turning a corner.

Why the great disparity between the Chicago regional area and Southern Illinois? One reason: vaccinations. In Chicago, two in three adults are fully vaccinated against COVID. In Southern Illinois, the figure is only one in three.

So much of the suffering and expense could be avoided if we could take the politics out of the COVID debate and stop the spread of misinformation that is literally killing people. As Candace Ayers' family would tell you, the most important thing is that more people get vaccinated. Vaccines are safe, effective, and free—and widely available to anyone over the age of 12.

Here is a statistic that should trouble everyone. The New York Times tracks COVID vaccinations around the world using figures supplied by national governments. Where do you suppose the United States of America ranks globally compared to other countries on vaccination rates? Well, you would guess the top three, right? The top 10 for sure. How about top 20? You would be wrong. Last week, the United States ranked 55th globally for the percentage of people vaccinated. We are just behind Cambodia.

And in the wealthiest Nation on Earth and in the country that led the research and development in finding these vaccines, that is sad; it is inexcusable; and it is deadly.

Now, listen, all Americans respect individual rights, but the only way to end the pandemic is for everyone to accept the personal responsibility for our shared well-being. That is why I support President Biden's recent action to strengthen America's defense against COVID and bring this pandemic finally to an end.

Many responsible employers, large and small, have already decided on their own to require that their workers get vaccinated. I encourage more to do it. A strong majority of Americans support this policy. President Biden's decision to extend that policy to much of the Federal workforce and to private employers with 100 or more workers means that two out of three American workers will be required to get vaccinated.

We even have a situation in the Federal Bureau of Prisons where the infection rate of Federal prisoners is six times the national average. Yet fewer than half of Federal prison guards have been vaccinated—fewer than half. That is inexcusable.

Other nations have already instituted policies which encourage vaccinations. It is time for us to do the same. If we are ever going to see this pandemic come to an end, kids get back in school, and life return to normal, more Americans have to roll up their sleeves and face the reality that vaccination is the pathway to that result.

Now, sadly, while this debate is going on nationally, politicians in two dozen States, with vaccination rates below the national average, are threatening to sue the Biden administration over its new COVID policy. In other words, these Governors are saying to the President: Stop any requirement for masks; stop any requirement for vaccinations. In the war against COVID, these lawmakers in these two dozen States are siding with the virus. Their actions, if they follow through on these threats, will result in more illness, more death, and more harm to the economy.

Now, how can I say that? Well, I will tell you how—by taking a look at the numbers. Take a look at the numbers from the 24 States threatening lawsuits. The infection rate is 3,471 for every 100,000 people. How about the other States that are not filing a lawsuit against President Biden? Coincidentally, COVID death rates in those 24 States where these attorneys general are threatening lawsuits against President Biden is 31 per 100,000. The COVID death rates in the rest of the country: 11 per 100,000.

Vaccination rate: 49 percent in those States, 57 percent in the States that are not suing the President. That tells a story.

They are exalting liberty over life. This notion that we don't have a responsibility to ourselves and our family and innocent people to step forward is exactly the point that was being made by Candace Ayers' family. We do. We bear that responsibility, and we should accept it.

Since June, the average rates of COVID infections in the 24 States threatening to sue President Biden have been double the rates of COVID infection in the other 26 States. COVID death rates in those States have been nearly three times worse than the rest of the country. These reckless political actions have deadly, real-world consequences.

President Biden's actions are reasonable; they are necessary; and a majority of the American people believe it. Politicians hoping to gin up their base by suing the President should stop and start fighting the virus instead of the President's ambitions to bring this pandemic to an end. The sooner we do that, the sooner we can end this pandemic once and for all.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ELECTIONS

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, Federal takeovers are being discussed in both the House and the Senate this week. The Democrat leaders announced that the Senate will once again be taking up legislation to put the Federal Government, instead of the States, in charge of elections in this country. Meanwhile, over in the House of Representatives, they are expected to vote on legislation to eliminate essentially all State restrictions on abortion, no matter how modest or how widely supported.

So what is up with all of these Federal takeovers? Well, Democrats have been pushing election legislation—what they call H.R. 1, or the For the People Act—for multiple years now. This radical legislation would provide for a massive Federal takeover of our electoral system, chill free speech, and turn the Federal Election Commission, which is the primary enforcer of election law in this country, into a partisan body, among other dangerous measures.

And the reason—the reason for this radical legislation? Well, as even some Democrats have implicitly admitted, this legislation is designed to make it easier for Democrats to win elections.

Fast forward to last week. With H.R. 1 unable to pass the Senate, some Democrats produced a modified version of this legislation. It is called For the People Act ''lite.''

And while I appreciate their efforts, unfortunately, as the Republican leader said yesterday morning, ''This latest version is only a compromise in the sense that the center left compromised with the far left,'' or, as the Wall Street Journal editorial board put it this morning, ''Calling this bill slimmed down . . . is like touting your healthy choices after you order a Diet Coke with four Big Macs.''

The For the People Act ''lite'' would still impose troubling new burdens on free speech; it would still undermine State voter ID laws; it would still spend taxpayer dollars on political campaigns; it would still make it easier for those here illegally to vote; and, most of all, it would still put Washington, not State governments, in charge of elections for no reason at all.

Let's be clear. There is absolutely zero reason to have the Federal Government start dictating States' election policies—zero reason. There is no systemic problem with State election laws, and State election officials do not need Washington bureaucrats dictating how many days of early voting they should offer or how they should manage mail-in ballots.

This bill, like its parent H.R. 1, is a solution in search of a crisis. States have been doing a fine job running elections. Even Democrats have sort of had to admit that given the huge voter turnout in the last election and the fact that Democrats won, albeit by the slimmest of margins—even Democrats have had to admit that States are doing a pretty good job running elections.

So now that they can no longer tell us that our electoral system is broken, Democrats are telling us that we need election legislation like this because States are passing legislation that will, Democrats claim, threaten election access—baloney. It is just another attempt to manufacture a crisis that will justify passing H.R. 1 or some variant.

Democrats are pushing election legislation for one simple reason: because they think it will improve their chances in future elections. That is not a good reason to bring up election legislation, and I will continue to oppose any Federal takeover of elections.

South Dakota election officials are doing just fine without having their every move dictated by Washington bureaucrats.

ABORTION

Mr. THUNE. Meanwhile, Mr. President, over in the House, Members are expected to consider legislation that would, as I said, preempt virtually all State restrictions on abortion. Democrats are calling the bill the Women's Health Protection Act. A more accurate name might be the ''abortion on demand act'' or we could simply refer to it as what it is—probably the most anti-life legislation ever to be considered in the U.S. Congress.

This bill would eliminate pretty much any and every abortion restriction in every State across the country: parental notification laws, informed consent laws. Measures adopted by

States and upheld by the Supreme Court would disappear under Democrats' legislation. The bill would also prevent States from restricting any particular method of abortion, no matter how barbaric the method, and the bill would make it essentially impossible to impose any meaningful restrictions at all on abortion in any stage of pregnancy, including after the point of fetal viability, when the baby can survive outside its mother.

The bill would also jeopardize doctors' and nurses' right to refuse to participate in abortions and specifically prevent them from having recourse under the Religious Freedom Restoration Act to protect their conscience rights. It would put measures in place to ensure that any State pro-life law would face an uphill climb in the courtroom. In short, this legislation would make abortion on demand at any time, for essentially any reason, the law of the land in the United States.

I hope—I really do hope—that during debate on this measure the Democrats are not going to pretend that their proposed abortion law somehow represents the prevailing sentiment of the country—because it doesn't. The vast majority of Americans believe that there should be at least some restrictions on abortion.

Gallup has been polling on abortion for decades, and in all that time, the percentage of Americans who believe abortion should be legal under any circumstances has always remained under 35 percent. In fact, for most of the past several decades that number has remained squarely under 30 percent.

A strong majority of Americans support at least some restrictions on abortion. Furthermore, the Associated Press poll from this June found that 65 percent of Americans believe that abortion should generally be illegal in the second trimester, or from about 13 weeks of pregnancy, while a whopping 80 percent—80 percent—of Americans believe that abortion should generally be illegal in the third trimester.

And it is not surprising. Americans aren't dumb. And thanks to ultrasounds and scientific advances and plain old common sense, they know just how ridiculous it is to claim that unborn children are just blobs of tissue. Most people are well aware that an unborn baby with its own heartbeat and fingers and toes and DNA is, in fact, not a blob of tissue but a human being.

And most people believe that human beings deserve to be protected, even when they are small and weak and vulnerable—especially when they are small and weak and vulnerable. And so it doesn't surprise me in the least that 80 percent of the American people think abortion should generally be illegal in the third trimester, because I can't imagine anyone being comfortable with the idea of killing a baby who is not only, like any unborn baby, a human being worthy of protection, but who is actually old enough to survive outside of his or her mother.

And so, as I said, I really, really hope the Democrats are not going to pretend that they are representing the American people with this appalling legislation. They are not representing the American people. They are representing the radical abortion lobby, and the radical abortion lobby is terrified that, as it well knows, it does not have the majority of the American people on its side. And so it is relying on its Democrat allies to push for perhaps the most radical pro-abortion legislation ever considered.

The American people are better than this, and I would hope that the Democratic Party would be better than this. The Democratic Party has historically portrayed itself as the defender of the little guy. It is unfortunate that that doesn't extend to the littlest guys and girls among us: the unborn babies in danger of dying from abortion.

There are hundreds of thousands of abortions in the United States every year. That is hundreds of thousands of innocent human lives lost. Do we really need to remove even the most modest restrictions on abortion?

While, unfortunately, the vast majority of the Democratic Party is in the pocket of the radical abortion lobby, I hope that there are at least some—some House Democrats—out there who aren't comfortable with this bill in the Democratic Party's extreme abortion politics.

And I hope that these Democrats will stand up and oppose their party's abortion-on-demand legislation. This anti-life legislation is an abomination, and it should never, never make it out of the House of Representatives.

I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. REED). Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 169, Lily Lawrence Batchelder, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Charles E. Schumer, Ron Wyden, Martin Heinrich, Alex Padilla, Margaret Wood Hassan, Raphael Warnock, Ben Ray Luján, Gary C. Peters, Elizabeth Warren, Christopher Murphy, Patrick J. Leahy, Tammy Duckworth, Sheldon Whitehouse, Michael F. Bennet, Tim Kaine, Tammy Baldwin, Cory A. Booker.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Lily Lawrence Batchelder, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 63, nays 35, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 370 Leg.]

YEAS—63

Baldwin	Hassan	Portman
Bennet	Heinrich	Reed
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Romney
Blunt	Hirono	Rosen
Booker	Kaine	Sanders
Brown	Kelly	Schatz
Cantwell	King	Schumer
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Carper	Leahy	Sinema
Casey	Luján	Smith
Cassidy	Manchin	Stabenow
Collins	Markey	Tester
Coons	McConnell	Tillis
Cornyn	Menendez	Toomey
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Van Hollen
Crapo	Murkowski	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Graham	Padilla	Wyden
Grassley	Peters	Young

NAYS—35

Barrasso	Hagerty	Paul
Blackburn	Hawley	Risch
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Burr	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Capito	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Kennedy	Shelby
Cramer	Lankford	Sullivan
Cruz	Lee	Thune
Daines	Lummis	Tuberville
Ernst	Marshall	Wicker
Fischer	Moran	

NOT VOTING—2

Feinstein	Rounds

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SMITH). On this vote, the yeas are 63, the nays are 35.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Lily Lawrence Batchelder, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 245, Jayme Ray White, of Washington, to be a Deputy United States Trade Representative (Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Middle East, Labor, and Environment), with the rank of Ambassador.

Charles E. Schumer, Catherine Cortez Masto, Gary C. Peters, Elizabeth Warren, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Sheldon Whitehouse, Jeff Merkley, Christopher A. Coons, Patty Murray, Amy Klobuchar, Richard J. Durbin, Richard Blumenthal, Martin Heinrich, Jon Ossoff, Brian Schatz, Debbie Stabenow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Jayme Ray White, of Washington, to be a Deputy United States Trade Representative (Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Middle East, Labor, and Environment), with the rank of Ambassador, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 78, nays 20, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 371 Ex.]

YEAS—78

Baldwin	Graham	Portman
Barrasso	Grassley	Reed
Bennet	Hassan	Risch
Blackburn	Heinrich	Romney
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blunt	Hirono	Sanders
Booker	Hoeven	Sasse
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Burr	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Scott (SC)
Capito	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Smith
Casey	Lummis	Stabenow
Cassidy	Manchin	Tester
Collins	Markey	Thune
Coons	McConnell	Tillis
Cornyn	Menendez	Toomey
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Van Hollen
Cramer	Moran	Warner
Crapo	Murkowski	Warnock
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Durbin	Murray	Whitehouse
Ernst	Ossoff	Wicker
Fischer	Padilla	Wyden
Gillibrand	Peters	Young

NAYS—20

Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Paul
Braun	Inhofe	Rubio
Cotton	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cruz	Kennedy	Shelby
Daines	Lankford	Sullivan
Hagerty	Lee	Tuberville
Hawley	Marshall	

NOT VOTING—2

Feinstein	Rounds

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). The yeas are 78, the nays are 20.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jayme Ray White, of Washington, to be a Deputy United States Trade Representative (Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Middle East, Labor, and Environment), with the Rank of Ambassador.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding rule XXII, the votes in relation to the White and Pan nominations occur at 6:30 p.m. tonight.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, there will be one rollcall vote at 2:45 p.m. today. That vote will be on the confirmation of the Batchelder nomination. There will be two rollcall votes at 6:30 p.m. tonight. Those will be on the confirmation of the White nomination and cloture on the Pan nomination.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SOCIALISM

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, paraphrasing a philosopher of his era, Winston Churchill once said: Those that fail to learn from history are doomed to repeat it.

And I doubt that Churchill was the only one that said that. I think we quote other people saying similar things.

Now, Churchill was himself a devoted student to history. The research for his multivolume biography of his ancestor, John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, likely informed his strategic military thinking as Prime Minister during World War II.

Churchill was also a fierce critic of socialism in his time, and that is the main point of my remarks today—talking about socialism.

Socialism, as we know it today, is based on a different view of history than what Churchill had, a history that says we are headed in a particular direction, and you just need to see where it is heading to ''be on the right side of history.''

Socialism was thought to be the wave of the future in Churchill's time, just as it was the wave of the future when Karl Marx was writing about it in the mid-1800s. In fact, a wave is an apt analogy for socialism. Enthusiasm for socialism has crested and then crashed down many, many times in the last couple of centuries.

Today, some enthusiasts are again riding high on this socialism wave. Some of them are too young to know better, while others simply refuse to learn the lessons from the previous crashes that socialism has shown us.

Given previous spectacular failures of full-fledged socialism in Eastern Europe, Latin America, Asia, and Africa, usually, as we learn, resulting in violence, in poverty, and, most importantly, suppression of individual rights that we value here in the United States, but also advocates of socialism find themselves on the defensive once again.

When asked why we should try a system that has repeatedly and spectacularly failed, a common fallback is to cite Sweden and other Nordic countries as examples that we should learn from.

It may surprise some of my colleagues here in the Senate that this is one point where I agree with the socialists. We should examine and learn from Sweden's experience. In fact, an excellent summary of Sweden's experience from the 1950s to this very day has been compiled by the Swedish economist Johan Norberg. His video, which goes by the title ''Sweden: Lessons for America,'' is available on YouTube as part of the Free to Choose Network. A short paper similarly titled, ''Sweden's Lesson for America,'' has been published by the Cato Institute.

So I would recommend to all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle paying attention to either that video or that publication by Cato because we can learn a lot from Sweden, and it is not what people will be espousing here in the U.S. Senate based upon a lot of political speeches from those on the left.

As Norberg points out, by about 1950, Sweden was the fourth richest country in the world and had the fifth freest economy. In other words, Sweden became wealthy through economic freedom, like we have here in America. And then, you know what, Sweden started to adopt socialist policies.

At first, it was just a few welfare programs. But between 1960 and 1980, government spending in Sweden doubled from 31 percent of gross domestic product to 60 percent of gross domestic product, and, of course, that meant for all the people in Sweden to pay sky-high taxes.

This is the time period that older socialists remember so fondly and we see espoused here on the Senate floor. Sweden was surfing on top of the socialist wave and seemed to have it all: prosperity, massive government spending, and a highly regulated economy. However, even the best surfers cannot ride a wave forever. All waves eventually come crashing down. Sweden's socialist policies started to kill off the wealth creation that had made its economy the fourth richest in the world. That wealth economy was needed to fund all that government spending.

Norberg points out that Sweden was 10 percent richer than the G7 countries on a per-capita basis in 1970. But 25 years later, 1995, it was more than 10 percent poorer than those same G7 countries. During that time, not a single job was created in Sweden's private sector, and, more importantly, inflation took away almost all of the value

of any wage increases during that period of time in Sweden—just as we see since the first of the year, inflation eating away so the workers today in America do not have a real wage increase.

As Margaret Thatcher famously said, ''The problem with socialism is that you eventually run out of other people's money.''

One of the most iconic Swedish companies is Ikea. Its stores all around the world are painted the color of the Swedish flag. During Sweden's experiment with socialism, Ikea moved to the Netherlands and is still headquartered there today. Things in Sweden had to change. And you know what? By the 1990s, Sweden realized its mistakes going the Big Government direction that they went and they reversed course.

Yes, it did elect a center-right government in the 1990s. But even more importantly, the leftwing Swedish socialist democrats also recognized their mistake.

Norberg quotes a Social Democrat Minister of Finance:

That whole thing with democratic socialism was absolutely impossible. It just didn't work. There was no . . . way to go than market reform.

So, yes, let us learn from Sweden here in the U.S. Senate, as we are considering a $4.2 trillion reconciliation package that builds more government programs and entitlement programs, that once you start them they never end—because we don't have to go down the socialism road. That road is a dead end.

Yes, Sweden still has much higher government spending and a more extensive welfare state than we have in the United States, but in order to generate the wealth to pay for it, Sweden now has very pro-growth economic policies. Sweden doesn't pretend that they can finance all that spending by taxing the rich, like you have constantly heard from the Democrat majority in both Houses of this Congress. In fact, Sweden's tax code is much less progressive than the Federal Government's Tax Code here in the United States. Most Swedish tax revenue comes from an income tax system flatter than ours and also from a consumption tax.

Norberg points out that the top 10 percent in Sweden pay less than 27 percent of the taxes; whereas, in the United States, the top 10 percent pay 45 percent of all the income in the Federal Government, and we are still hearing that they aren't paying enough. And yet, from the other side, I never hear how much more than that 45 percent that segment of our economy should pay because maybe there are some people who believe it ought to be 100 percent.

Moreover, taxes on employers and capital are modest in Sweden to attract investment and remain competitive on our global stage. The Trump tax cuts finally made our corporate income tax competitive with Sweden's. Now they want to make the American corporate tax rate yet the highest in the world, where it was for a long period of time until 4 years ago.

That is right; the Trump tax cuts made corporate tax more like Sweden, but now the Democrats want to make it less competitive once again. That is right. I am talking about today's Democrats and the Biden proposals. By doing so, they are making the mistake that Sweden made decades ago that they are now attempting to correct and has done so by restoring pro-growth policies.

As Norberg said, ''You can have a big government, or you can make the rich pay for it all. You can't have both.''

Everybody in Sweden—rich, middle class, and even lower income—pays high taxes. That is the deal the Swedes have made. If that is the deal Democrats are offering Americans, they should be honest instead of pretending it is possible to fund Swedish-style government here in the United States by spending through soaking the rich. They should explain that hard-working Americans will have to fork over close to half of their income to the government in return for the cradle-to-grave welfare state benefits. But I think they know that would be very, very unpopular here if that is where it ends up, like it did in Sweden between 1970 and 1995.

Now, the United States is not Sweden. Americans, who declared independence and fought our Revolutionary War over taxes, are, on the whole, much less tolerant of giving over their hard-earned dollars to the government to spend.

I would urge my colleagues across the aisle to learn the lessons from Sweden, including their counterparts on the center left in Sweden. Do not kill job creation. Do not kill wealth creation. Do not let soaring inflation steal the wages of American workers.

And if you want to look to Sweden, look to the Sweden of today, not the Sweden of 1980. Better yet, if you want a model in the region, look to Sweden's dynamic neighbor across the Black Sea, Estonia. Its history has led it to be even more resistant to the failed, outdated ideology of socialism. Estonia has the most competitive tax code in the OECD and a fast-growing economy. No wonder it is pushing back on Biden's administrative proposal for a global minimum tax. Our actions now will determine what kind of life our kids and grandkids will have in the future.

We ought to learn from history so we can shape a brighter future. History is clear that economic freedom is the ticket to broad prosperity and not socialism.

IOWA LAND PRICES

Mr. President, now I would turn to one other point. If anybody is waiting to speak, it is a little shorter than what I just stated.

I want to make it a priority—or I do make it a priority to keep in touch with my Iowa constituents, 2.3 million of them. I listen to their thoughts and concerns. Now, that could be on my 99-county tour meetings that I hold every year for 41 years in a row now that I have been a Senator for Iowa, or it could be during the match-up of Iowa State versus my alma mater, Northern Iowa football. In either case, I meet with Iowans where they are and listen to what is on their mind.

During this past State work period, I had multiple conversations with farmers about what is on their minds. At the UNI-Iowa State game, I had a conversation with a friend but also a fellow farmer, Ron Heck. He farms near Perry, IA, where he talked to me at this football game about concerns about President Biden's tax plan.

Ron followed up with an email to me, which I want to share with my colleagues on the floor since this is a theme that I have consistently heard across the State.

At the end of my speech, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this email be printed in the RECORD.

I am going to refer to parts of that email, but I think you ought to hear it directly from Ron Heck, so that will be at the end. Just read it.

Here is my summation of it. Ron started the email by saying:

Iowa farmers have a problem with exploding land prices, coupled with Biden's increasing death and transfer taxes.

But to quote further:

A . . . tax at death or transfer can't be paid back by younger working farm families. Young Iowa farmers would become feudal servants to banks and landlords from outside the state.

There are many cliches and articles written about this. I have seen some that don't seem to grasp the problem.

For those who didn't grasp the problem that these taxes might cause, Ron highlighted some key statistics on the lack of available Iowa farmland. You understand, God only made so much farmland.

Quoting again:

. . . in Iowa, from the third quarter of 2020 through the second quarter of 2021, CARD [the Center for Agricultural Rural Development] at ISU [Iowa State University] says 181,046 acres of Iowa farmland has been ''available on the market.'' Out of about 30 million crop acres, this is 0.6% in a year. Everyone knows that it might be 100 years before any one parcel is available again, so ''you need to buy it now'' is always said by the auctioneer. A Des Moines Register article on June 28, 2018, by Donelle Eller says that only ''7% of Iowa farmland (owners) intend to sell to a non-family member.''

Ron made this point to show that public auction prices are high because of the scarcity of available farmland for sale. These prices should not be used for family tax-transfer valuations for taxation. But, of course, they would be under some of these ideas coming out of the White House.

Ron continued with facts on the price of this farmland:

Outsiders believe the value is there, but in fact, farm families don't want to sell, so the auction price goes up.

Ron said that, in August, there were 40 Iowa farmland auctions, with most of the sales between $10,000 to $16,000 an acre.

Assuming a ''taxable'' gain of $10,000 per acre, Biden's taxes could be $4,400 per acre.

Ron told me that, ''At a minimum, this would be a $200 per acre cash rent for 22 years to the U.S. Government, all payable in advance.''

He added: ''This is 'confiscation, not taxation.' ''

Ron said: '' . . . since the $4,400 must be paid for in after tax dollars, it would actually take double this amount to pay it back. Interest charges could make the payback period more than 50 years, just to pay the U.S. taxes.''

Ron finished his email by saying:

It doesn't take much outside money to raise havoc with Iowa farmland auctions, and therefore estate or transfer taxes will ultimately destroy Iowa's farm culture.

Ron, thanks for taking time to write to me so I can tell your story to my colleagues in the U.S. Senate. It is my job to respond to comments and do something about it.

I want to urge my colleagues to join together and oppose changes that will impact family farmers and small businesses, generally. Most importantly, of those families which we were just told in Ron's statistics, 93 percent of the farmers want to pass it on to the next generation. That might be true of small businesses as well.

These Iowa farmers, just like farmers around the country, feed and fuel our country and the world. Only 2 percent of the people in this country provide food for the other 98 percent. Ensuring that the next generation of farmers are able to keep the land in their family is in our national interest.

If you want to preserve the family farm, then you can't let it be taken away by these Biden tax proposals. These tax-and-spend proposals will be bad for small business, for farmers, and for all Iowans.

Mr. President, at this point I ask unanimous consent that the entire email from Ron Heck be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Jennifer, you and I have not met. I talked to Senator Grassley at the ISU/UNI football game last week. He asked me to send an email to you about our conversation. He will recognize my name.

Iowa farmers have a problem with exploding land prices, coupled with Biden's increasing death and transfer taxes. As the Senator said to me, the result is ''confiscation, not taxation''. A 44% tax at death or transfer can't be paid back by younger working farm families. Young Iowa farmers would become feudal servants to banks and landlords from outside of the state.

There are many cliches and articles written about this. I have seen some that don't seem to grasp the problem, and some that are pretty good. I'll do some math about Iowa grain farmers that might be helpful. I know the Senator doesn't need to be convinced that the proposed taxes are wrong. He might find some of this useful:

In the last year in Iowa, from the third quarter of 2020 through the second quarter of 2021, CARD at ISU says 181,046 acres of Iowa farmland has been ''available on the market''. Out of about 30 million crop acres, this is 0.6% in a year. Everyone knows that it might be a 100 years before any one parcel is available again, so ''you need to buy it now'' is always said by the auctioneer. A Des Moines Register article from June 28, 2018, by Donelle Eller says that only ''7% of Iowa farmland (owners) intend to sell to a non-family member''. POINT: Public auction prices are artificially high because of scarcity and should not be used for family tax transfer valuations for taxation. Outsiders believe the value is there, but in fact, farm families don't want to sell, so the auction price goes up.

Forty current Iowa auction prices from Aug 20 to Aug 27 were from $7400 to $22,600. The $22,600 included a wind turbine that was bring in about $400/acre in payments, so that one doesn't count. Still, most of them were $10,000 to $16,000. Assuming a ''taxable'' gain of $10,000 per acre. Biden's taxes could be $4,400 per acre. At a minimum, this would be a $200 per acre cash rent for 22 years to the US government, all payable in advance. This is ''confiscation, not taxation''. Actually, since the $4,400 must be paid for in after tax dollars, it would actually take double this amount to pay it back. Interest charges could make the payback period more than 50 years, just to pay the US taxes.

Farmdoc from the University of Illinois has many articles showing the return to land and the farmer. They include crop and government revenue, and subtract all costs except rent and family living. The number is variable, but usually the landlord and tenant have about $300 to split as they choose. Iowa State has similar numbers, but Illinois has a better presentation.

So, if farmers can't pay these prices, doesn't this all work out with lower land prices? Nope. For one thing, there is a boom and bust in Iowa land prices about every 50 years (1930, 1980, 2030?). Booms, or bubbles, are caused by a bad combination of money, credit, and attitude. What could be the problem now? Of course one is the cheap and easy credit. With 10 year T-bill rates around 1%, and everyone ''knows'' you can't lose money on farm land, a $240 cash rent on $16,000 land at first glance is a 1.5% return. Everyone ''knows'' that government programs guarantee that farmers will pay the rent (have you seen the movie ''The Big Short'' about the housing bust?).

What about an outside billionaire getting excited about carbon sequestration, or getting nervous about the stock market? The 181,046 auctioned Iowa acres last year if they were $14,000 per acre would have been $2.5 billion dollars. Bill Gates is now the largest farmland owner in the US. Back to my point: it doesn't take much outside money to raise havoc with Iowa farmland auctions, and therefore estate or transfer taxes, and ultimately destroy Iowa's farm culture.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE ECONOMY

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, Democrats in Washington are playing a high-stakes game with our Nation's finances. Congress just keeps passing bill after bill that adds trillions of dollars in spending to Washington's credit card.

First, there was the $1.9 trillion ''Bidenomics'' stimulus bill that fanned the flames of inflation and paid people not to work. Then there was the $1.2 trillion so-called infrastructure bill that was supposed to be entirely paid for, but wasn't. And now the $3.5 trillion budget blueprint that paves the way for passing a wish list of progressive priorities, like the Green New Deal and other pricey partisan pet projects.

You might think the reckless spending spree would have come to a stop after reaching the Nation's debt limit in July. Wrong.

The Democrats are now plotting to suspend the debt limit in order to pass what would be the most expensive bill ever passed by Congress.

This reckless borrowing and spending is driving up the prices of everyday goods as well as our national debt and, if Democrats have their way, the taxes of hard-working Americans, too. With the Federal fiscal year ending in mere days, another trillion-dollar spending bill will probably be rushed through at the last minute to avoid a government shutdown because Congress put off doing its work on time yet again.

The Democrats have their hands full with multiple financial crises, all of their own making, and their solution to each of these is the same—to spend more money we don't have—which only confounds the underlying problems. More spending results in higher taxes, increased prices, and even more debt.

The scenario reminds me of this popular meme of a guy playing UNO, in which the whole aim of the game is to rid your hand of all of your cards. I love this game. I played it as a little girl at my grandma's house. I played UNO with all of my cousins.

OK. So, in the meme, he is seen holding a wildcard that presents him with a choice: Perform an action—in this version, to ''cut unnecessary spending''—or draw another 25 cards from the deck and, most certainly, lose the game.

In the next frame, the man, who represents the Democrats here, is holding a handful of cards because he would rather do anything but what the card actually suggests.

Unfortunately, the consequences of dealing with Washington's budget are much more dire than losing a game of UNO. Instead of drawing cards, the Democrats are selecting to borrow more to finance totally unnecessary and completely indefensible—and often bizarre—expenditures rather than simply cutting waste out of the budget.

Just like you can't win UNO without getting rid of the cards in your hand, we will never get control of our debt until we discard the waste in Washington's bloated budget. It may sound a bit oversimplified, but it isn't. To demonstrate the point, I brought my own deck of cards with me today.

OK. So these are UNO cards, all right? Every one of these cards lists a current government expenditure and its cost to the taxpayers. Each represents a real choice Congress will make in the coming days. In each scenario, the Democrats are likely to choose taxing and borrowing to pay for the spending rather than to trim the unneeded expenditure. So let's pick a card, any card, and see if that is a good deal for the taxpayers.

So let's see. UNO card No. 1: ''Cut the pork or draw 25.''

After a decades-long moratorium on congressional earmarks, the House of Representatives has revived the corrupt practice of earmarking tax dollars for politicians' pet projects. More than 3,300 earmarks, consisting of $9.3 billion, have been proposed by Members of Congress just this year, which includes purchasing Santa gifts in Indiana and building fish markets in the Virgin Islands. We could save billions by pulling pork off the menu, but the Democrats are going to go with the drawing of 25 more cards instead.

OK, let's try another one. OK.

''End welfare for politicians or draw 25.''

Every year, millions of taxpayer dollars are diverted into a special account that exists solely to subsidize the campaigns of politicians running for President. The program has doled out more than $1.6 billion for parties and politicians to date, and there is currently $400 million sitting in the account. We could save the $400 million by pulling the plug on this welfare program for politicians, but, once again, the Democrats will choose to draw 25 more cards.

OK. The next card: ''Put the brakes on boondoggles or draw 25.''

Washington continues to bail out transit boondoggles across the country that are billions of dollars over budget and decades behind schedule, like, of course, folks, the San Francisco Bay Area subway extension to Silicon Valley, California's high-speed rail project, and Honolulu's elevated rail line. The Democrats are proposing $10 billion more to support the high-speed rail projects alone. We could save tens of billions of dollars by canceling these gravy trains that are taking taxpayers for a ride, but you can probably guess what the Democrats' play will ultimately be: to draw 25.

So, folks, let's lay the cards on the table. The Democrats' borrowing-based budgeting is a real house of cards because you simply can't borrow your way out of debt. The bills will eventually come due in the form of higher taxes and drastic cuts to government services, and it will be the taxpayers who get lost in the shuffle. Because the Democrats control both Chambers of Congress and the White House, it may seem that the deck is stacked against our taxpayers, but I have a card up my sleeve.

Folks, let's put it in reverse and go in a different direction. Instead of just throwing in the cards and going along with the Democrats' demand to borrow another penny, let's first go through the budget, line by line, and determine what is a priority and what isn't.

It is time to make Washington start living within a realistic budget, just like every other family in America is expected to do. That may be a wild idea to the big spenders in DC, but taxpayers know that is how to play your cards right. So, instead of picking up more debt, let's skip—let's skip—the spending that isn't needed until we are sure Washington isn't wasting a single dollar.

UNO.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. ROSEN). The Senator from Florida.

(The remarks of Mr. SCOTT of Florida pertaining to the introduction of S. 2809 are printed in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BLUNT. Madam President, obviously, when you look at what needs to be done in the fall and, frankly, if you look at what needs to be done in the next few weeks, there are important items ahead of us.

One of them that my colleague from Florida just did a good job talking about is setting the debt limit for how much Federal Government debt should the country be able to tolerate.

One way to do this is to set a limit. Another way that some of my colleagues appear to really prefer is just to set a date and say we are going to postpone any limit until that date, and we will just see what happens. We will see how deep the debt gets between now and then. But we really don't want to talk about a limit, and when you look at what that limit is likely to be, you would understand why you wouldn't want to talk about that.

We have really seen this coming for some time. It shouldn't be a crisis, except, frankly, our friends on the other side seem intent on making it a crisis and seeing if they can include all of us suddenly in a spending discussion that we haven't been in up until now. How much debt can we have? How much can we afford? But what we have seen this year is, how much money can one side spend without involving the other side in any way?

We have never approached the debt limit in at least the last 25 years, that I am aware of, in a way that didn't involve talking about spending. In fact, I would argue that there is no real reason to have the debt limit if it doesn't force a discussion on spending. Other countries don't have it; we have it.

One reason I have always thought it actually served a purpose was it always generated a discussion on spending—not just a discussion on full faith and credit but how much money are we going to spend. In fact, when President Obama was President and the debt ceiling had to be extended, we had a discussion about what our spending caps were going to be. We had a decade, because of that, of spending caps. We didn't always stick with them, but to not stick with them, you had to change the law, so that forced another discussion. We have all heard for a decade about the caps deal, the spending caps deal. Well, that was a discussion that was had so there would be a bipartisan agreement on the debt limit.

In June of 2019, we saw the debt limit coming again, and by that time, Speaker PELOSI, who was the Speaker of the House in charge of a majority in the House, said she wouldn't cooperate in doing anything on the debt limit unless the administration agreed to spend more money.

So there you have a spending discussion, but you also have one body of the Congress where the leader of the entire majority is saying: We are not going to be part of the debt limit unless we have an agreement on spending, and we want to spend more. From that moment on, Secretary Mnuchin, the Secretary of the Treasury, was up here over and over again, negotiating with the Speaker of the House on just how much more it was going to take for her to be part of the debt limit.

Now, here we are in almost October, 9 months through the year. Republicans really haven't been asked in any serious way up until now this year how to set parameters for government spending. We would like to spend less; the other side would like to spend more. But no Republicans—zero Republicans—have been involved in a plan to eliminate important parts of the 2017 tax bill that clearly were producing the kinds of economic results we had hoped for at the beginning of the pandemic.

No Republicans were part of the plan to spend right at $2 trillion in the March COVID relief bill even though we really saw our economy already coming back.

By the way—no surprise—when you spend $2 trillion, inflation is one of the things you are going to get when you put that much money into the economy on top of what we put in in 2020 in a bipartisan way to try to stabilize the economy.

Well, the economy was clearly stabilized by the first of last year, and no Republican, again, let me say, was part of how to spend that $2 trillion.

No Republican has been part of the discussion of how to spend what our friends on the other side say would be a $3.5 trillion, reckless tax-and-spending amount. Others estimate that 3.5 really would be 5 trillion. But, again, the point is not how big it would be; the point is, no Republican has been part of that.

If you look at what is actually in that legislation as it comes out of the House, some of the things are pretty amazing. There is $3 billion on a project called Tree Equity. Now, I don't think that is to make all the

trees the same size. I assume that is a project to be sure that everybody has their fair percentage of the trees, whatever that would mean and how you describe that.

There is $200 million for the Presidio, the park in Speaker PELOSI's district—$200 million.

They are talking about $8 billion in that bill for a new Civilian Climate Corps and $7 billion to buy electric vehicles for the Postal Service.

Their plan comes to us with $105 million for ''entrepreneurial training'' for people who are currently or have just been incarcerated.

There is even $5 million in that bill for electronic voting systems for union elections. I am not opposed to union elections and am not opposed to unions having them. It would seem to me that they have up until now figured out how to provide their own equipment for their own elections or rent it or lease it. It is certainly a new sort of government involvement in that activity.

Frankly, the list goes on and on. At $3 trillion, you are likely to have a lot of ideas. Seems to me that a lot of the ideas are, you come up with a number, which is what it takes to eliminate the 2017 tax cuts, and then start talking about, how many new things do we need to do to support that number?

Well, this shouldn't be an emergency. September is pretty late to reach out to the other side and not even now say ''Well, let's talk about our spending priorities,'' but say, ''Well, you need to help us with this because at some point, there is some money that had to be spent that was your responsibility too.''

I guess we could have said that to Speaker PELOSI in 2019 when she said: Not going to do it unless we get more spending. And we wouldn't have had an agreement in the Obama years if we hadn't set a cap on spending.

The truth is, this isn't Speaker PELOSI's money, and it is not Senator SCHUMER's money, and it is not my money. We are talking about the money that belongs to the American people. They need to have a say in this.

In a 50–50 Senate, one side deciding ''We are going to make all the decisions about spending money'' means that one side is likely to wind up making all the decisions about how to reach the debt limit.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MARSHALL. Madam President, with a Democratic President in the White House, Democrats controlling the House of Representatives, and Democrats controlling the Senate, those on the left have every arrow in the quiver they need to raise the debt limit. It is their sole responsibility. They own this. It is also their responsibility, having control of all the levers of government, to ensure that government does not shut down next Thursday at midnight.

As you have already heard from my colleagues here today, we Republicans are united in the fact that we will not assist in passing another reckless, Big Government, socialism package designed to reshape the Nation and make Americans more dependent on the government from the moment they are born to the moment they die.

FDR once warned of a government dependency when he said that ''continued dependence upon relief induces a spiritual and moral disintegration fundamentally destructive to the national fiber. To dole out relief in this way is to administer a narcotic, a subtle destroyer of the human spirit.''

As elected officials, we are supposed to be good stewards of taxpayer dollars. We are supposed to leave this country in better shape for our children and grandchildren. But the Democrats' tax-and-spending spree accomplishes neither of these things and, in fact, further promulgates the government dependency FDR cautioned future generations about.

What is shocking is that in just one generation the national debt has soared from $5 trillion to more than $28 trillion. Think about that for a second. In the first 225 years of our Nation's history, the national debt was approximately $5 trillion. In the last 20 years, we have increased it by nearly another $25 trillion, including accumulating more than $7 trillion in just the past 2 years.

Now, I said this before, but, folks, grab your wallets. Grab your wallets because the bill they want to pass for reconciliation is going to include massive spending that will put heavy debt on our country. It is going to raise your taxes. It is going to cause Medicare to run out in 2 years. And it is going to continue to drive up the cost of living.

The inflation we are seeing now is a double whammy. You have less money to spend, and the things you are able to buy cost more. It is hurting every hard-working American, but none more than our seniors and young families living paycheck to paycheck.

This looming government shutdown is just another crisis created by this administration. They created a crisis at our southern border, in Afghanistan, with a labor shortage, and now on the pocketbooks of Americans with a multitrillion-dollar socialist spending package.

While it is true America has seen a number of horrendous financial crises before, none have so quickly developed as the pending fiscal crisis President Biden created with the trillions of dollars' worth of reckless spending and reckless taxing in just the first 9 months of control.

And Democrats are now pointing fingers at Republicans, claiming that by refusing to go along with their out-of-control spending and joining them to increase the debt limit, that we are the ones who are being financially irresponsible.

Give me a break. If they were serious about getting our fiscal house in order, they wouldn't be trying to force through another partisan spending bill that is going to bankrupt our country and instead would be pursuing budget reforms and debt reduction proposals in exchange for increasing the debt.

This is not a serious political party, and America needs to recognize that we have a choice between free enterprise capitalism and a socialist economy. Trust me, I heard loud and clear this past weekend during my townhall meetings in the Kansas City area about what Kansans want, and it is not the socialism that has borne out trillions of dollars' worth of spending and taxing that has led to reckless inflation, hampered our economy, and killed our jobs.

Ultimately, if you want strong roads, bridges, high-speed internet, good schools, and a strong military, we need a stronger economy. That should be our focus right now, not continuing down this administration's socialist economic policies.

Pre-COVID, we had the greatest economy in my lifetime. That came about because we lowered people's taxes, we lowered regulations, and we lowered energy prices. We need smart, targeted investments, not radical spending that leaves the country at a disadvantage.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, since day one of this administration, President Biden has made it abundantly clear that he is not interested in the opinion of anyone who poses a threat to his so-called transformative political agenda.

During his first 3 days in office, he signed 30 Executive orders and actions that embraced radical environmental policies, destroyed thousands of jobs associated with the Keystone Pipeline, and transformed our southern border into a war zone.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle jumped on board with a reckless plan to borrow and spend their way into economic oblivion. They made it clear that despite having no mandate from the American people and no meaningful buy-in from Republicans, they are willing to do whatever it takes to transform this country into a wasteland defined by debt, dependency, and total government control.

They are alone in this; and for the past 9 months, that is the way the Democrats have really wanted it to be, at least until recently, when it became, oh, yes, politically inconvenient.

Lately, my Democratic colleagues have burned a lot of political capital, insisting that Republicans must come back to the table to help them raise the debt limit and avoid a doomsday scenario.

That is right. They are the party of party-line votes, and they can't find it within themselves to finance the cost of their very own reckless spending plan.

Why this sudden shift in sentiment?

The answer is simple. It is because they know that what they are doing is indefensible. They don't want to own this. They don't want to have to explain to their children and their grandchildren who are now stuck with the tab.

What are they going to say when their grandchild says: Why does the Federal Government take most of my money?

Well, it is because of their spending.

I don't blame them. If the Democrats have it their way, the national debt will hit more than $40 trillion by the end of the decade. That is correct, $40 trillion.

The American people can already feel the effects of this inflationary spending every time they go to the grocery store and every time they go to the gas pump. It looks like that inflation is going to be with us until the end of the Biden Presidency.

They have also noticed that our supply chains are running thin. As we speak, Democrats are negotiating the largest package of tax increases in decades. And contrary to the spin from the White House, those tax increases will hit small businesses and hard-working taxpayers.

Now, let's be clear. This all happened according to plan. It is intentional. But here is the problem: My colleagues on the other side of the aisle are realizing that all those persuadable voters they won in 2020 are having buyer's remorse.

They realize this is intentional by the Democrats. They may have voted for President Biden, but, as they tell me, they did not vote for this.

The Democrats have made a mess and, I'll tell you what, they did it in record time. The only option that they have left is to find a friend to try to share the blame.

I will play no part in facilitating this radical socialist agenda.

I would say to my Democratic colleagues: You have known for a long time that this day was coming, and yet you were content to squander your power on a unilateral, multitrillion-dollar agenda for which you have no mandate and you can't pay for. Leader MCCONNELL did not do this to you. Donald Trump did not do this to you. This is, indeed, an emergency of your own creation. Elections have consequences. As such, you control the entire government, and there is no one standing in your way. You chose to govern alone, and, fortunately, you have all the tools you need to do your duty and address the debt limit right by yourselves. The time for manipulation and spin is over.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. YOUNG. Madam President, when I served in the House of Representatives, I walked into a lot of meetings back in Indiana full of angry conservatives.

Do you know what they were angry about?

They were angry about the debt limit in 2011, 2013, 2014, and more.

And in each of those meetings, I made the argument that raising the debt limit was a necessary thing to do, a responsible thing to do, a conservative thing to do. I still believe that.

Defaulting on our Nation's debt will start a dangerous spiral of economic turmoil that will rebound to the disadvantage of the least among us. Interest rates would rise, the value of the dollar would fall, essential government workers might not get paid, and so on and so forth.

Now, back in those days, as a Republican in the House majority, we never failed to raise the debt limit—not once. And we also never failed to have a say in the spending that necessitated raising the debt limit. In 2019, we again raised the debt limit, this time through July 13 of this year.

Now it is Democrats. It is my Democrat friends who control the majority in both Chambers of Congress. And with that control, the hard-left has embarked on an unprecedented, reckless spending spree designed to remake America in their image in fairly short order—before year's end—$1.9 trillion in March; a $4.2 trillion budget authored by Senator BERNIE SANDERS; and now $3.5 trillion on a partisan, human infrastructure grab bag, the largest spending bill in American history.

And so I say to my Democratic friends: You have decided to do all of that on your own, and now you want our help. It is unclear to me why you need it. You have done so much on your own. You have a number of options at your disposal to raise the debt limit all by yourself, just as you have gone it alone on this spending spree.

A farmer back home, over the August recess, came up to me as I was traveling the highways and byways of the Hoosier State. And I would like to think that the people I represent are blessed with a whole lot of common sense, which, for whatever reason, oftentimes doesn't permeate this town. And the farmer told me that it seems like in this instance the butcher wants to build a new slaughterhouse, and he is asking the cows to co-sign on the construction loan.

It is a pretty good metaphor for what the Democrats are asking of the Republican Members.

If Democrats had treated Republicans as a governing partner in an equally divided U.S. Senate these past 9 months, I might feel differently about this debt limit vote. Instead, they have treated us as an annoyance, an obstacle—adverse to every common interest we might have.

Now, I know we can count on my Democratic friends to ensure that America never defaults on its debt. I know we can count on every single Democratic U.S. Senator to vote to raise that debt ceiling, to own all of this spending they—and they alone—are responsible for.

I sure hope we can count on them to vote on a specific dollar figure in conjunction with the reconciliation bill. I know there has been apprehension made public by the budget chairman over in the House of Representatives. I suspect that is shared by many of my colleagues. But show some courage. Do what Republicans have done. Do what I have done. Walk the plank. Own this spending that you are responsible for.

I will let you know, a vote by Republicans to raise the debt limit at this point in time is a vote to co-sign the Democrats' partisan, irresponsible, and unprecedented spending spree, and we are going to have none of it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I come to the floor to join my colleague from Indiana and to congratulate him on those remarks, which would be most certainly well received in Wyoming, and reflect the feeling of the people in my State in terms of the reckless tax-and-spending process in which the Democrats are engaged.

And I come today to the floor to oppose what the Democrats are trying to do in terms of adding money to the debt, additional spending, a bill that has been described in so many ways. I read it and, to me, it is reckless. It is extreme. It is scary to talk about the sort of things that the Democrats are trying to impose on the American people.

When we take a look at what happens with this national debt, the folks on Medicare and on Social Security are concerned they are going to get undermined—those wonderful programs that work for so many people—because of the growing debt.

How are we going to address it?

Well, the suspension of the debt ceiling expired a month and a half ago. Less than 2 weeks later, Democrats passed a blueprint for the largest spending bill in the history of the United States, over $3.5 trillion. People looked at it and saw how much it is, and they said: Democrats may say it is $3.5 trillion; it is a lot more than that. More than America spent in World War II to win the war? This is in addition to the $2 trillion already spent and added to the debt by this administration on a party-line vote earlier this year.

So America's debt is now over $28 trillion. We are on our way to $30 trillion. You divide that out by the number of men, women, and children in America, and it is approaching $100,000 per individual. It is going to have to be paid back ultimately to Wall Street, to Japan, to China, and to those that hold our debt.

And the problem, when you look at a debt that large, and say, ''How do you put that into perspective,'' is how much interest are we paying on the loan? People that borrow money for a car or a home know how much interest they are paying on the loan, and for the United States, it is approaching

$400 billion in interest on the loan a year. And this is at record low interest rates.

Well, where is that money coming from? You know, you get nothing in return for it. But Democrats seem to think we need to just keep spending money and borrowing money to pay for the reckless spending. They don't want voters to know about it. They don't want voters to know how much money. They are asking for an unlimited ability to spend until after the 2022 election.

That is what is coming over from the House. They say: Don't ask us. We are not going to tell you. We are just going to keep on spending like there is no tomorrow, all the way through a date after the 2022 election.

They want to cover all of this spending by suspending what is called the debt ceiling so they can borrow as much as they want.

Well, it is not going to happen. You can't have it both ways. If they try to spend trillions of dollars, they are going to be responsible for the consequences of that spending. Republicans are not going to give CHUCK SCHUMER and NANCY PELOSI a blank check, period. We are not going to give them a rubberstamp to their reckless spending. If Democrats want to raise the debt ceiling, they have the capacity to do it on their own, and they will need to do it on their own. Republicans are not going to participate.

The Democrats have been in charge of Washington now for 8 full months. They have complete control—the House, the Senate, the White House. During all that time, they haven't raised a finger to lift the debt ceiling. Instead, they had the Secretary of the Treasury send a letter. She said the Treasury will run out of money in October. It is now September 22. The clock is ticking.

Democrats chose not to raise the debt ceiling when they passed their $2 trillion addition to the debt earlier this year. They called it COVID relief, but actually 90 percent of the money actually went for medical care. They chose not to raise it as part of this over $3.5 trillion or $4 trillion spending bill that is being proposed as a result of BERNIE SANDERS' socialist budget.

And Democrats think that the American people can keep spending money in such a reckless way. They are playing chicken with our economy. They think they can fool the American people. It is not going to work. Republicans are not going to be held hostage by the Democrats, and the American people should not be either or be put on the hook.

If Democrats have enough votes to spend trillions of taxpayer dollars, then they have enough votes to raise the debt limit. This is Democrat debt. It is Biden-Schumer-Pelosi debt. Senate Republicans will not vote to burden future generations or to undermine Social Security and Medicare today with this kind of reckless spending.

We are not going to vote for the spending bill—not one of us—and not going to vote to raise the debt limit on Democrat terms. If they want to go it alone on spending, the Democrats can go it alone on raising the debt ceiling.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

NOMINATION OF LILY LAWRENCE BATCHELDER

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, today, the Senate is debating Professor Lily Batchelder's nomination by President Biden to serve as Assistant Treasury Secretary for Tax Policy.

I am going to be brief, but I just want the Senate to know that Ms. Batchelder is an extraordinary individual, and I think she will serve in an extraordinary way when she is confirmed.

She is not a stranger to the Senate, particularly for those of us who serve on the Finance Committee. From 2010 until 2014, she was chief tax counsel to then Chairman Max Baucus. Members were working hard, looking at ways to drive a broader economic recovery following a recession. It was also a time when Members were interested in trying to drive a little bit of common sense—and I will talk about this more in a minute—into America's broken Tax Code.

Lily excelled in working with Democrats and Republicans to try to find common ground. She understood, from the time she arrived at the Finance Committee, that if you really want to tackle big challenges, if you want to come up with big solutions and make them sustainable, you have to find common ground.

After her service on the Finance Committee, Lily became the Deputy Director of the National Economic Council under President Obama. She now serves as the Robert C. Kopple Family Professor of Taxation at the NYU School of Law. And one of the aspects of her scholarship that I particularly admire is her efforts to craft tax policies that bring more American workers into the economic winners circle.

She understands the Tax Code inside and out. She knows the Congress. She knows how the Congress and the administration work. And that is the reason why the Finance Committee approved her nomination with such a strong bipartisan margin, a 22-to-6 margin. Members of both sides thought that she would be a great addition to Treasury. The Senate ought to vote the same way.

Second, Lily's nomination has waited long enough for consideration on the Senate floor. Secretary Yellen needs a full team in place at Treasury. The country is going to be dealing with the aftereffects of the pandemic economic crash for years to come. There is a long way to go—a long way to go—before full recovery.

And when we confirm her, she is going to have a chance to really bring real insight into some big areas, like dealing with the climate crisis, the nationwide lack of affordable housing, and an increasingly unfair Tax Code.

And I just want to give you an example of the kind of issues she is going to have to take on. My colleagues here in the Senate have heard me talk about how it is that they are reading news stories about how billionaires all across America end up paying little or no income tax for years on end. Well, there is a little secret to how this happens, and it is because these billionaires are advised, in many instances: Don't take a wage; don't have taxable income; put your money into stocks.

That was what we did see during the pandemic, and they ended up with even more financial resources than anyone imagined, while we read the news articles describing how they paid little or no income tax for years on end.

As the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, a top priority of mine—and I don't see how anybody can oppose this idea—is to say that when nurses and firefighters pay taxes with every paycheck every year, that we should say that the billionaires—we are glad they are so successful—should pay their fair share every year.

So I have proposed a billionaire's tax to close this loophole of unfairness. It just seems to me to be a basic question of fairness, for people in Nevada or Oregon or anywhere else, that we all pay our fair share—we all pay our fair share. And that is just one example of what Ms. Batchelder is going to be dealing with.

For example, on clean energy, again, the Finance Committee wants to break some new ground. We said: Take the 44 energy tax breaks that are on the books—most of them are relics from yesteryear—and put them in the dustbin of history, and in the future have one for clean energy, one for clean transportation fuel, and one for energy efficiency.

And then, going forward, we will have tech neutrality. And we will say to every company: Everybody involved in the energy area, the more you reduce carbon emissions, the bigger your savings. The Senate Finance Committee never did anything like this in 100 years. But to really carry this out, you are going to have to have really talented people like Lily Batchelder there.

So she is going to understand what it means to make sure everybody pays their fair share, and that means billionaires are no longer exempt from paying their fair share.

She is going to be a huge asset as we deal with climate change. And, my God, if people think about the last 6 weeks—the Bootleg Fire in Oregon, and I know my colleague in Nevada has been clobbered by these fires; the storms in the South; and what we saw in the east coast of the United States—climate change has hit this country like a wrecking ball.

We are going to have Lily Batchelder confirmed, I hope, here very shortly.

Those are the kinds of policy ideas she is going to be able to pursue.

The Treasury Department needs a tax policy point guard, somebody who, in effect—and everybody knows I went to school on a basketball scholarship dreaming of playing in the NBA. You always admired the person who ran the floor, who was the point guard, who really made sure the work got done and didn't really care who got the credit. That is Lily Batchelder. And if ever there was a person who could really help chip away at the polarization between Democrats and Republicans, it is Lily Batchelder.

I support her nomination fully. I urge my colleagues to do the same, and I yield the floor.

Madam President, I have one more nomination to discuss, and I would ask unanimous consent that I could complete my remarks—and I will be brief on this nomination—before we vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF JAYME RAY WHITE

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, next, the Senate is considering the nomination of Jayme White for the position of Deputy U.S. Trade Representative.

Now, Senators know that Jayme has been a longtime member of my Finance Committee staff. So I won't bury that lede today. We feel, all of us who have had a chance to work with him in the Finance Committee—and he has been supported by business and labor and Senators who worked together with him repeatedly over the years on complicated trade issues. We all come together to make the case that Jayme will be an exemplary Deputy USTR representative.

He is a topnotch advocate for our workers, our businesses, our farmers, and our ranchers. His confirmation will be a loss for the Senate Finance Committee—I can tell you that—but it is going to be the American people's gain.

For a little bit on Jayme's background, he is from our part of the world, the Pacific Northwest. He is a son of union workers near Seattle. He has worked on trade policy for more than 20 years on Capitol Hill. We kind of lured him away from his old job, working for his hometown representative, Congressman Jim McDermott. And since 2014, he has been the top trade and competitiveness adviser for the Finance Committee Democrats.

I have had a front-row seat watching Jayme for over a decade, and what he has always tried to do is reach across the aisle and say: Look, we know that to create more high-skilled, high-wage jobs in the private sector—and in our part of the world that is crucial. One out of four jobs depends on trade, and trade jobs pay better, often, than the nontrade jobs. You have to think about workers and the environment and good governance. And Jayme brings Members together from both sides of the aisle to make sure our trade policies in those areas are durable for the long term.

He has been way ahead of the pack on the need for more aggressive trade enforcement. Years ago, when I was chairman of the Finance Trade Subcommittee—our colleague Max Baucus was chairman of the full committee—Jayme set up a sting operation, an actual sting operation, with a dummy website to show how the trade cheats, the rip-off artists, were able to launder merchandise and avoid paying customs duties. They would ship goods through other countries, slap a new label on something with different information on their products, and managed to slip them into the American market. That experience helped us write and build momentum for trade enforcement, came to be known as the ENFORCE Act, passed a few years later.

When the Trump administration's new NAFTA was weak on enforcement, Jayme and Ambassador Tai worked to make huge improvements. And we all worked together in our committee. There were many of us. And, certainly, our colleague Senator BROWN of Ohio, who has championed this for so many years, this effort, this bipartisan effort to strengthen enforcement, made sure that USMCA raised the bar over any other trade agreement in history in terms of enforceable commitments on labor rights and the environment. He has been a champion of transparency and accountability.

And I can tell you, when I came into public life, people hardly knew anything about trade agreements that were getting ready to be voted on. I mean, you would go home for a meeting and people would ask you about some trade proposal, and you would be kind of in the dark. Jayme wanted to make sure that the days when well-connected reporters and insiders in the industry knew more than Members of Congress and the public about what was being negotiated—Jayme said: We are going to change that. And we did. There are now concrete rules giving Members access to negotiating text while the negotiations happen. Final text-to-trade agreements have to be public for anybody to see for a minimum of 60 days before the Congress can consider approving it. Those commitments to transparency, new accountability, which we had nothing like when I came into public life, come about because of Jayme's hard work.

So I will sum it all up. I know we are waiting for our vote. What I have come to say—and we have all listened to the debates about free trade and fair trade and the like—Jayme understands that our challenge, for all of us, for our workers and our small businesses and to protect the rights of all concerned, we have got to have trade done right—trade done right: rigorously enforce the trade laws on the books, make sure that there is more transparency and accountability, and, particularly, make sure that foreign markets—foreign markets—are open to American products and American workers.

I will just tell you, I am sorry to lose him after 12 years on my staff. I always knew that he would be going off to big things. I wasn't sure it was going to be this soon.

Twenty-five members of the Finance Committee agreed with me when they voted to send his nomination to the floor. He has got 110 percent of my support. I urge my colleagues to vote yes on the White nomination.

My understanding is we will vote first on the Batchelder nomination that I spoke about earlier and that a bit later in the evening, we will vote on Mr. White. I strongly urge colleagues to vote for both.

VOTE ON BATCHELDER NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Batchelder nomination?

Mr. WYDEN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 64, nays 34, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 372 Ex.]

YEAS—64

Baldwin	Hassan	Reed
Bennet	Heinrich	Romney
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blunt	Hirono	Sanders
Booker	Kaine	Schatz
Brown	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Cardin	Klobuchar	Sinema
Carper	Leahy	Smith
Casey	Luján	Stabenow
Cassidy	Manchin	Tester
Collins	Markey	Tillis
Coons	McConnell	Toomey
Cornyn	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Crapo	Murkowski	Warnock
Daines	Murphy	Warren
Duckworth	Murray	Whitehouse
Durbin	Ossoff	Wyden
Gillibrand	Padilla	Young
Graham	Peters	
Grassley	Portman	

NAYS—34

Barrasso	Hawley	Risch
Blackburn	Hoeven	Rubio
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Braun	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Burr	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Capito	Kennedy	Shelby
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Cruz	Lummis	Tuberville
Ernst	Marshall	Wicker
Fischer	Moran	
Hagerty	Paul	

NOT VOTING—2

Feinstein	Rounds

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid

upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that I be recognized as if in morning business for such time as I shall consume.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, first of all, I am going to do something that is a little bit unusual. I will start off by saying thank you. We have got a lot of people to thank. Yet we never seem to do that.

When we look at what happened in Afghanistan over the past 20 years—I can't approximate how many times I was over there—that was tough duty for those guys and the gals there; it was not easy. This is not the place you want to go take a vacation—and to their families. Then, of course, on August 26, we were reminded so painfully of what we ask our troops and their families to do. They lay it all on the line for this country. Our servicemembers represent the very best of us. Over the past 20 years, they did everything that they could in Afghanistan to root out evil and to champion American values. I couldn't be more grateful to or have more respect for them than I have today.

I say this not only because we should say it more often but because it is important to remember that what we saw in Afghanistan over the past few months was not a failure of our military; it was a failure of the Commander in Chief—the President of the United States—and the people who advised him on his policy in Afghanistan.

I still don't know who those people are, and, you know, I have chaired the Senate Armed Services Committee and other committees. People ask me, when I go back to my State of Oklahoma—they will say: Hey, who is advising the President to do all these things? I have to tell them I don't know, and I have been around for a long time. I don't remember any administration where I just honestly didn't know who was making the decisions and who was advising—in this case, advising the President.

But what we did witness, though, was a failure of the Commander in Chief and whoever was advising him. No one can look at what happened over the past few months and claim that it was a success like President Biden did. It was a disaster. Leaving Americans behind, and allies—don't forget our allies who are still left behind. It was un-American.

The administration keeps saying: ''We didn't inherit a plan.'' That is false. They inherited a condition-based agreement and made their own policy decisions. It was condition-based; it wasn't open-ended. It was something that was out there, and they had the reins.

Let's keep in mind, this administration has a majority in the House and the Senate and the White House, and they make their own decisions. And they say: We didn't have a plan. They had a plan, and we had a plan, but everything we did and the previous administration did was condition-based.

So according to the condition-based approach, President Trump agreed to withdraw our troops from Afghanistan if and only if the Taliban acted against al-Qaida. Now, that is one of the things. There were many other conditions, and one condition was to leave some of our troops there, not just to walk away, to vacate. And those conditions were in line when this administration came in, and that didn't happen. President Biden knows it. Secretary Blinken admitted it.

When President Biden announced his decision to withdraw back in April, a senior administration official told the Washington Post: ''The President has judged that a condition-based approach is a recipe for staying in Afghanistan forever.'' That is a quote.

Just last week, in front of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, when asked if the Taliban had severed its relationship with al-Qaida, Secretary Blinken said the relationship has not been severed.

Let's keep that in mind. We keep hearing that, yes, they are taking action against that administration, but the relationship has not been severed.

Now President Biden says that he will hold the Taliban accountable, but he didn't hold the Taliban accountable while our troops were still in Afghanistan. I mean, that is when we had the leverage to do it, but we didn't do it, and he has presented no plan for holding the terrorists accountable now.

This decision—this rushed withdrawal that has left the Taliban stronger than it was in 9/11 was President Biden's alone. He is responsible for the chaos that followed. He is going to be held accountable and should—everyone who advised him to make such a horrible decision.

Now, what is more outrageous to me is that President Biden left Americans behind. That is not something we do. He said that we were going to get everyone out, and that didn't happen.

You know, when historians look back at this—this may be decades from now, centuries from now—this is what they will remember: The Biden administration knowingly left Americans behind.

The administration has tried to downplay this. Early in the evacuation, Secretary of State Blinken said that there were perhaps 10,000 or 15,000 American citizens in Afghanistan. Our men and women in uniform, working tirelessly and effectively with our diplomats under incredibly difficult circumstances, managed to evacuate about 6,000 of our citizens. Now, according to my math, that means that between 4,000 and 9,000 Americans were left behind. Secretary Blinken says that there were only 100 and that the rest of them preferred to stay in Afghanistan.

By the way, some legitimately did prefer to stay in Afghanistan because they were married people, they had families, and they made it very clear that—when something like this normally happens, families are moved as a family unit. Not there. That is not what happened.

So that is more than bad math; it is a lie. We know and every congressional office that tried to get people out of Afghanistan knows—and I know this because our Senate office was very busy at that time helping people to get out—that there were many U.S. citizens who wanted to leave Afghanistan, but they couldn't leave because the Taliban would not let their families go with them. Well, that is exactly what I would expect from the terrorists who were there at that time.

So Secretary Blinken wants you to think that these people made a choice. He wants to hide the fact that the administration in which he serves created its own hostage crisis and gave the Taliban the upper hand.

Keep in mind when we talk about this, it is the Taliban. They were the terrorists.

He also wants you to think it was the fault of those families they didn't get out before August, repeating that they had been telling Americans to leave for months. There is a kernel of truth to that, but it is clouded by the fact that they repeatedly stated that it would be a year, probably more, before Kabul was at risk of falling to the Taliban. Instead of 36 months, the fall of Kabul only took 36 hours.

In addition to American citizens, President Biden left behind our Afghan partners who risked everything to support our shared security goals. I was out there many times in the past, talking about that very thing, about the problems they had and the dangers they were in.

Now, these are not our American citizens; they were some of our allies who were left over there. In addition to American citizens, President Biden left behind our Afghan partners who risked everything to support our shared security goals. As a result of the President's decision, Afghan women and children have been thrown back to the stone age. We all know that. We know what they are doing right now. We don't have to guess.

Our allies and partners around the world are questioning our credibility, our leadership, and our commitment. These are our allies. They are not used to having the rug pulled out from under them. This is the first time.

Our enemies are bolstered by President Biden's policy, which puts Taliban terrorists in charge of Afghanistan—a policy that spread the perception that we not only abandoned our allies and partners, but we also abandoned our own citizens.

Seeing all these failures, Americans are demanding accountability, and they deserve it.

But let's make this crystal clear: None of this is the fault of our military. Our military leaders, the ones with real experience on the ground, advised the same thing that I did, and that is, leave a small force in Afghanistan. Now, this would have supported the Afghan military, prevented the Taliban's takeover, kept the pressure on the terrorists, reassured our regional partners, and kept our homeland safe.

President Biden pretends that none of this was possible. He claims that he had two options: a massive deployment or zero troops, which is not true. In fact, I publicly supported a third option: maintain a small force to preserve our air power. We can't do the air power without some troops on the ground. We needed to have some troops on the ground—we did—counterterrorism operations and military options.

Many of us here supported a small, tailored deployment to protect our core interests, and so did his own military advisers. Yet, when he was asked, ''Did your top military advisers warn against withdrawing on this timeline? Did they ask you to keep 2,500 troops?'' President Biden said, ''No, they didn't. That wasn't true.''

But it was true. We talked to the—in fact, you are going to find something out this coming Tuesday when we have a hearing. We are going to have many of the principals whom we really haven't heard from, principals who were involved in advising the administration as to what the military wanted and didn't want.

Except it was. We know that now. The former commander of U.S. Forces-Afghanistan, General Miller, told the Senate Armed Services Committee just this last week—this is our committee, the committee I chaired for some period of time—he said no. Now, he didn't tell President Biden directly because President Biden didn't even bother calling his top commander on the ground before making his decision, but General Miller did report it to the chain of command.

Now, we are talking about General Miller. At that time, he was the top commander on the ground. So the President didn't even consult him as to whether or not we should—he made it very clear he advised him not to go, not to close everything up.

He also tried to say that al-Qaida is ''gone'' from Afghanistan and that ''terrorism is not emanating from that part of the world.'' Well, we know that is not true. General McKenzie said al-Qaida remains the main focus in the region.

Last week, the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency—that is LTG Scott Berrier—said that the projected timeline for al-Qaida to have the capability to threaten our homeland is 1 to 2 years at most, if not sooner, and that is it.

So President Biden was not telling the truth in that area about having only two choices. He didn't tell the truth about getting American families out of Afghanistan. He failed to tell the truth about the advice that he got from his military commanders, saying that his military commanders did not advise him. We know better than that, and if you don't know it, stick around for next Tuesday, and you will find out. He didn't tell the truth about al-Qaida not being a threat.

So I have to wonder, if he is not telling the truth about this, what else is he not telling the truth about? If we can't trust the President on this, if we can't trust him to tell the truth and we can't trust him to put together a good strategy in Afghanistan, how can we trust him to protect the Nation from our strategic competitors?

After watching President Biden stumble badly in Afghanistan, I am worried that he won't pursue a strong strategy to push back on China, and China is our top threat right now. We all know that. We don't like to talk about it, but it is true.

As former Secretary Gates famously wrote in his memoir, President Biden has ''been wrong on nearly every major foreign policy and national security issue over the past four decades.'' That was Secretary Gates, former Secretary of Defense.

I am also worried about the administration desperately trying again to return to the Obama administration's failed Iran deal and offering Iran massive sanctions relief, sanctions that were put on in the previous administration to get their—of course, we know Iran would just use the sanctions relief to ramp up terrorism.

You know, I don't know how the American people—maybe it is the people in Oklahoma. They are the ones I have talked to more than any other groups. You know, what else would they do? What would Iran, with their background, do with sanction relief or with funds? They would use it on terrorism. That brings us back to Afghanistan, which is only one of many, many examples in the Middle East and North Africa where the administration has no plan for countering terrorists and keeping us safe.

President Biden and his administration have broadly talked about a new over-the-horizon strategy to counterterrorism. ''Over the horizon'' means that we don't have boots on the ground. We send airplanes in from afar—something our military leaders have told us is way more difficult than most people believe, far more expensive, and almost impossible without partners on the ground.

We can't do it. You can't just lead with military airpower. Even if it is possible, experts are telling us it won't be effective. We haven't even seen a plan for how this will be enough to keep American families safe.

This is a failure of leadership. Along the way, President Biden has tried to blame everyone else—the Afghan Security Forces, the Afghan Government, and the previous administration. But the blame lands squarely on him, and he owns this.

We should expect his failures in Afghanistan to bleed into other issues. China and Russia see a weak America now. Terrorists see safe havens and use Afghanistan as a rallying cry.

I still have a lot more questions and expect President Biden and his administration to have more answers. Thirteen brave Americans died in the chaos created by President Biden's policies. We need explanations and we need accountability.

We are going to hear from Secretary Austin, General Milley, and General McKenzie next week. This is going to be on Tuesday. I have reminded people of that for a long time because we need to have a clear understanding, and we will get that understanding. We are going to start to understand this—just what went wrong, who is to blame, and what we need to do to protect ourselves. This is going to be an open meeting. This is not a classified meeting. This is an open meeting that is going to take place this coming Tuesday. We are going to be doing this as transparently and openly as possible because the American people deserve the truth. Our servicemembers and their families who sacrificed so much over the last 20 years deserve that, too, and we are going to give them the truth. That is going to happen next week.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE CHILD TAX CREDIT

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, it is always a thrill to come to the floor to talk about the child tax credit, especially with three colleagues who really are the authors and the most important pushers, if you will, of this bill in the Senate.

I am going to turn it to Senator BENNET—he and I worked on this for damn close to a decade now—and Senator BOOKER. And then we will be joined last by Senator WARNOCK, who has only been in the Senate for a year—not even—and has done so much already for the State of Georgia, and he is one of the best supporters of this in the U.S. Senate.

So I will reserve my comments for a little later. Senator BENNET will go first.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I want to thank my colleague from Ohio, Senator BROWN, for his remarkable leadership in getting us to this point with the child tax credit and with the earned income tax credit for childless families which, thanks to his leadership, we have been able to triple.

But I think we are here today on a really, really momentous matter. When I think back to the days when I was the superintendent of schools in Denver, most of the kids in my city were kids of color and most were living in poverty, and many of their families were working two or three jobs. And no matter what they did, they couldn't get their kids out of poverty.

Today, now, I travel the State of Colorado, a State that has got very rural areas and very urban areas. If I had to summarize the last 10 years of my townhalls—10 or 11 years—it is very easy to do it. No matter what county I am in, people say: We are killing ourselves, and no matter what we do, we can't afford some combination of housing, healthcare, higher education, early childhood education—if there is any childhood education. We can't save. We feel like our kids are going to live a more diminished life than the life we lived.

That is the anecdotal reflection of an economy that, for 50 years in this country, has worked really well for the top 10 percent of Americans and not for anybody else. The result of that is, today, the United States is 38th out of 41 industrialized countries, in terms of childhood poverty.

The poorest people in our society are our children. The poorest generation in the United States of America are our children, which is scandalous.

Senators BROWN, BOOKER, WARNOCK, and then-Senator HARRIS, before that, and I came together to try to address it and to say that we don't have to accept this much childhood poverty as a permanent feature of our economy or a permanent feature of our society. We can actually fix this by making three changes to the child tax credit: to increase the amount and make it fully refundable, so that for the first time in our country's history the poorest kids have the benefit of it; and to have it paid out on a monthly basis, so that when parents and grandparents are at the end of the month trying to make the rent or buy a few more groceries or pay for a little bit more childcare, they are able to do it in real time.

I am sure my colleagues on the floor today spent time meeting with people in their States over the recess. I did. I met mostly moms, but parent after parent after parent, who said to me: For the first time in my life, I was able to buy back-to-school clothes, and I didn't bankrupt my family. Buying back-to-school clothes was not a catastrophe for my family. My kid was able to go to school in a new shirt.

One mom in Colorado Springs said to me that she bought a bicycle for her son so he could take himself to school and participate in afterschool programs that he wouldn't have otherwise been able to participate in, because he could take himself there and bring himself back.

She said that he had burst a tire in this new bicycle and that she was able, because of the child tax credit, not to buy the cheap tire that she would ordinarily buy that would break next week—as she said—but to buy a tire that the kid could rely on. She said, ''That is what being poor in America is like; you have to pay a tax on everything,'' because you can't buy a decent pair of shoes and you can't buy a decent tire for a bike.

This is a reason why 450 economists have written to the administration saying we should be making this permanent. And I believe we should be making it permanent. They have also pointed out that it is very important for people to hear that this is pro-work. The countries that have child allowances like this actually have a higher percentage of people in the workforce than we do, because people can use that allowance to pay for a little extra childcare so they can stay at work. They can use that allowance to help pay to fix a car so they can stay at work. This is a pro-work policy.

Just as importantly, childhood poverty costs our country $1 trillion a year. We have been told by Columbia University that we are going to see an 8x annual return as a result of cutting childhood poverty in half this year, which this policy does, as opposed to spending money just to mitigate the effects of childhood poverty.

So there is every reason in the world that we should make this permanent, that we should extend it. In my view, we can't afford not to, and that is why we are here today.

I want to thank my colleague from New Jersey, Senator BOOKER, somebody I have known since he was mayor of Newark and I was the superintendent of the Denver Public Schools, and we were working together to try to lift up kids in our respective communities. There have been many times when I have been on this floor and I have said that we are treating America's children like they are someone else's children, that only a country that didn't care about their kids would treat our kids the way we have.

But, finally, we are not. Finally, we said: We are not going to tolerate this. And a lot of that has to do with the Senator from New Jersey's leadership.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, I want to thank the two leaders that I joined, Senators BROWN and BENNET, for championing this issue, not just for this Congress but for years. Before I came to Washington, these two men were standing up and talking about the moral core of our country.

If you want to see how a nation is doing, don't look at the buildings we build or at how many billionaires we have. Just look at children. What is galling me right now is that we have come to the 1-yard line.

We are at an inflection point in our country where we have to ask a question: Who are we?

My friend Senator BENNET and I have been working with kids well before we came here. He rattled off data that should be repeated. I say this is a moral issue, but he has shown us it is an economic issue. We are the wealthiest Nation on the planet Earth, and of the top 41 countries, we are at 38 in poor kids. What he pointed out is that poverty costs all of us. It is a deep, self-inflicted wound in this society, because poverty costs this Nation over $1 trillion as measured by economists.

But I would state that economists don't measure all the things that are important. Our GDP does not reflect well-being. It doesn't reflect how many antidepressants people take or how many child deaths there are. But the truth of our economy is that every dollar that we invest in getting children out of poverty returns $8 to this economy. So it is an economic issue, clearly.

It is a globally competitive issue because in a global, knowledge-based society, the Nation whose children learn the most will earn the most and will outcompete.

It is a national security issue as we go up against countries like China, whose top 10 percent of their graduating high school classes outnumber all the children we have, virtually.

But it is a moral issue most of all. If we are going to create a more beloved community, how do we treat our children?

Children who live in poverty literally have physical effects. Poverty is violence. Study after study shows that the brain development of children in poverty is inhibited, literally—the stress hormones, the cortisol. It is akin to an adult having a traffic accident every single day. It is an indicator of childhood trauma.

Poverty is a moral obscenity, and we, the richest Nation on the planet, where, year after year, our rich are getting richer, our children are getting poorer—who are we when we pledge allegiance to a flag and say ''liberty and justice for all''? Who are we?

We don't even know the demographic changes in our country. We have cities across America where 1 out of every 10 children is being raised by a grandparent. So here we are discussing childhood poverty, and some people are talking about work requirements, when we know from the data, from conservative think tanks to what we see in other nations like Canada, that things like the child allowance—or in our country, the child tax credit—increase workforce participation. But if you get rid of the child tax credit, those grandparents raising grandchildren—half of them—plunge back into poverty.

The stories are profound.

We heard from my colleague from Colorado. We know families in New Jersey, like a woman I just saw named Margarita. She used her child tax credit payments for exactly what so many said they would be used for. She used them for food for her children, for school supplies, to keep the electricity running in her house. We have heard

stories that they are used for a car bill to get people to work. They are used to pay for childcare that they need for their families so that they can work. Families are not using this money so they could quit their jobs. Quite the contrary, they are using them so they can get to work.

We are a nation in crisis because of how we treat our children. The child tax credit is a lifeline for the millions of grandparents raising grandchildren. It is a lifeline for low-income children.

So you heard from Senator BENNET. We are at an inflection point. What will we do right now? Will we extend the child tax credit? Will we make the full refundability permanent? Will we keep people having these monthly checks? That is a policy question. But the question before us really is a moral one. For once and for all, this is not partisan. It is a defining moment for the character of our country, and I say words are not enough.

We should show the child tax credit—the truth in our policies and what we do with our budgets. We should show our love through what we do, not what we say. And the best leading indicator of that will always be how the most vulnerable in our society are doing, how we take care of our elderly, and, in this case, how we care for our children.

I am honored now to have come to the floor our Senator from Georgia. I would remark that as much as I love the Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Colorado, the Senator from Georgia has a much better haircut.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I thank Senator BOOKER, and I join my friend Senator WARNOCK here to talk about this. Thanks to Senator BENNET, Senator BOOKER, and Senator WARNOCK for their leadership on what I think is the most important thing I have done in my years in public office: the child tax credit that Senator BENNET and I began on years and years and years ago, joined by other colleagues. Senator WARNOCK has really taken it over in a big way this year in getting it across the finish line. Sorry for the sports metaphor, but that is how important this is.

Senator BENNET said something about—and I guess Senator BOOKER—that raising children is work. At least one of my colleagues—a number of my colleagues on that side of the aisle, and I believe a colleague or two on this side of the aisle, said something about a work requirement in a child tax credit. And I don't understand that because I spent a lot of time, including this weekend, with my grandchildren, and I see how hard my daughters work raising children and our son works raising children and the pressures. And this bill, cutting everything else away, relieves some of the anxiety that parents face, the anxiety of how do I get the money together to pay the rent this week, before the end of the month, so I don't get evicted or I don't get behind in my rent—just the opportunities for these parents.

So I want to talk directly—directly—to Ohio parents. We talk about parents and about the child tax credit. I want to talk to Ohio parents for a moment.

Parents, check your bank accounts. A week ago today, we once again put money directly in the pockets of the families of most Ohio parents. The families of 92 percent of Ohio children are getting these dollars either direct deposit in their accounts or in their mailboxes in checks. It started July 15, then August 15, and then September 15. It will continue. Our goal on the floor today is to make this permanent; at least to make sure this goes beyond the end of the year. We are going to succeed in doing that. It is so important that we do.

Back to talking to parents. We know how hard you work at your jobs and raising your kids. Any parent knows how much work it is to take care of children, especially young children. It has only gotten harder over the last year and a half. The pressures are greater. The anxiety placed on families is more.

We have not recognized in this country often enough that raising children is work. If you have a job outside the home, you are probably not getting paid what you are worth. We have seen what has happened over the past few decades.

Productivity has gone up. Stock prices have soared. Executive compensation is stratospheric. The wages have been flat. Wages for most Americans have barely budged; meanwhile, you all as parents know how expensive it is to raise kids—childcare, healthcare, school lunches, diapers, clothes, school supplies, braces, sports fees. The list never seems to end. That is not to mention trying to put money away—just a few dollars a month—trying to put money away for college or sending your kid to camp or maybe—maybe, as I have heard from some parents—for the first time in 2 or 3 years, they are going to get to take a little vacation for a few days or maybe, once a month, going out to dinner at the local diner.

You feel like you can't keep up no matter how hard you work. It is why we passed the child tax credit. It is why we started, several years ago, working to get other Senators on board until we had virtually, literally, every Senator on this side of the aisle. Every single Democrat has voted for the child tax credit twice already.

Unfortunately, every single Republican voted against it. I don't even really understand why they are against it when, you know, you could look out down the aisle here, you can look down the hall, and Senator MCCONNELL's office is down the hall, and you see the lobbyists lining up there. They always get their tax cuts.

A train carrying tax cuts leaves the station whenever Republicans are in power—a tax cut for wealthy people—but this is a tax cut for working families, and we know how important that is. It is finally—finally—to America's parents, making your hard work pay off so you can keep up with those extra expenses that keep coming and coming and coming when you are raising a family.

Stories have poured into our office from parents across Ohio about these tax cuts. Let me just give you snippets of several of them.

Katie in Akron: It helps pay for school supplies.

Caitlin: It pays for preschool for my son.

Lindsay: It is back-to-school clothes.

Fern: It will pay for preschool for both of my children, and the rest is going into a savings account for them.

From Melissa: I used part of it to buy school uniform pieces for my 4-year-old.

Jennifer: Put it away for college tuition.

Maia: Food and school supplies.

And one of the most common stories we hear over and over is that parents are using this to afford childcare so they can go back to work or keep working or work a few more hours.

One mother from Minford in Southern Ohio near Portsmouth, wrote to me, and she said:

> My husband and I are middle class, raising two children [both] under 6. . . . We have been worried about the financial burden of paying for 2 children in full-time child care. The $300, per child, will be placed directly towards child care so . . . we [don't] have to worry about how my participation in the workforce affects us, and allow us to participate more in the economy.

She continued:

> I believe these payments will allow more parents, especially mothers, to participate more fully in the workforce, [allowing] them more time to pursue training, and help American families [get] food on the table. From the bottom of my heart, thank you.

She really tells the story. You know in Connecticut and in Georgia that not everybody has gone back to work that could find work; in part, because employers are finally starting to pay more, but so much of the time because they can't find childcare or they can't afford childcare. We know that. That is what these tax cuts are all about.

They are about the dignity of work. All work has dignity, whether you punch a clock or swipe a badge, whether you work on a salary or work for tips, whether you are raising children, or whether you are caring for aging parents. Raising children is work. Raising children is work. It is a hell of a lot more work than moving money from one overseas bank account to another or checking the balance in your stock portfolio.

That didn't stop Senator MCCONNELL and the Republican majority 2 or 3 years ago from rewarding the CEOs and hedge fund managers and Swiss bank account holders. We all remember what happened. MITCH MCCONNELL—and the lobbyists lining up down the hall—and

the politicians who always do their bidding passed their tax cut for the wealthy and corporations that outsource jobs. You know what they promised? They promised it would all trickle down and have more jobs and workers in Savannah—the hometown of the Senator from Georgia—that there will be more jobs and the workers would get more pay and the companies would invest more in the workforce.

Well, it didn't exactly happen that way. They kept their money for themselves. They spent that money on stock buybacks. Unsurprisingly, where did that money go? It goes in the pockets, mostly, of executives.

Now, this year, without a single vote from Republicans in Congress, we passed tax cuts for everyone else. It is a pretty simple contrast.

Whose side are you on? Do you want tax cuts for billionaires and corporations—that is what they did 4 years ago; that is what the President and the Congress did 4 years ago—or do you want tax cuts for working families? That is what Senator WARNOCK's and Senator OSSOFF's and President Biden's elections meant in November and January of this year; that instead of more tax cuts for the richest people in the country—though that bill, 70 percent of the tax cuts or the benefits went to the richest 1 percent—now we are seeing our tax cut goes to 90 percent of the families in this country.

Every single month we are showing parents and workers we are on your side. We will not stop fighting to make sure parents' hard work pays off for years to come.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. WARNOCK. Mr. President, I first want to say thank you to Senators BROWN, BENNET, and BOOKER for keeping a spotlight on this issue. I must admit, however, on this issue, when I say Senators BROWN, BENNET, and BOOKER, I think about the multiple choice questionnaires we got in school, and I am wondering how a guy with a last name ''Warnock'' got to be a part of this effort, but I am grateful.

I want to get right to the point. There are many reasons to move this Build Back Better American package forward. We have to build back better. We have a historic opportunity to make landmark investments that will strengthen our families, our economy, our care infrastructure, including expanding Medicaid benefits to more than 4 million Americans. We have got 600,000 Georgians in the Medicaid gap. We have got to provide critical debt relief for small farmers who have taken a financial hit during the pandemic. All of these things are covered in this Build Back Better agenda.

But the other top priority of mine, and why we are all here today, is that we have a chance to extend the expanded child tax credit. We have already seen it making a difference in the lives of over 2.2 million children just in Georgia alone.

I want to be clear about who this tax cut helps because people who have no vision engage in division, and sometimes when we are discussing these policies, we need to slow down and make sure folk know exactly whom we are talking about.

Ninety-seven percent—97 percent—of American families with children would benefit from this tax cut. After we passed the American Rescue Plan, we significantly expanded the child tax credit and the earned income tax credit.

To put more money in the pockets of working families, I remember that Senator BOOKER—actually, Senator BENNET called me from his car. He was on his way back home. I had just gotten elected, and just a few short months after I got elected, we passed the American Rescue Plan because we won the majority and were able to do this. Senator BROWN said to me: RAPHAEL, this is one of the best days of my career because we were able to pass the American Rescue Plan with all of these amazing provisions, and this provision alone is transformational. Experts have said that this investment that we made earlier this year would cut child poverty in half nationwide. Think about that. One provision. Just giving ordinary people, hard-working families, a break cuts child poverty in half. This is good public policy.

But I will tell you what would be bad public policy. It is bad public policy to cut child poverty in half one year and then go back the very next year and double child poverty. That is poor public policy. It is not right, and it is not smart.

The expanded child tax credit is helping Georgians. And do you want to know how I know that? I know because, as I am moving across the State, they are telling me. And it is no surprise, when you put an extra $200 or $300 in the bank account of ordinary people, working people, it makes a huge difference.

In my regular travels around the State, Georgians have told me how this tax cut for working families has made a difference in their lives, made their lives just a little bit easier, especially at the start of a new school year.

A few weeks ago, I was down in Columbus, GA, and I met with some of the hard-working families who receive this tax cut. And as I stand here, I think about Dante and Alicia, a couple I met down in Columbus, GA. Their daughter's name is London. And I asked them: What are you going to do with this monthly payment?

And they said it will help cover the costs of school clothes and brain-building extracurricular activities. They have a very active young daughter, very bright, London. She came to the meeting. And they said that: We wouldn't be able to afford these extracurricular activities, but this extra support, just this little lift, has made a difference in our personal economy, and it has made a difference for London.

I talked to Will, who works as a local hairdresser, and the monthly payment helps his 12-year-old daughter participate in karate tournaments, a development opportunity that family would not otherwise be able to afford.

In another conversation, I asked a Georgia mom of two young, growing boys: Where would this tax cut go?

I said: What are you going to do with this tax cut?

Do you know what she said to me?

She said: I am going to buy food and shoes.

You know, when you give ordinary folk a break, when you give them an extra $200 or $300 a month, you know, they go and buy extravagant things, like food and shoes and a coat for their kid.

They invest in extracurricular activities because they want to see their children do a little bit better than they did. And when they invest in their children, in a real sense, they invest in all of our children.

When you give folk who already have everything they need and then some, you give them that money, they hold on to that money. But when you give money to ordinary folks, they put that money right back into our local economies and into our small businesses.

Often the right thing to do is also the smart thing to do. It creates jobs, helps all of us. And so the expanded child tax credit grows and bolsters our economy from the bottom up.

I agree with Senator BROWN. I am just old enough to remember when folks were talking about trickle-down economics. And as a pastor, I have worked and conducted my ministry in these communities that have been hearing folks talk about trickle down for the last 40 years. The way to grow an economy is from the bottom up. The right thing to do is the smart thing to do.

The expanded child tax credit is changing lives right now, and we have a chance in this economic package we are working on to secure this investment for working Georgians and Americans into the future, and that is why I believe we should make it permanent, and I will keep advocating for that. But extending this critical tax cut right now is the right thing to do for working families. We ought to do it. We ought not just talk about it; we ought to do it.

The Scripture says, He has shown you, O mortal, what is good. And what does the Lord require . . . but that you do justice, love kindness, and walk humbly with your God.

I see the face of God in the faces of our children.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SMITH). The Senator from Texas.

VOTING RIGHTS

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, in June, our Democratic colleagues voted on their first and initial efforts to nationalize our State-run and local-run election system. That bill—this legislation, this effort—had been years in the

making. You know, in some ways, it is interesting to think about because back when our country was founded, there was a big debate on whether we should have a national government or whether we should have a Federal system. And, of course, we opted for a Federal system where the States retained their sovereignty within their authority, and all powers not delegated to the Federal Government were retained by the States and the people. That is the very definition of a Federal system.

So our colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle have sort of renewed that debate again, trying to upend our Federal system of governance in favor of a national government, basically a command and control run out of Washington, DC.

When it comes to the takeover of our elections or to try to nationalize our elections, the initial proposal surfaced as a messaging bill in 2019 but over the years has undergone a number of makeovers. Each time, our colleagues have tried to sell this radical change in the way that our elections are run by different appeals.

They have talked about, well, this is important for election security. Remember the 2016 election, obviously—big concerns about Russian misinformation campaigns and cyber attacks, and election security was obviously at top of mind.

Then it was sold as a matter of regaining the voters' confidence that their vote would actually count.

Then it was sold as a way to remove the obstacles that prevented people from voting, which appears to be the current message.

Well, in 2020, in my State alone, but not just in Texas but across the country, we saw a record voter turnout. In my State, we said 66 percent of registered voters cast a ballot—11.3 million people.

The last time I had been on the ballot, 6 years previously, we only had 4.8 million voters, but we went from 4.8 to 11.3 in just 6 years. Now, part of that is because my State has been growing. Between 2010 and 2020, we have seen 4 million new Texans, either born or moved or made their way one way or another to our State.

But the 2020 election saw the largest voter turnout in 120 years—120 years. Well, clearly, if people are voting—including people of color, minorities—are voting at record levels, it is time to come up with a new sales pitch to try to sell this hijacking, really, of our State- and local-run elections.

So a number of States, including my State, have recently passed legislation to address voter confidence, to make sure that elections are fair and that people have an opportunity to vote who are legally qualified to do so. The phrase many of them used in that process was, they tried to make it easier to vote and harder to cheat. So that now has been the focus of our Democratic colleagues in trying to nationalize our State- and local-run elections, which, by the way, is ensconced within the framework of the Constitution itself.

So our Democratic colleagues then attacked the State election laws and really just went over the top in terms of their description of what exactly was happening. Certainly it was not factual, but they said, in a number of cases, these changes in State election laws—and I am thinking of Georgia, Arizona, and Texas in particular—they said that they are the most sweeping attacks on the right to vote since the beginning of Jim Crow, and they said the only way to change that was to pass their election law.

Our colleagues talked about the bill in terms of protecting the right to vote and strengthening our democracy. Who could be against that? But the reality of the situation is very different, and the far-reaching provisions of the Democratic election takeover bill look nothing like the safeguards of democracy; they look more like a partisan power play.

In the end, the only thing bipartisan about the bill was the opposition. In both the House and Senate, Republicans and Democrats voted against the initial legislation, but our Democratic colleagues still refuse to recognize the reality of the vote and throw in the towel.

After the failed vote this summer, our colleagues on the Democratic side went back to the drawing board and came back with a new bill they call the Freedom to Vote Act. Well, if we needed any more proof that this is not a good-faith effort to strengthen our election but, rather, a partisan power play, the bill was introduced 1 week ago, and the Senate could end up voting on it as early as this week. That is hardly what I would call a deliberative process, one that even invites bipartisan debate and consideration.

So we may end up being required to vote on the bill—that is certainly the prerogative of the majority leader—with no real committee hearings, no real testimony from experts, and no indication that this bill is really being taken seriously other than to check a box and to send a message.

What has really been interesting is our colleagues on the left have said—they have tried to brand this as a compromise bill. I think that is primarily because of the objection of the Senator from West Virginia, Senator MANCHIN, who said he couldn't support the original bill. So they tried to come up with something that maybe looked more like a compromise but really isn't, and I will talk about that more in a second.

But this bill was not the result of bipartisan deliberations or consultation or communication even. As the Republican leader has noted, this so-called compromise bill is a compromise between the left and the radical left, which is hardly a compromise at all. But that is apparently the way that Leader SCHUMER decides to run the Senate, after all, passing a $1.9 trillion spending bill right after Joe Biden became President, with no Republican support, under the auspices of being COVID relief when only 10 percent of it actually had anything to do with COVID.

Well, the good news is we have done a few bipartisan things. We passed the Endless Frontier Act—our way of trying to address the challenge of China. We passed a bipartisan infrastructure bill. But now our colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to do it alone again, and they are trying to pass a bill that could end up costing taxpayers as much as $5.5 trillion. A nominal figure is $3.5 trillion, but right now, they are experiencing a lot of differences of opinion within their own ranks as to what is acceptable and what is not, and they certainly aren't talking to us.

But all the while, they have continued to work on a partisan effort to overrun our constitutional delegation, really, of the election system to State and local government. So no one should be fooled. This bill is not a compromise in any sense of the word. Just like its predecessor, this bill hijacks State constitutional power to make decisions on things like voter registration and early voting.

Actually, this morning in the Constitution Subcommittee, the Senator from Connecticut, Senator BLUMENTHAL, was talking about the fact that his State, Connecticut, did not have early in-person voting, but they have now passed a bill that provides for a referendum in Connecticut. If the referendum passes, then the State legislature may actually provide for early voting in person.

I would just tell you that the contrast between the rhetoric and the reality is pretty amazing because the Texas election law, passed by the State legislature just recently, provides for 17 days of early voting in person. In other words, there is a fulsome opportunity for anybody who is qualified to vote to cast their ballot in person or by mail if you qualify or on the day of the election. As you can see, with 66 percent of the registered voters actually taking advantage of that generous opportunity to cast their ballot, they did in historic numbers.

Well, there is a saying that ''if it is not broke, don't fix it,'' and there is nothing broke about our State- and local-run election systems. Certainly the guardrails are in place. If, for example, someone were to deny a minority voter the opportunity to cast a ballot or to make sure their ballot counted just like anybody else's, there is section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. In fact, the Biden Department of Justice has filed such a lawsuit against Georgia based on the changes in their voting laws. So there is plenty of opportunity to raise these issues in court should the Federal Government and should the Biden administration wish to challenge them, but the truth is, they are going to lose because what they have

tried to do is to change through litigation what they cannot do constitutionally through legislation.

Well, this so-called compromise bill, which is no compromise at all, contains invasive disclosure requirements that would attack the privacy of voters and chill free speech. It places handcuffs on States when it comes to drawing new legislative lines in redistributing, and it threatens action from the Attorney General if those standards aren't met. It makes it too difficult to root out fraud and protect the integrity of the vote by prohibiting voter ID for mail-in ballots and mandating drop boxes for ballots to be dropped by partisan advocates.

You know, people act like there is no such thing as voter fraud, but actually we have a famous case in Texas called Box 13 in Duval County, TX, where Coke Stevenson and LBJ—Lyndon Baines Johnson—were running for the Senate.

You know what they found is, because of the manipulation of the voter rolls by the county judge in Duval County, literally, they had people who were already buried in the cemetery vote in favor of Lyndon Baines Johnson in alphabetical order once they figured out how many votes they needed to cast.

That is just one famous example of voter fraud. Our Democratic colleagues act like it doesn't exist.

But what we did here in the Judiciary Committee a few months ago was the secretary of state for New Hampshire—he is a Democrat, and they don't have any early voting. It was interesting to hear him say that he thinks the single most important factor when it comes to people casting their ballot is people's confidence in the system that their ballot will actually be counted the way they voted. So all of these different times and conditions under which people can cast their ballot, he says, really don't have nearly as big an impact as just the confidence they have that their vote will be counted as they cast it.

And why our Democratic colleagues are opposed to voter ID is beyond me. We know Jimmy Carter and James Baker III—of course, Jimmy Carter, a former Democratic President; and James Baker III, a former prominent Secretary of State and Treasury Secretary. They had a commission to look at things like voter ID, and they actually recommended that voter ID would be one way to instill public confidence in the integrity of the vote.

You have to show your ID when you go through the Transportation Security Administration—TSA—to get on an airplane. You have to show an ID if you are going to buy a pack of cigarettes at a convenience store or six-pack of beer. I mean, we are accustomed to people being required to identify who they are. If you want to get into a Federal building, you have to show an ID.

So the idea that we should prohibit voter ID, to me, is ridiculous, and that is one of the provisions in the Democrat substitute bill which is before us. It would prohibit the use of voter ID through mail-in ballots.

But that is just the beginning. One of the most outlandish—or I should say on top of what I have already talked about—provisions of this bill is the use of taxpayer funds for campaigns. Well, a lot of companies have matching programs for charitable giving. That is a positive, good thing. If an employee donates to a charity of their choice, many times their company will match that donation dollar for dollar. That is a positive thing.

But, here, what happens is, instead of a charity getting the money, it is a political candidate. In other words, our Democratic colleagues are recommending that for every dollar that is donated to a political candidate, the taxpayer kick in an extra 6 bucks.

Well, I know some of these campaigns that we have already run in recently get to be pretty expensive campaigns. But can you imagine that the taxpayers be asked to pony up $6 for every $1 that is contributed to the campaign? And is it really fair to ask taxpayers to subsidize the election of somebody they may disagree with?

It makes no sense to me. Well, this means that if someone donates $200 to the preferred congressional candidate, the Federal Government could match with $1,200. And it is not the Federal Government; it is the taxpayer, by the way.

Then there are the campaign vouchers, which will provide eligible voters with a $25 voucher to donate to the campaign of their choosing. I am not making this up. This is what is in the legislation that, unfortunately, I don't think many people have read or understand.

It is easy to imagine a better use of taxpayer funding, whether infrastructure, help for people who still are in need as a result of the COVID pandemic. It could go to crime victims or support a response to a humanitarian crisis at the border, like we are seeing in Del Rio, TX. But, no, our Democratic colleagues want to put it into the political campaigns of the candidates of their choice.

Well, in addition to the rotten provisions that are maintained from the previous bill, there is even more. The bill places immense power in the office of General Counsel of the Federal Election Commission. He is an unelected official. It lowers the legal standard to overturn voting laws. And it makes election day a Federal holiday, even though the bill mandates 15 days of early voting, which, again, by the way, is less than the State legislature has provided for in Texas. We have 17 days of early voting.

Well, the truth is this is a so-called solution in search of a problem. The truth is there is no voter suppression epidemic.

During the Obama administration, their Justice Department brought four lawsuits—four lawsuits—under section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. If you thought there was an epidemic of voter suppression, don't you think the Obama administration would have been more active and more vigilant?

Again, there is the fact that the 2020 elections saw the highest turnout in 120 years for all racial and ethnic groups. Over the last 4 years, States across the country undertook efforts to keep their elections free from fraud and foreign interference.

By the way, one of the conclusions following the 2016 election by the intelligence community was that the dispersed and diffused nature of our elections actually made it harder for Russia to impact the outcome because they would have had to do so in all 50 States.

If this was all run out of Washington, DC, and one black box appeared, it would probably be easier for them to concentrate their efforts on one location rather than 50 locations and increase the likelihood of their ability to influence the outcome.

Well, we have kicked in—here in Congress—hundreds of millions of dollars to help the States keep their elections free from fraud and foreign interference.

But under the Constitution, as currently written, each State has a constitutional authority to govern how their elections are run, and I think it is a good thing—subject to section 2 of the Voting Rights Act if someone commits a foul.

In my State, 29 million people are spread out across major cities and small towns alike. And what works well in our State may not make as much sense in a small, densely populated State like New Jersey, or large, sparsely populated State like Alaska.

That is why it is important that the States be the laboratories of democracy and try to be responsive to the needs of the people in their particular State, because we are not all the same. I believe the leaders in each State know best the unique circumstances of their constituents, and they are best suited to craft voting laws that prioritize both access and security.

A Federal Government hijacking of our State- and local-run election laws will not improve voter confidence in our elections. In fact, it will stir the very fears that Democrats claim they are trying to alleviate. But this isn't really new. It is just a repackaged and new effort to do the same thing, which is to nationalize our elections and run all of them out of Washington, DC, and to discourage commonsense measures, like voter ID, that help bolster public confidence in our elections and diminish the opportunity for people to cheat.

Well, no matter how many times we see this rebranded and new version of this Federal takeover of elections, I will continue to fight any effort to take the constitutional authority given to my State to run our own elections. I certainly am not going to turn

it over to the National Democratic Party.

The Senate will never green light politically motivated attempts to take over America's elections, and that is good thing. And we are not going to go down this road on this new, rehashed, modified, substitute effort to nationalize our Federal elections.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

CLIMATE LEGISLATION

Ms. STABENOW. Madam President, for more than 100 years, scientists have shown that burning fossil fuels creates carbon pollution that heats up and builds up in our atmosphere. It just doesn't go away. It just keeps building up more and more and more.

And for more than 100 years, we kept on burning fossil fuels anyway. In fact, we have given major—as a Congress—major, permanent tax benefits for the past 100 years to the fossil fuel industry. Now we are experiencing the full force and the huge cost of that choice, and it is growing even faster than many predicted.

This week, I published a report that outlined how extreme weather events are becoming more destructive, more dangerous, and more expensive, thanks to the climate crisis.

Last year, the U.S. Senate set an awful record. We had 22 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disasters in one year—the most ever. In total, these 22 disasters cost the Nation almost $100 billion in damages, and 262 Americans lost their lives in severe storms and heat waves and wildfires.

2020 may have set a record, but, unfortunately, it is a record that is going to be broken probably this year. Over the past 5 years, American taxpayers have spent an average of $126 billion a year in damages due to these disasters. And the total cost of these disasters over the last 15 years tops $1 trillion, and growing every single day, every single year.

We are debating right now a budget—a Build Back Better Budget—and it involves investing in a number of important things over 10 years at about $350 billion a year, and we are going to spend that very soon just on climate damage if we don't get ahead of this.

I know the Presiding Officer is leading on this in a very important way, which I thank you, for the issue around clean electricity policies. We have a lot of work to do. Nobody is going untouched. No State is untouched—from Montana to Mississippi, to Massachusetts, to Michigan.

Last week, President Biden was in Idaho surveying the terrible damage caused by wildfires. He said: ''We can't continue to ignore reality.''

He is right. The reality is carbon pollution is the root cause of the climate crisis. Pollution goes into the atmosphere. It doesn't leave. It just gathers there more and more and more and more, and we are seeing what is happening as a result of that.

If we don't combat the climate crisis now, the destruction and the deaths will continue to go up and up and up. If you think taking action is expensive, consider the cost of inaction.

Who pays the bill?

Well, we all do. We all pay the bill.

Then there is the personal cost. I am thinking of a landowner who lives on the same wooded acres his grandfather owned—or at least he did until a drought-fueled wildfire destroyed his home and the forest that surrounded it.

I am thinking of the small business that lost its roof and all of its inventory when a hurricane and the resulting storm surge hit a small beachside community.

I am thinking of all the Michigan growers I know who are one early freeze or dry season away from being unable to keep the family farm going, and I am thinking of those 262 families who lost someone they loved and will never be the same.

We owe it to those families to take action so that the climate crisis doesn't continue to cost people their lives and their livelihoods, and we owe it to American taxpayers to do all we can to avoid the worst impacts of this crisis.

We know what we need to do. We know what we need to do. We need to cut carbon pollution. That is what we need to do. There are big interests on the other side—oil and gas and coal interests. There is a lot of money—big special interests that keep trying to tell us this isn't real. You know, what you are seeing right in front of your face, what you are experiencing in your life, isn't real; it is pretend; it is not really happening. They put a lot of money into trying to stop what we are doing, but we have to take action. We have to take action. We know this is about carbon pollution; it is also about methane pollution and other greenhouse gases.

We can start doing something about it by passing the Build Back Better budget that the President has proposed. The Build Back Better budget will make electric vehicles more affordable and ensure that they are built right here in the United States. I want them built in Michigan, but at a minimum, we want them built in the United States. That is really important because we know that the transportation sector is the single largest source of carbon pollution that is driving climate change. Electric vehicles are a major part of the solution but not the only one, but they are a major part of it.

The question is not whether they will be built; it is where they will be built—whether they are going to be built in China, where they are spending over $100 billion right now to capture the entire market, including electric batteries as well as the vehicles, or whether we are going to make it in America.

My goal is to make these vehicles in America. I have often said that Michigan workers are the best in the world. I believe that. Under the Build Back Better budget, they will lead this world. American workers will lead the world if we are smart about doing what we need to do to invest in America.

The Build Back Better budget also provides clean energy tax incentives, and it funds clean energy procurement so we can make the electricity we need to power the vehicles without carbon pollution. It helps ensure that the technologies we need to transition to clean energy are built right here in the United States by providing tax credits for manufacturers to retool and build new plants to produce advanced energy parts.

It will hold polluters accountable and make sure they are held responsible for their actions. It will invest in important clean electricity policies. It will invest in climate-smart agriculture so that farmers and ranchers and foresters can continue to be an even bigger part of the solution, and it will restore our forests and make them more resilient to wildfires.

The Build Back Better budget, alongside the bipartisan infrastructure package, which is also very important, will make our infrastructure more resilient and tackle the main driver of the climate crisis: carbon pollution.

Best of all, these investments will also create millions of good-paying American jobs. That is the great part. As we are transitioning in Michigan, we are seeing jobs that are being created as part of the clean energy economy.

It is true that these policies represent significant investments, but it is also true that the cost of inaction is much, much higher. Inaction has consequences—so many different consequences—for us, for our children, for our grandchildren, and we can't afford those consequences. We just can't afford those consequences anymore.

So, on behalf of all of our children, on behalf of our grandchildren, now is the time to act. We must take this moment because we are running out of time. We must take this moment to act to address the pollution that is creating this climate crisis. We can do it—we know what to do—but now is the time to act and get it done.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, I rise today to call attention to the humanitarian crisis that is happening right now in the State of Texas, another one happening right now in Del Rio, TX—yet another consequence of President Biden's and Vice President HARRIS's dangerous refusal to enforce our laws or to protect our border, a refusal that is causing people to die; that is causing young girls to be trafficked; that is causing drugs to pour into our State; and that is causing our communities to become much less safe.

Right now, thousands of Haitians are camped under a bridge in Del Rio, TX,

after illegally entering our country. Six days ago, I went down to Del Rio myself to see firsthand what was going on and why this was happening. The sheer number of people under the bridge took my breath away. People were struggling enormously, including infants, including young children, and I learned from authorities on the ground what had happened and that this was a man-made crisis. To understand what occurred, we have to go back to September 8.

On September 8 and in the weeks that preceded it, there were between 700 and 1,000 people under that bridge in Del Rio. That was about the traffic that was coming in each day illegally. Then, on September 8, the Biden administration made a political decision. There were some 900 Haitian illegal immigrants who were scheduled to board planes and be deported back to Haiti. Roughly, 85 percent of the illegal immigrants crossing at Del Rio are from Haiti originally. On September 8, the Biden administration canceled those planes. It informed those 900 Haitians that they would not be deported but that they would, instead, be allowed to stay in the United States, and what happened next is simple.

Those 900 picked up their phones, and they called their friends; they called their families; they texted their friends and families. Between the period of September 8, when the Biden administration canceled those flights back to Haiti and September 16—8 days later when I was in Del Rio—the 700 people under the bridge had become 10,503. That is what the total was the day I was there—10,503 packed in in deplorable conditions. They had already crossed into the United States. They were packed under that bridge because the Border Patrol lacked the capacity to process anything close to that number, and within a couple more days, the 10,503 had become 15,000 people.

To put that in perspective, the city of Del Rio has a population of 35,000 people. Nearly half the population of Del Rio was under that bridge. We have seen bread and water and toilet paper and basic necessities flying off store shelves in Del Rio, which wasn't expecting to have to handle such a massive influx of illegal immigrants.

The people of Del Rio are concerned; they are dismayed; they don't understand why the Federal Government refuses to enforce the law. Law enforcement is concerned and dismayed and doesn't understand why Joe Biden and KAMALA HARRIS won't enforce the law. The mayor in Del Rio is a Democrat, and he is frustrated and dismayed with the crisis the Federal Government has caused.

In the past month, I have traveled throughout South Texas, doing roundtables—sitting down with farmers and ranchers, sitting down with sheriffs and local law enforcement, sitting down with elected officials. A great many of the elected officials in South Texas are Democrats. South Texas, historically, has been a very Democratic region of the State. To a person, every elected Democrat with whom I sat down was horrified at what was happening.

More than one elected Democrat in South Texas said to me: If the National Democratic Party is the party of open borders, I can't be for that.

You know, in this body, we listen to lots of elected officials from States that don't have a border with Mexico pontificate on how enforcing the border is somehow cruel. I will tell you what is cruel: having 10,503 people underneath a bridge, in shantytown conditions, where children, where women, where men are sleeping out in the elements and where even more come.

One of the things that strikes me about that Del Rio influx is many of those individuals had already been granted asylum in Mexico. So they had come from Haiti to Mexico. They had been granted asylum—they were living legally in Mexico—but when the Biden administration canceled the flights back to Haiti and word got out of, ''Hey, come to Del Rio. It is olly olly oxen free. If you come to Del Rio, you can stay in America,'' it took 8 days for 700 people to become 10,503.

The Biden administration has also shut down five Border Patrol checkpoints in the Del Rio sector area of responsibility so they can redirect personnel just to process the mass of illegal immigrants under the bridge in Del Rio, and, of course, it is at those checkpoints that trucks carrying illegal immigrants or trucks carrying drugs into our country are caught.

So, with Joe Biden and KAMALA HARRIS pulling the personnel away from that, we know yet more illegal immigrants will stream into this country. We know yet more women will be raped and sexually assaulted by human traffickers. We know more children—more little boys and more little girls—will face physical assault and sexual assault from human traffickers. We also know that more heroin, more fentanyl—more illegal drugs—will pour into our States. And, by the way, not just the State of Texas, but every State in the Union will have more people die from illegal drugs because Joe Biden and KAMALA HARRIS refuse to enforce the law and are pulling law enforcement off of their job of protecting our communities.

On Monday, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas went down to Del Rio. Let me say I am glad he did. Joe Biden hasn't been to Del Rio. KAMALA HARRIS hasn't been to Del Rio. She is ostensibly the border control czar, but the czar can't be bothered to actually go to the southern border where the crisis is occurring.

Secretary Mayorkas, in Del Rio, said: ''We are very concerned that Haitians who are taking this irregular migration path are receiving false information that the border is open.''

Well, I wonder why they think the border is open. Maybe it is because the Biden administration halted the deportation flights to Haiti. Maybe it is because Joe Biden is releasing Haitians who illegally cross the border at Del Rio into the United States at a staggering scale. Maybe it is because Joe Biden halted construction of the border wall the day that he became President. Maybe it is because Joe Biden reinstated the failed catch-and-release policy or maybe it is because Joe Biden, on day 1 of the Presidency, ended the incredibly successful ''Remain in Mexico'' policy, which was an international agreement that President Trump had negotiated with the Government of Mexico that provided that when people crossed illegally into Mexico, that they would remain in Mexico while their U.S. asylum case was proceeding.

That agreement was phenomenally successful—so much so that last year, in 2020, we had the lowest rate of illegal immigration in 45 years.

I want to point out to you that some of the Democratic Party, some in the media like to say: Well, this problem has been with us a long time. This problem is not Joe Biden's fault; it is not KAMALA HARRIS' fault. We can't solve the crisis at our southern border.

If you hear elected Democrats saying that, if you hear the corrupt corporate media saying that, you know they are not telling you the truth.

Why is that? Because last year, 12 months ago, we had the lowest rate of illegal immigration in 45 years. We know how to solve this crisis. The ''Remain in Mexico'' international agreement worked, and Joe Biden and KAMALA HARRIS, for political reasons, decided to tear up that international agreement and declare open season on our southern border.

This year, since Joe Biden has been President, over 1.2 million illegal immigrants have come into the United States. We are on pace for more than 2 million this year, which is the highest rate in 20 years.

Do you want to see how much policy and politics matter? We went from the lowest rate in 45 years last year to the highest rate in 21 years this year. And it is all because of politics, because Joe Biden and KAMALA HARRIS had made promises to the open-border radicals in their party.

I will tell you, I have been to the border. I have been to the Biden cages. For 4 years, Democrats went on and on and on. The corrupt corporate media went on and on and on about kids in cages. You couldn't turn on the evening news without hearing ''kids in cages.''

What they didn't tell you is that Barack Obama built those cages, and, today, under Joe Biden, the cages are bigger and they are more full than they were before.

Every Democrat who stood up and lamented ''kids in cages'' and the House of Representatives—Representative OCASIO-CORTEZ has a famous photo of her grasping her head by the kids in cages. Well, I am going to give a simple challenge for Representative OCASIO-

CORTEZ and for every Democrat in this body: Go see the Biden cages with your own eyes.

I have seen them—the Donna tent facility, with over 4,000 people, with little boys and little girls on top of each other. Just a couple of weeks ago, when I was in the Rio Grande Valley, the rate of COVID positivity in the Biden cages was over 22 percent.

And all the Democrats who talked about this, if they don't go, if they don't denounce the Biden cages, then they are telling you that they are hypocrites; that they didn't believe it when they said it; that they didn't care about it when they said it; that it was all politics. It wasn't about their kids.

Why does Joe Biden refuse to go to the Rio Grande Valley? Because if he goes, the TV cameras will come with him.

Why does KAMALA HARRIS, who is supposed to be the border czar—she is supposed to be in charge of this—why won't she go to the Rio Grande Valley? Because if she went, the TV cameras would come and would show the Biden cages.

And the Democrats are counting on the corrupt corporate media to suddenly say: Nothing to see here. Fifteen thousand Haitians under a bridge in Del Rio? Nothing to see here.

Does anyone want to know what Joe Biden's favorite ice cream flavor is? That is the news. Never mind 1.2 million illegal immigrants. Never mind when I took 19 Senators down to the border. We went out on the river and saw a man floating dead in the river who died trying to cross illegally. Never mind the South Texas farmers and ranchers, the moms who told me: I won't let my teenage kids go out on our ranch without being armed with a loaded firearm because there are so many human traffickers and narcotics traffickers that it is dangerous for them to go out on their own ranch.

Never mind the South Texas farmers and ranchers, who told me at roundtables how tired they are of going out and finding dead bodies.

Do you want to understand what is happening? You say there is no crisis? Come to Brooks County. I invite every Democrat here to Brooks County. Brooks County in South Texas, it is just north of the border. Brooks County, over and over and over again, there are dead bodies of illegal immigrants.

The traffickers who are bringing them in, they are not nice guys. They are not humanitarians. They don't give a damn. That means, if one of the illegal immigrants is a pregnant woman, is a young child, is elderly, is sick, they just abandon them. They leave them in the rough terrain in the summer heat, and, over and over again, the farmers and ranchers encounter dead bodies on their property, where the traffickers have abandoned them.

I ask you: Is that humane? Is that compassionate, that Joe Biden and KAMALA HARRIS policy that encourages, that puts people in harm's way and results in people dying?

When we were down at the border, we saw a young girl who had been gang raped by the human traffickers who had brought her to America. The rate of sexual assault is staggering, particularly among the girls and young women, so much so that a significant percentage of young women, before they take the harrowing trip with the traffickers, will implant a birth control because they know the odds of their being sexually assaulted are so great.

And I will tell you, as I was doing the roundtables, one of the things I saw also was the colored wrist bands. So the traffickers are global cartels that are criminals. They are vicious criminals. They charge anyone—a young man, a young woman, a little boy, a little girl—thousands of dollars, anywhere from 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, $8,000 to cross into the United States.

By the way, do you know there is 100-percent operational control on the border—100 percent—on the southern side? Nobody crosses the border without the cartels' permission. If you do, they will kill you. Every person who crosses the border does so after paying the cartels, because you will be killed otherwise.

But often, when they come, they will cross, and they will end up at a stash house. I have been to those stash houses. I have been out on the midnight patrols with the Border Patrol. You go into those stash houses, and there are colored wrist bands that they put on the illegal immigrants, and the colors correspond to how many thousands of dollars they paid and how many thousands of dollars more they owe.

Often, when they get here, the cartels will say: Thank you for your x thousand dollars. We want y thousand more.

Tragically, it is at those stash houses in the United States where many of the sexual assaults occur. And so these immigrants, many of whom are young children, teenage children, when they get here, the Biden administration delivers them to their final destination. Joe Biden and KAMALA HARRIS and their administration are the last mile of the human trafficking network.

But for the 14-, 15-year-old boy who arrives in Atlanta, who arrives in New York, who arrives in Detroit, who arrives in Nashville—many of those 14- and 15-year-old boys owe thousands of dollars to the cartels, which means they arrive in your city—you might think Georgia is not a border State. But when teenagers are arriving in Atlanta owing thousands of dollars to the cartels, they work for the cartels, and the cartels know who their family is and where their family is, and they risk their mother or father being murdered if they don't work for the cartels to pay off the cartels.

The young women have it even worse. There are teenage girls who make the decision: I want to come to America; I want to come to the promised land.

We have been a beacon of hope to millions throughout our history. They don't realize they are stepping into Hell on Earth when the traffickers take them and then take them to a cartel facility in whatever city they end up in, where many of those teenage girls, still owing thousands of dollars to the cartels, have to work to pay off that debt by forced prostitution. Young girls forced into a life of sex slavery because the alternative is murder at the hand of the cartels. This is happening.

The fact that Joe Biden doesn't want to talk about it, the fact that KAMALA HARRIS claims it is not happening, the fact that the corrupt corporate media ignores it, it doesn't stop the fact that hundreds of thousands of people are suffering.

Mr. President, you and I are on the Senate Judiciary Committee. We have had four hearings in the Democrat-controlled Judiciary Committee on amnesty. In case the American people missed it, we get that the Democrats want amnesty for every illegal alien. That is not lost on anybody.

We haven't had a single hearing on the humanitarian crisis at the border. We haven't had a single hearing on the Biden cages.

Is it really the case that no Democrat in this Chamber cares about the children being assaulted, cares about the children catching COVID, cares about the illegal immigrants being released by Joe Biden and KAMALA HARRIS with COVID into our communities?

I get, politically, that this is an inconvenient topic to discuss. It is not the political narrative Democrats want to address. But every Democrat in this body needs to ask: Did you believe one word of the rhetoric you said during the Trump administration? Or was it all politics?

And, by the way, I saw the kids in cages, and I went to them directly when Obama was President. I saw them when Trump was President. I saw them when Biden was President. The difference last year is that we had the lowest numbers in 45 years. We were fixing the problem last year by enforcing the law.

Joe Biden has created this crisis through political divisions.

I make one final point: right now, 10 to 15,000 Haitian illegal immigrants under a bridge in Del Rio, TX. It is easy for Democrats to say: Well, that is not my problem.

It is easy for Democrats to say: I have never been to Del Rio. What do I care about those folks in South Texas.

I ask you: How would this issue be different if those illegal immigrants—if their point of entry was Martha's Vineyard? How would this issue be different if their point of entry was Silicon Valley, perhaps right outside the headquarters of Google—15,000 illegal immigrants under bridges?

The corrupt corporate media doesn't care. The Democrats, I hope, will demonstrate that they do.

And I will tell you this: The American people care. What is happening at

our southern border is wrong, and it needs to end.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OSSOFF). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. HASSAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE ON WHITE NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the White nomination?

Ms. HASSAN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS).

The result was announced—yeas 80, nays 18, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 373 Ex.]

YEAS—80

Baldwin	Grassley	Portman
Barrasso	Hagerty	Reed
Bennet	Hassan	Risch
Blackburn	Heinrich	Romney
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blunt	Hirono	Sanders
Booker	Hoeven	Sasse
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Burr	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Scott (SC)
Capito	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lee	Smith
Casey	Luján	Stabenow
Cassidy	Lummis	Tester
Collins	Manchin	Thune
Coons	Markey	Tillis
Cornyn	McConnell	Toomey
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cramer	Merkley	Warner
Crapo	Moran	Warnock
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warren
Durbin	Murphy	Whitehouse
Ernst	Murray	Wicker
Fischer	Ossoff	Wyden
Gillibrand	Padilla	Young
Graham	Peters	

NAYS—18

Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Paul
Braun	Inhofe	Rubio
Cotton	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cruz	Kennedy	Shelby
Daines	Lankford	Sullivan
Hawley	Marshall	Tuberville

NOT VOTING—2

Feinstein	Rounds

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KELLY).

Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 341, Florence Y. Pan, of the District of Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia.

Charles E. Schumer, Mazie K. Hirono, Sheldon Whitehouse, Jack Reed, Martin Heinrich, Michael F. Bennet, Jacky Rosen, Richard Blumenthal, Alex Padilla, John Hickenlooper, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Tina Smith, Tim Kaine, Ben Ray Luján, Chris Van Hollen, Jeff Merkley.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Florence Y. Pan, of the District of Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS), and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 66, nays 27, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 374 Ex.]

YEAS—66

Baldwin	Grassley	Portman
Barrasso	Hassan	Reed
Bennet	Heinrich	Romney
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Booker	Hirono	Sanders
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Burr	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Scott (SC)
Capito	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lee	Smith
Casey	Luján	Stabenow
Collins	Markey	Tester
Coons	McConnell	Tillis
Cornyn	Menendez	Toomey
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Van Hollen
Cotton	Murkowski	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Ernst	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Fischer	Padilla	Wyden
Gillibrand	Peters	Young

NAYS—27

Blackburn	Cruz	Inhofe
Blunt	Daines	Johnson
Boozman	Hagerty	Kennedy
Braun	Hawley	Lankford
Cassidy	Hoeven	Lummis
Cramer	Hyde-Smith	Marshall
Moran	Sasse	Thune
Risch	Scott (FL)	Tuberville
Rubio	Sullivan	Wicker

NOT VOTING—7

Crapo	Manchin	Shelby
Feinstein	Paul	
Graham	Rounds	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 66, the nays are 27.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Florence Y. Pan, of the District of Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. DURBIN. I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOTICE OF A TIE VOTE UNDER S. RES. 27

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print the following letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE, COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS,
Washington, DC, September 22, 2021.

To the Secretary of the Senate:

PN541, the nomination of Jennifer B. Sass, of Maryland, to a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigations Board, having been referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with a quorum present, has voted on the nominations as follows—

On the question of reporting the nomination without recommendation, 10 ayes to 10 noes.

In accordance with section 3, paragraph (1)(A) of S. Res. 27 of the 117th Congress, I hereby give notice that the Committee has not reported the nomination because of a tie vote, and ask that this notice be printed in the Record pursuant to the resolution.

THOMAS R. CARPER,
Chair.

HONORING OFFICER CHRISTOPHER NEIL OBERHEIM

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the remarkable life of Officer Christopher

Neil Oberheim, a 20-year veteran of the Illinois police force who was fatally shot on May 19, 2021, while serving in the line of duty. Officer Oberheim started his remarkable career at the Decatur Police Department before transferring to the Champaign Police Department in 2008.

Throughout his years of protecting and serving, Officer Oberheim earned two medals of valor and countless letters of commendation for his courageous acts of selfless bravery. He will be remembered by his colleagues as a model officer and someone who looked forward to making memories with his fellow officers at the annual State softball tournament hosted by the Police Benevolent and Protective Association of Illinois.

Officer Oberheim was not only a dedicated law enforcement officer, but also a devoted father and citizen who was loved and respected in his community. Officer Oberheim invested a great deal of time off duty to coaching several successful girls' softball teams, and the Monticello Sages Softball team paid tribute to his legacy as a coach and mentor: ''Chris Oberheim was the ultimate girl dad and was so proud of his girls. He has given so much to the program and we are blessed to have known him.''

Officer Oberheim was tragically killed in the line of duty while fulfilling his oath to serve and protect the people of the city of Champaign, and I am grateful for his years of service. He leaves behind his wife Amber and their 4 daughters Hannah, Avery, Addison, and Aubree. May his service, sacrifice, and kind spirit serve as an inspiration to us all.

80TH ANNIVERSARY OF VANCE AIR FORCE BASE

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, on Friday, September 17, 2021, Vance Air Force Base celebrated its 80th anniversary. On this day, we honored the community, leadership, cadre of instructors, and over 35,000 pilots Vance has trained since 1941. Vance AFB is the top pilot-producing base for 2 years running and enables our Nation to provide and defend global power projection.

Vance Air Force Base's history dates back to 1941, originally founded as Air Corps Basic Flying School in Enid, OK. After World War II, the base reopened as a permanent facility on August 26, 1948, and became Vance AFB on July 9, 1949. The base is named in honor of Lt Col Leon Robert Vance, Jr., a native of Enid, who posthumously received the Medal of Honor for gallantry in action over France on June 5, 1944.

For 80 years, Vance has served as the model for empowering the future of the U.S. Air Force through innovation and focuses on supporting flight operations everyday. The 71st Flying Training Wing operates over 200 aircraft, conducting more than 50,000 sorties annually, and logging more than 74,000 flight hours in the T–1A Jayhawk, T–6A Texan II, and T–38C Talon. Soon, Vance will add the T–7 Red Hawk to its training aircraft fleet. The base graduates 370 exceptional U.S. Air Force and allied student pilots from pilot training each year.

Vance is lucky because it benefits from outstanding community support and partnerships. The base supports more than 1,400 civilian employees and 1,400 military members and their families in the local area. Vance has a remarkable $381.2 million impact on the local community. On September 17, thousands of friends and families who make the Vance mission a success gathered to celebrate the history and future of the base.

Vance strives to accomplish its mission every day to deliver the world's best pilots, develop resilient airmen and families, deploy combat ready warriors, and demonstrate Vance culture. I am proud that Vance will continue to train the finest airmen for the finest Air Force in the world. On behalf of my colleagues and the entire U.S. Senate, I want to congratulate the Vance AFB community on 80 years of excellence in service to our Nation. ''Vance Proud!''

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT PESHTIGO FIRE

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize a grave day in Wisconsin's history, the 150th anniversary of the ''Great Peshtigo Fire.'' On this sesquicentennial anniversary, we remember the great city of Peshtigo, WI, that was completely destroyed on October 8, 1871, in the largest fire in U.S. history.

A community surrounded by dense forest, the city of Peshtigo was first settled in 1838. Located off the western shore of Green Bay in Marinette County, the area was first inhabited by Menominee and Ho-Chunk Native Americans. Sustained by lumber, shipping, and railroad interests, by the end of 1871, it was the tenth largest city in Wisconsin.

Historians and survivors of the fire theorize that the blaze was started by railroad workers who were cutting trees and burning debris outside of Peshtigo. A combination of a prolonged drought, a heavy reliance on wooden buildings, and 100-mph winds aligned to create a firestorm that reached 3 miles across and 1,000 feet high. Over the course of the night, the fire scorched over 1.2 million acres and caused an estimated $169 million in damages. Between 1,200 and 2,500 people lost their lives. The fire's complete destruction of local records prevented an accurate death toll. An estimated 350 victims lie in a mass grave in Peshtigo, victims who could not be identified because they were either burned beyond recognition or because those who could identify them perished, too.

Although the Great Peshtigo Fire has been well documented, little has been written about the crucial role Native Americans played in preventing further loss of life among European settlers. One of the most compelling stories involves Abraham Place, who traveled on foot to Wisconsin from Vermont in 1837 to build a homestead in the Sugar Bush neighborhood just outside of Peshtigo. He married a Menominee woman, and together with their children, they tended one of the largest farms in the area. While marrying a Native-American woman was socially acceptable when Place first settled there, attitudes had changed by 1871, and he was scorned by his fellow settlers.

The Native Americans he regularly welcomed to his home warned him of the impending danger of fire after months of little to no rain and helped him create a 3-foot-deep firebreak around his farm. His European neighbors dismissed his precaution as the actions of a crazy man who had married a Native American. Mrs. Place's in-laws then spent hours placing dozens of wet blankets on the roof of their house to prevent its destruction. Their home was one of the few buildings still standing on the morning of October 9.

Many of the same neighbors who had ridiculed them ran to their house or died trying. Survivors found the bodies of 35 residents who never made it to the farm. The hundred or so refugees who arrived safely at the Place home found a make-shift hospital where they could nurse their wounds and recuperate. Some stayed for weeks, their earlier disdain cured by necessity.

In the days following the Peshtigo fire, survivors emerged from the Peshtigo River and other safe havens untouched by the flames to look for missing loved ones and to begin to rebuild their lives. As word of the devastation spread, donations of food, clothing, and money poured in from across the State, the Nation, and several foreign countries. This selfless, unified show of support empowered the people of Peshtigo to rebuild their homes and restore their community.

Occurring on the same night as the Great Chicago Fire, the Peshtigo fire has been largely forgotten, even though the Wisconsin death toll is estimated to be seven times that of the Chicago tragedy. That is why I join Peshtigo residents in remembering the time when prejudices that turned neighbors into enemies were set aside in the midst of unimaginable hardship. And I applaud their efforts to pause this October 8 to remember this inconceivable catastrophe, commemorate its victims and honor the resilience of those who worked so hard to rebuild this city from the ashes of total devastation into the tranquil community of today.

TRIBUTE TO DOROTHY SHIRLEY LICHT

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I want to honor a former First Lady of Rhode Island, Mrs. Dorothy Shirley

Licht, as she celebrates her 100th birthday on Monday, September 27, 2021.

Dorothy Shirley Krauss was born in Providence, RI, in 1921. She spent much of her life dedicated to others—raising three children, working to enrich her community, and supporting her late husband, the former Governor of Rhode Island Frank Licht, in his political and judicial endeavors.

In 1949, she married Frank Licht, a Rhode Islander who graduated from Brown University and Harvard Law School and served as a State senator in Rhode Island from 1949 until being sworn in as an associate justice of the Rhode Island Superior Court in 1956.

After 12 steadfast years on the bench, Licht thrust himself into an uphill gubernatorial fight against the incumbent Governor and my former colleague, the late Senator John Chafee. Following a hard-fought campaign, Licht secured an underdog win in 1968, and with Dorothy at his side, he became the first Jewish Governor in Rhode Island's history. During Governor Licht's time in office, he focused on advancing mental healthcare, strong environmental protections, and bold economic reforms. With strong conviction and courage, he pushed through an unpopular tax plan that would help guide Rhode Island out of a devastating financial crisis.

No public servant can be successful without the strong support of their loved ones. Through tough races, long hours, and challenging times, Dorothy gifted to the people of Rhode Island a model for strong and eloquent leadership. During her time as First Lady and in the decades since, Dorothy held the advancement of the arts and humanities close to her heart. Her work to elevate art and culture across our community is exemplified by her past service on the boards of the Rhode Island State Council on the Arts, the New England Foundation for the Arts, and the Rhode Island Symphony. Dorothy's compassion for helping those in need is perhaps best shown through her role as an honorary board member of the Rhode Island Food Bank, a role she still holds today.

Through all of the highs of Dorothy's life, she has not been immune to loss. She has endured the immeasurable burden of burying both her loving husband Frank many years ago, as well as her eldest daughter Beth, who passed unexpectedly earlier this year. Still, Dorothy is strengthened and supported by her beloved family who join with me to celebrate this milestone, including her two surviving daughters Carol and Judy, her eight grandchildren, and her four great-grandchildren, as well as her nephew, former Lieutenant Governor Richard Licht.

It is my distinct honor to recognize Dorothy for her life of service to Rhode Island, her commitment to her family, and this momentous occasion of her 100th birthday.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GENERAL JERRY HUMBLE

● Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, on October 16, 2021, the Colonel Benjamin Logan Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution will present a special award to a great modern-day patriot with roots in Russellville, KY.

Retired U.S. Marine Corps Maj. Gen. Jerry Humble was born in Russell County, KY, but being the son and grandson of Methodist ministers, he and his family moved several times, eventually settling in Russellville, KY, where he attended high school and lettered in four sports. He accepted a football scholarship to Western Kentucky University, in my hometown of Bowling Green, where he was defensive MVP his senior year.

Logan County native, Margaret Jane Hollingsworth, his high school sweetheart—and fellow WKU graduate—became Jerry's wife in 1968 and began an amazing partnership with him in service to their country.

In the midst of the Vietnam war, Jerry enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps and was commissioned as a second lieutenant. Beyond Vietnam, his 34-year career included service in Desert Storm and other operations, including commanding Marine Forces in Korea. He was recognized with the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Navy Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with two Gold Stars and Combat V, Meritorious Service Medal with one Gold Star, Joint Service Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster, Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal with one Gold Star, Navy Achievement Medal, and Combat Action Ribbon.

His military career has been featured in a number of books and publications, he has appeared on a host of national media broadcasts, and he has testified multiple times before the U.S. Congress.

Jerry's commitment to our Nation did not end in his retirement. Many public and private organizations have benefited from his leadership, including serving as the cabinet secretary for homeland security for the State of Tennessee.

It is highly fitting that this distinguished U.S. Marine Corps veteran will receive the Colonel Benjamin Logan Award from his fellow Logan Countians and that we further honor him by this permanent tribute to his exemplary service to our Nation as recorded in these remarks.●

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:03 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 5305. An act making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance, and for other purposes.

At 12:41 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 1828. An act to amend the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 to authorize the provision of payment to personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency who incur qualifying injuries to the brain, to authorize the provision of payment to personnel of the Department of State who incur similar injuries, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 41. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers Memorial Service and the National Honor Guard and Pipe Band Exhibition.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 2788. A bill to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program.

S. 2789. A bill making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance, and for other purposes.

S. 2809. A bill to protect social security benefits and military pay and require that the United States Government to prioritize all obligations on the debt held by the public in the event that the debt limit is reached.

H.R. 5305. An act making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance, and for other purposes.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bills were read the first time:

H.R. 5305. An act making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance, and for other purposes.

S. 2809. A bill to protect social security benefits and military pay and require that the United States Government to prioritize all obligations on the debt held by the public in the event that the debt limit is reached.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–2005. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Arizona; Pinal County Air Quality Control District'' (FRL No. 8760–02–R9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2006. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Nebraska; Revisions to Title 129 of the Nebraska Administrative Code; General Conformity'' (FRL No.

8709–02–R7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2007. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Ohio; Infrastructure SIP Requirements for the 2015 Ozone NAAQS'' (FRL No. 8823–02–R5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2008. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; OR; Updates to Adoption by Reference of Federal Provisions'' (FRL No. 8738–02–R10) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2009. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Interstate Transport Prongs 1 and 2 for the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) Standard for Kansas and Nebraska'' (FRL No. 8705–02–R7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2010. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Illinois; 2008 Ozone Moderate VOC RACT for Chicago'' (FRL No. 8822–02–R5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2011. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New York; Ozone Season NOx Controls for Simple Cycle and Regenerative Combustion Turbines'' (FRL No. 8832–02–R2) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2012. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; TN; Removal of Vehicle I/M Program for the Middle Tennessee and Hamilton County Areas'' (FRL No. 8839–02–R4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2013. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of Columbia; Emissions Statement Certification for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard'' (FRL No. 8730–02–R3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2014. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities; New York; Revision to Section 111(d) State Plan for MSW Landfills'' (FRL No. 8851–02–R2) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2015. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (19–2.F)'' (FRL No. 7486–01–OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2016. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (20–8.B)'' (FRL No. 8146–02–OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2017. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (19–1.5e)'' (FRL No. 8000–02–OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2018. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Maine and New Hampshire; 2015 Ozone NAAQS Interstate Transport Requirements'' (FRL No. 8860–02–R1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2019. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Severe Area Submission Requirements for the 2008 Ozone NAAQS; California; Eastern Kern Nonattainment Area'' (FRL No. 8728–02–R9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2020. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Ohio; Ohio Permit Fee Rule Removal'' (FRL No. 8833–02–R5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2021. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of Columbia; Regional Haze State Implementation Plan for the Second Implementation Period and Reasonably Available Control Technology for Major Stationary Sources of Nitrogen Oxides; Technical Amendment'' (FRL No . 8837–02–R3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2022. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Pennsylvania; Emissions Statement Rule Certification for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard'' (FRL No. 8845–02–R3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2023. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; North Carolina; Revision to Approved Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets'' (FRL No. 8852–02–R4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2024. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; North Carolina; Monitoring: Recordkeeping: Reporting'' (FRL No. 8859–02–R4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2025. A communication from the Acting Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Alabama: Final Approval of State Underground Storage Tank Program Revisions, Codification, and Incorporation by Reference'' (FRL No. 8784–01–R4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2026. A communication from the Acting Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Tennessee: Final Approval of State Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Program Revisions, Codification, and Incorporation by Reference'' (FRL No. 8817–01–R4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2027. A communication from the Acting Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Emissions Statement Requirement for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard'' (FRL No. 8876–02–R3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2028. A communication from the Acting Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Priorities List'' (FRL No. 8887–01–OLEM) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2029. A communication from the Acting Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Texas; Clean Air Act Requirements for Nonattainment New Source Review and Emission Statements for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards'' (FRL No. 8893–02–R6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2030. A communication from the Acting Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Plan Approval; Illinois; Prevention of Significant Deterioration'' (FRL No. 8919–02–R5) received in the Office of

the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2031. A communication from the Wildlife Biologist, Division of Migratory Bird Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Migratory Bird Hunting; Final 2021–22 Frameworks for Migratory Bird Hunting Regulations, and Special Procedures for Issuance of Annual Hunting Regulations'' (RIN1018–BE34) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2032. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regulatory Guide (RG) 1.243 Rev 0, Safety-Related Steel Structures and Steel-Plate Composite (SC) Walls for other than Reactor Vessels and Containments'' received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2033. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regulatory Guide (RG) 3.76 Rev 0, Implementation of Aging Management Requirements for Spent Fuel Storage Renewals'' received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2034. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regulatory Guide (RG) 1.243 Rev 0, Safety-Related Steel Structures and Steel-Plate Composite (SC) Walls for other than Reactor Vessels and Containments'' received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2035. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Safety Evaluation of Technical Specifications Task Force Traveler TSTF–554, 'Revise Reactor Coolant Leakage Requirements' '' received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2036. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regulatory Guide (RG) 3.76 Rev 0, Implementation of Aging Management Requirements for Spent Fuel Storage Renewals'' received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2037. A communication from the Acting Chief of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Special Funding and Benefit Limitation Rules for Single-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans under the CARES Act'' (Notice 2020–61) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2038. A communication from the Director of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Implementation of Nonresident Alien Deposit Interest Regulations'' (Notice 2020–15) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2039. A communication from the Director of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Administrative, Procedural, and Miscellaneous'' (Rev. Proc. 2020–26) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2040. A communication from the Director of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Section 911(d) (4) - Waiver Revenue Procedure with regards to COVID–19'' (Rev. Proc. 2020–27) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2041. A communication from the Director of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Guidance on the Employee Retention Credit under Section 3134 of the Code and on Miscellaneous Issues Related to the Employee Retention Credit'' (Notice 2021–49) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2042. A communication from the Acting Branch Chief of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Automatic method change procedures for method changes to comply with section 1.451–3 and/or section 1.451–8 (TD 9941)'' (Rev. Proc. 2021–34) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2043. A communication from the Acting Branch Chief of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Gross receipts safe harbor under sections 448(c) and 6033 of the Internal Revenue Code for purposes of determining eligibility to claim the employee retention credit'' (Rev. Proc. 2021–33) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2044. A communication from the Acting Chief of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Administrative Relief with Respect to Employment Tax Deadlines Applicable to Employers Affected by the Ongoing Coronavirus (COVID–19) Disease 2019 Pandemic'' (Notice 2020–65) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2045. A communication from the Acting Chief of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safe Harbor Explanations - Eligible Rollover Distributions'' (Notice 2020–62) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2046. A communication from the Acting Chief of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) Transition Relief under Internal Revenue Code Section 51'' (Notice 2021–43) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2047. A communication from the Director of the Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Educator Expense Deduction under Section 62(a)(2)'' (Rev. Proc. 2021–15) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 13, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2048. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data and defense services to Australia in the amount of $100,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 21–023); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2049. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data and defense services to the UK in the amount of $50,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 20–067); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2050. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data and defense services to Australia in the amount of $100,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 21–034); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2051. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, an annual report on mining activities as required by the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2052. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a petition to add workers at the Superior Steel Co. in Carnegie, Pennsylvania, to the Special Exposure Cohort; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2053. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a petition to add workers at the Savannah River Site, in Aiken, South Carolina, to the Special Exposure Cohort; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. REED, from the Committee on Armed Services, without amendment:

S. 2792. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117–39).

By Mr. CARPER, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, without amendment:

S. 233. A bill to designate the Rocksprings Station of the U.S. Border Patrol located on West Main Street in Rocksprings, Texas, as the ''Donna M. Doss Border Patrol Station''.

S. 1226. A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 1501 North 6th

Street in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as the ''Sylvia H. Rambo United States Courthouse'', and for other purposes.

S. 2126. A bill to designate the Federal Office Building located at 308 W. 21st Street in Cheyenne, Wyoming, as the ''Louisa Swain Federal Office Building''.

S. 2205. A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 201 South Evans Street in Greenville, North Carolina, as the ''Malcolm J. Howard United States Courthouse'', and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Ms. CANTWELL for the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

*Grant T. Harris, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

*Alexander Hoehn-Saric, of Maryland, to be Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

*Alexander Hoehn-Saric, of Maryland, to be a Commissioner of the Consumer Product Safety Commission for a term of seven years from October 27, 2020.

*Richard Trumka, Jr., of Maryland, to be a Commissioner of the Consumer Product Safety Commission for a term of seven years from October 27, 2021.

By Mr. CARPER for the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

*Stephen A. Owens, of Arizona, to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board for a term of five years.

*Jeffrey M. Prieto, of California, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

*Sylvia E. Johnson, of North Carolina, to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board for a term of five years.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2791. A bill to prevent harassment at institutions of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. REED:

S. 2792. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Armed Services; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. HAWLEY, and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 2793. A bill to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish an enhanced use lease pilot program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. TUBERVILLE (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BARRASSO, and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. 2794. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase automatic maximum coverage under the Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance program and the Veterans' Group Life Insurance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 2795. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to use alternatives to detention for certain vulnerable immigrant populations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OSSOFF (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 2796. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for the eligibility of rural community response pilot programs for funding under the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Grant Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. OSSOFF):

S. 2797. A bill to establish a program to provide low- and moderate-income first-time, first-generation homebuyers with access to affordable and sustainable wealth-building home loans; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. RISCH, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. BENNET, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mr. KELLY):

S. 2798. A bill to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act to improve compensation for workers involved in uranium mining, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ERNST:

S. 2799. A bill to eliminate unnecessary spending by Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 2800. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to support community college and industry partnerships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. SINEMA (for herself and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 2801. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to improve the effectiveness of major rules in accomplishing their regulatory objectives by promoting retrospective review, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 2802. A bill to limit spending from the Highway Trust Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. 2803. A bill to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 2804. A bill to require agencies to publish an advance notice of proposed rulemaking for major rules; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 2805. A bill to revise laws regarding liability in certain civil actions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. WYDEN)):

S. 2806. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to select and implement landscape-scale forest restoration projects, to assist communities in increasing their resilience to wildfire, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 2807. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, in coordination with the heads of relevant Federal agencies, to carry out watershed pilots, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 2808. A bill to provide compensation for United States victims of Libyan state-sponsored terrorism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. HOEVEN, and Mr. INHOFE):

S. 2809. A bill to protect social security benefits and military pay and require that the United States Government to prioritize all obligations on the debt held by the public in the event that the debt limit is reached; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. BROWN):

S.J. Res. 26. A joint resolution to provide for the appointment of Ulysses S. Grant to the grade of General of the Armies of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. Res. 377. A resolution urging the European Union to designate Hizballah in its entirety as a terrorist organization; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. KING, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. COONS, Mr. WYDEN, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. Res. 378. A resolution designating September 2021 as ''National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month''; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. RISCH, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. KING, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr.

COONS, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. SMITH, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. ERNST, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DAINES, Mr. HAWLEY, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. REED, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. Res. 379. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of September 13, 2021, through September 17, 2021, as ''National Small Business Week'' to celebrate the contributions of small businesses and entrepreneurs in every community in the United States; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 535

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 535, a bill to authorize the location of a memorial on the National Mall to commemorate and honor the members of the Armed Forces that served on active duty in support of the Global War on Terrorism, and for other purposes.

S. 563

At the request of Mr. CRAMER, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 563, a bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to prohibit certain financial service providers who deny fair access to financial services from using taxpayer funded discount window lending programs, and for other purposes.

S. 618

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 618, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify and extend the deduction for charitable contributions for individuals not itemizing deductions.

S. 624

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 624, a bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to increase certain royalty rates, minimum bid amounts, and rental rates, and for other purposes.

S. 1089

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1089, a bill to direct the Government Accountability Office to evaluate appropriate coverage of assistive technologies provided to patients who experience amputation or live with limb difference.

S. 1125

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1125, a bill to recommend that the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation test the effect of a dementia care management model, and for other purposes.

S. 1385

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1385, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to establish additional requirements for dealers, and for other purposes.

S. 1806

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) were added as cosponsors of S. 1806, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend tax incentives for biodiesel and renewable diesel.

S. 1810

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1810, a bill to provide incentives to physicians to practice in rural and medically underserved communities, and for other purposes.

S. 1813

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1813, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to support research on, and expanded access to, investigational drugs for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and for other purposes.

S. 1841

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1841, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend projects relating to children and to provide access to school-based comprehensive mental health programs.

S. 1872

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1872, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II in recognition of their extraordinary service during World War II.

S. 1873

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1873, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of multi-cancer early detection screening tests.

S. 2005

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2005, a bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to require alternative options for summer food service program delivery.

S. 2047

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2047, a bill to ban the use of intentionally added perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances in cosmetics.

S. 2091

At the request of Ms. SINEMA, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO), the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) and the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) were added as cosponsors of S. 2091, a bill to amend the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to increase appropriations to Restaurant Revitalization Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 2102

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2102, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Under Secretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide mammography screening for veterans who served in locations associated with toxic exposure.

S. 2516

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2516, a bill to prohibit the United States International Development Finance Corporation from imposing restrictions on the source of energy used by power-generation projects intended to provide affordable electricity in IDA-eligible countries or IDA-blend countries and to require the Corporation to promote a technology- and fuel-neutral, all-of-the-above energy development strategy for such countries.

S. 2571

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor

of S. 2571, a bill to provide for the inclusion on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall of the names of the soldiers who died on Flying Tiger Flight 739 on March 16, 1962.

S. 2615

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2615, a bill protecting the right to vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes.

S. 2721

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) were added as cosponsors of S. 2721, a bill to require the Internal Revenue Service to issue a report on the tax gap, to establish a fellowship program within the Internal Revenue Service to recruit mid-career tax professionals to create and participate in an audit task force, and for other purposes.

S. 2727

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2727, a bill to provide for a period of continuing appropriations in the event of a lapse in appropriations under the normal appropriations process, and establish procedures and consequences in the event of a failure to enact appropriations.

S. 2728

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2728, a bill to amend title VI of the Social Security Act to extend the coverage of Coronavirus Relief Fund payments to Tribal Governments.

S. 2760

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY), the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2760, a bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for automatic continuing resolutions.

S. 2780

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2780, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to prohibit certain adverse personnel actions taken against members of the Armed Forces based on declining the COVID–19 vaccine.

S. 2785

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2785, a bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds for gender transition in minors.

S. RES. 338

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 338, a resolution designating September 2021 as National Democracy Month as a time to reflect on the contributions of the system of government of the United States to a more free and stable world.

S. RES. 364

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 364, a resolution supporting the designation of September 17, 2021, as ''National Physician Suicide Awareness Day'' to raise awareness of, and promote a national discussion about, physician suicide and to reduce the stigma of mental health issues.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

By Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 2805. A bill to revise laws regarding liability in certain civil actions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President. I rise today to introduce the ''Small Passenger Vessel Liability Fairness Act of 2021.''

This bill would help the families of 34 people who were tragically killed in the *Conception* boat fire off the coast of Santa Cruz Island, California on September 2, 2019, and other victims and their families of similar tragedies. This was the worst maritime disaster in modern California history, and my thoughts continue to be with the victims and their loved ones.

In December of last year, my bill, the Small Passenger Vessel Safety Act, passed as part of the annual National Defense Authorization Act. It goes a long way toward improving passenger vessel safety, but the families of the victims are still unable to seek compensation for the great loss of life they have suffered.

The victims of the *Conception* boat fire were killed when a fire started onboard the boat, while passengers and crewmembers were sleeping below deck after a nighttime swim.

The National Transportation Safety Board's final investigation report for the fire indicates that the victims were awake and trying to escape before they were overcome with smoke. Both exits from the bunkroom were blocked by flames, and coroner reports list smoke inhalation as the cause of death for all passengers.

The same NTSB investigation also determined that the owner and operator of the boat was at fault for failing to provide effective safety oversight. There was no roving watchman as required, the emergency procedures were not properly followed, and the Coast Guard failed to enforce safety requirements.

The families of the victims of the *Conception* boat fire have filed claims against the owners of the boat for violating federal safety rules. However, due to an outdated maritime liability law, The Limitation of Liability Act of 1851, the owner of the vessel may not be financially liable for any of the losses incurred as a result of the fire, including the enormous loss of life. My bill would address this issue.

How the bill would help:

My bill would amend the outdated law to allow families of victims to bring claims against owners of small passenger vessels found to be liable for maritime accidents such as the *Conception* boat fire, and receive proper compensation for their suffering. It would require small passenger vessels to be governed by liability laws that allow for victims to receive compensation.

I am very appreciative of the NTSB and Board Member Jennifer Homendy and the Coast Guard's responsiveness to several safety recommendations issued by the NTSB, and for their feedback on this bill. I am especially appreciative to the families of the *Conception* boat fire victims for bringing this issue to my attention, and for their tireless efforts to improve maritime safety and ensure just compensation for future victims.

This bill would provide a long overdue update to an outdated law. It is critical that Congress pass it in a timely manner, so as to ensure families of the 34 victims may have their day in court and that future victims of similar tragedies can also seek justice.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. HOEVEN, and Mr. INHOFE):

S. 2809. A bill to protect social security benefits and military pay and require that the United States Government to prioritize all obligations on the debt held by the public in the event that the debt limit is reached; placed on the calendar.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, currently, America's debt is barreling toward $30 trillion. This $30 trillion is hard to imagine. So think about it this way: That is more than $233,000 of debt for every American family.

On July 31, the suspension on the Federal debt limit expired, and now the Democrats in Congress, who continue to pursue a purely partisan, reckless tax-and-spending spree, are pushing this as a decision point with only two options: to vote to suspend the debt limit or increase it with no reforms to control excess Federal spending. They want us to write the government a blank check to spend more money that we don't have. The Republicans have been clear: We will not do it.

Now, my Democratic colleagues will say that the debt ceiling shouldn't be a partisan issue, and I completely agree,

but what we have seen from the Democrats this year has been purely partisan even by Washington's broken standards.

First, they passed a nearly $2 trillion so-called COVID bill that spent less than 10 percent of its funding on actually fighting COVID, without any Republican votes, and now they are pushing forward a $5.5 trillion reckless tax-and-spending spree—again, without a single Republican vote. This insane Democratic spending means we are on the dangerous path of reaching $45 trillion in Federal debt by 2031. That is not my number. That is what the Democrats' own bill says. The Democrats' own projections have their reckless spending taking the U.S. debt to $45 trillion in the next 10 years.

There are major consequences to this financial irresponsibility. Like any borrower, the Federal Government pays interest on its debt. When you rack up nearly $30 trillion in debt, that means hundreds of billions of dollars in interest. Who pays for it? The taxpayers. Right now, even with interest rates at historic lows, the U.S. Government is already spending nearly $345 billion yearly on interest. Instead of funding important infrastructure, defense, or the environment, nearly $345 billion in hard-earned tax dollars is just paying interest which provides zero return for American families. Just imagine how much that will grow when the U.S. reaches $45 trillion in debt. And when interest rates return to normal levels, things will get even worse.

Let's look at this.

Right now, about 11 percent of what we are going to collect this year will go to pay the interest. There is no return for taxpayers on this interest. Let's look at what is going to happen by 2031, and this is the Democrats' budget: 23 percent of total Federal receipts will go toward paying the interest. Now, that is assuming that interest rates stay low. Why would we believe that interest rates are going to stay low? Let's just look. We are having unbelievable inflation right now. When inflation goes up, interest rates typically follow. Assuming we have low interest rates stay low, like the Democrats do, we could be spending over $1 trillion on just interest by 2031. Imagine, if interest rates return to historical averages, our payments will be astronomical. The Federal Government brings in less than $4 trillion in revenues. So we will be spending roughly a quarter of all tax revenue on interest that does nothing—nothing—for taxpayers.

How can Congress justify that?

It is clear: Democratic spending has caused this massive Democratic debt, and it is time for liberals in Washington to own the debt crisis they have created.

Republicans have been clear: We won't stand for it. We won't vote to bail out the Democrats' out-of-control spending. We won't cut radical liberals in Congress more blank checks to bury our country in more debt, to drive up America's interest expense, and to fuel an already raging inflation crisis, hurting families across my State and across this country.

Just last week, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the Consumer Price Index was up 5.3 percent in 1 year—from August to August, 5.3 percent. Year-over-year comparisons show that inflation has gone up each month of Biden's Presidency. Government doesn't feel the Biden inflation, but everyday Americans do.

I am hearing from families all across my State—a father of three in Jacksonville, a mother of four in Wauchula—and small businesses in Miami. Another family in Kissimmee told us about how hard it is to keep food on the table because everything is getting so expensive. They are having trouble keeping their car because of the cost of maintenance and gas. Of course, without a car, they won't have a way to get to work and provide for their family.

It is heartbreaking to hear these stories. I can relate to this. I grew up in a poor family. My mom would take in ironing for extra money. She would give us exact change to go to the grocery store, and if the price of something went up, we just simply couldn't get it.

In the face of this hardship felt by so many families in Florida and across this great Nation, President Biden and Democrats here in Congress have zero interest in reducing the national debt and cutting their insane spending. Democrats have shown a heartless disregard for the struggles so many families in Florida and across America are dealing with right now.

It is time we bring accountability to Federal spending. Unlike our Democratic colleagues, Republicans have a solution-focused approach to fixing America's debt crisis. We know that the Federal Government can and must pursue practical measures to make it easy and relatively painless to cut spending. We can start that right now.

Earlier this year, I introduced the Federal Debt Emergency Control Act, which prevents Washington from mindlessly spending by requiring that two-thirds of the Senate vote to increase the debt before approving any bill with deficit spending, terminating any unobligated funding from the stimulus bills and sending it back to the Treasury General Fund for deficit reduction, and fast-tracking any bill reducing the debt by at least 5 percent over 10 years.

Today, I am joining my friend Senator PAT TOOMEY to reintroduce the Full Faith and Credit Act. This bill ensures that the U.S. Government does not default on its debt while also prioritizing certain payments to our seniors, military, and veterans.

It is commonsense policy like this that will move the United States forward and out of the massive debt crisis we are clearly already in. I welcome all fiscally responsible colleagues to join me to say: We don't accept the status quo. We won't watch in silence as Democrats try to spend us into oblivion. We can get spending under control.

While I was Governor of Florida, we paid down one-third of State debt by living within our means, all while cutting taxes. We can do it here. We have to start acting responsibly, and the time to do that is now.

Politicians in Washington want you to think this is so complicated. They want you to think that dysfunction is inevitable. That is a lie. It is a lie that a broken system and failed politicians up here have been telling you for decades, and it is time for that to end.

Getting America back on track is simple. It starts with passing commonsense reforms that rein in reckless spending, stop Congress from getting paid when it shuts down the government, and force Congress to stay in session until it passes a balanced budget. We keep our Nation on the right financial path by making sure Congress is constantly held accountable for its spending of taxpayer money. It is taxpayer money, every dollar of it.

It is time to stand up for those on fixed incomes and, of course, families whose income can't keep up with inflation. It is time to stand up for our grandkids, whose futures are being mortgaged by out-of-control Washington spending.

This isn't political. It is good government, and it is common sense. The longer we ignore the debt problem, the worse it will become not just for us but for future generations.

A debt crisis is here today. It will be American families who feel the effects of their government's lack of fiscal responsibility through inflation, higher costs, and rising taxes. That is not the America anyone wants. American families deserve better. Through smart legislation and responsible choices, we can be truly accountable to the American people and bring some stability back to the Federal Government's bank account.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 377—URGING THE EUROPEAN UNION TO DESIGNATE HIZBALLAH IN ITS ENTIRETY AS A TERRORIST ORGANIZATION

Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 377

Whereas, in April 1983, a Hizballah terror attack against the United States Embassy in Beirut killed 63 people;

Whereas, in October 1983, a Hizballah terror attack against the United States and French barracks of the Multinational Force in Lebanon killed 241 American and 58 French soldiers;

Whereas, in July 2012, a Hizballah terror attack, carried out by an operative with French citizenship, in Burgas, Bulgaria, killed 5 Israeli tourists and 1 Bulgarian;

Whereas, in March 2013, a Swedish-Lebanese Hizballah operative in Cyprus was convicted of planning terror attacks against Israeli tourists;

Whereas, in June 2015, a Hizballah operative was sentenced to 6 years in prison after he stockpiled more than 8 tons of ammonium nitrate in Cyprus;

Whereas, in December 2015, the Hizballah International Financing Prevention Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–102) was signed into law in the United States, broadening financial sector sanctions against Hizballah to compel foreign financial institutions to refrain from supporting the terrorist group;

Whereas, in May 2018, the Department of the Treasury imposed sanctions on Mohammad Ibrahim Bazzi, a Hizballah financier, and blacklisted 5 of his companies, including Belgian energy services conglomerate Global Trading Group;

Whereas, in October 2018, French police raided the Islamic Zahra Centre on suspicion of supporting Hizballah, freezing the organization's funds, and seizing illegal weapons;

Whereas, in September 2020, 4 former leaders of the Zahra Centre were arrested on suspicion of continuing to run the association;

Whereas, in July 2019, the Department of the Treasury listed 2 Hizballah-backed members of Lebanese Parliament, Amin Sherri and Mohammad Raad, to the terror blacklist, stating that Hizballah uses its parliamentary power to advance its violent activities;

Whereas, in April 2020, Germany investigated over 1,050 people with suspected links to Hizballah;

Whereas Europol's June 2020 European Union Terrorism Situation and Trend Report outlined that Hizballah is ''suspected of trafficking diamonds and drugs and of money laundering via the trade in second-hand cars'', and the report also stated that ''investigations face the difficulty of demonstrating that the funds collected are channeled to the military wing of the organization'';

Whereas United States-led Operations Cassandra and Cedar exposed the criminal-business wing of Hizballah via the External Security Organization Business Affairs Component (BAC);

Whereas, during Operation Cassandra, Hizballah elements involved in drug trafficking were arrested in the United States, South America, and several European countries, including France, Belgium, Germany, and Italy;

Whereas Hizballah's criminal activity in Europe is run by the BAC, which reports to the External Security Organisation, a.k.a. Unit 910, or the Islamic Jihad Organization (IJO), and Abdallah Safieddine, Hizballah's representative in Iran, is also involved in this activity;

Whereas, in August 2020, United Nations Secretary General Guterres called on Lebanon to disarm Hizballah, citing the terror group's persistent violation of Resolution 1701 (2006);

Whereas Iran is the prime sponsor of Hizballah, harboring, financing, training, and arming the group;

Whereas the Department of the Treasury and Department of State estimate that Iran provides as much as $700,000,000 per year to Hizballah in the form of financial and logistical support, weapons, and training;

Whereas Hizballah now has an arsenal of approximately 150,000 missiles and rockets, many of which can reach deep into Israel;

Whereas Hizballah fighters have been supporting the Assad regime in Syria, often leading operations in the conflict which has left more than 500,000 dead;

Whereas Hizballah's destabilizing actions in Syria has fueled a migrant crisis that has brought over 700,000 refugees to Europe;

Whereas Hizballah trains and provides weapons for Shiite militias in Iraq and Yemen, further destabilizing the region and perpetuating violence in those countries;

Whereas Hizballah activities continue to plague Lebanon with profound economic and political instability and violence;

Whereas, in August 2020, 200 Lebanese people died when a massive stockpile of ammonium nitrate exploded in Beirut's port;

Whereas the Lebanese Armed Forces, the legitimate security establishment of the country as outlined in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1701 (2006), are struggling to control the flow of weapons and Hizballah fighters at Lebanon's borders;

Whereas, in October 2012, Hizballah Deputy Secretary General Naim Qassem stated that ''[Hizballah does not] have a military wing and a political one . . . Every element of Hizballah, from commanders to members as well as our various capabilities, are in the service of the resistance'';

Whereas, as of September 2021, the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Serbia, and Kosovo have designated Hizballah in its entirety as a terror organization;

Whereas, in March 2016, the Gulf Cooperation Council, the bloc of 6 Gulf Arab nations, formally branded Hizballah, in its entirety, a terrorist organization, and the League of Arab States shortly thereafter adopted the same designation;

Whereas the Department of the Treasury has diligently added persons and entities to the list of Specially Designated Global Terrorists who have provided material support to the Hizballah terrorist organization, thereby hampering its financing and logistical capabilities;

Whereas the European Union, in July 2013, designated Hizballah's so-called ''military wing'', but not the organization as a whole, as a terrorist organization;

Whereas, despite restrictions put on Hizballah since the designation of its military wing, the group continues to conduct illicit narcotrafficking, money laundering, and weapons trafficking throughout Europe and the world;

Whereas, in September 2021, the European Parliament passed a resolution on the situation in Lebanon stating that ''whereas Hezbollah has repeatedly shown its strong ideological allegiance with Iran, which is destabilising the Lebanese Government and undermining its much-needed cohesion''; and

Whereas the Senate has previously called on the European Union to fully designate Hizballah as a terrorist organization, agreeing to Senate Resolution 482 in July 2016: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) applauds and expresses support for the continued, increased cooperation between the United States and the European Union in thwarting Hizballah's criminal and terrorist activities;

(2) supports transcontinental efforts within Europe to share intelligence information among police and security services to facilitate greater cooperation in tracking, apprehending, and prosecuting terrorists, foreign fighters, and potential offenders;

(3) encourages the European Union to implement sanctions against Hizballah-affiliated terrorists in tandem with the United States;

(4) recommends greater civil society engagement in both the United States and Europe to underscore Hizballah's malign regional influence; and

(5) urges the European Union to designate Hizballah in its entirety as a terrorist organization and increase pressure on the group, including through—

(A) facilitating better cross-border cooperation between European Union members in combating Hizballah;

(B) issuing arrest warrants against members and active supporters of Hizballah;

(C) freezing Hizballah's assets in Europe, including those masquerading as charities; and

(D) prohibiting fundraising activities in support of Hizballah.

SENATE RESOLUTION 378—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2021 AS ''NATIONAL PROSTATE CANCER AWARENESS MONTH''

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. KING, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. COONS, Mr. WYDEN, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 378

Whereas more than 3,100,000 men in the United States are living with prostate cancer;

Whereas 1 in 8 men in the United States will be diagnosed with prostate cancer in their lifetimes and 1 in 41 men in the United States will die from prostate cancer;

Whereas prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed non-skin cancer and the second-leading cause of cancer-related deaths among men in the United States;

Whereas the American Cancer Society estimates that, in 2021, 248,530 men will be diagnosed with, and more than 34,130 men will die of, prostate cancer;

Whereas 40 percent of newly diagnosed prostate cancer cases occur in men under the age of 65;

Whereas the odds of developing prostate cancer rise rapidly after age 50;

Whereas African-American men suffer from a prostate cancer incidence rate that is significantly higher than that of White men and have more than double the prostate cancer mortality rate than that of White men;

Whereas having a father or brother with prostate cancer more than doubles the risk of a man developing prostate cancer, with a higher risk for men who have a brother with the disease and the highest risk for men with several affected relatives;

Whereas screening by a digital rectal examination and a prostate-specific antigen blood test can detect the disease at the earlier, more treatable stages, which could increase the chances of survival for more than 5 years to nearly 100 percent;

Whereas only 30 percent of men survive more than 5 years if diagnosed with prostate cancer after the cancer has metastasized;

Whereas there are typically no noticeable symptoms of prostate cancer in the early stages, making appropriate screening critical;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2021, the Director of the National Institutes of Health will support approximately $256,000,000 in research projects focused specifically on prostate cancer;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2021, Congress appropriated $110,000,000 for the Prostate Cancer Research Program of the Department of Defense;

Whereas the Department of Veterans Affairs has established 20 Precision Oncology

Centers of Excellence in order to deliver precision oncology services to veterans suffering from prostate cancer;

Whereas ongoing research promises further improvements in prostate cancer prevention, early detection, and treatment; and

Whereas educating people in the United States, including health care providers, about prostate cancer and early detection strategies is crucial to saving the lives of men and preserving and protecting families: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2021 as ''National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month'';

(2) declares that steps should be taken—

(A) to raise awareness about the importance of screening methods for, and treatment of, prostate cancer;

(B) to encourage research—

(i) to improve screening and treatment for prostate cancer;

(ii) to discover the causes of prostate cancer; and

(iii) to develop a cure for prostate cancer; and

(C) to continue to consider ways to improve access to, and the quality of, health care services for detecting and treating prostate cancer; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States, interest groups, and affected persons—

(A) to promote awareness of prostate cancer;

(B) to take an active role in the fight to end the devastating effects of prostate cancer on individuals, families, and the economy; and

(C) to observe National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 379—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 13, 2021, THROUGH SEPTEMBER 17, 2021, AS ''NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK'' TO CELEBRATE THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF SMALL BUSINESSES AND ENTREPRENEURS IN EVERY COMMUNITY IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DURBIN submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 379

Whereas a ''National Small Business Week'' has been declared by every President since 1963;

Whereas there are more than 30,000,000 small businesses in the United States that support more than 60,000,000 jobs;

Whereas thousands of small business establishments have been particularly hard hit by the COVID–19 pandemic and government lockdowns;

Whereas small businesses will play an integral role in rebuilding the economy of the United States; and

Whereas September 13, 2021, through September 17, 2021, would be an appropriate week to celebrate ''National Small Business Week'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors and celebrates the entrepreneurial spirit and contributions of small businesses in every community in the United States;

(2) applauds the efforts and achievements of the owners of small businesses and their employees in every community of the United States;

(3) recognizes that in the face of significant challenges, the owners of small businesses have demonstrated incredible resilience over the past 18 months;

(4) supports the designation of ''National Small Business Week'';

(5) acknowledges the importance of providing access to underserved firms; and

(6) supports efforts to—

(A) hold Federal agencies accountable for fraud, waste, and abuse of taxpayer dollars; and

(B) create an environment that enables small businesses to grow and create jobs.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME EN BLOC—S. 2809 AND H.R. 5305

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I understand there are two bills at the desk, and I ask for their first reading en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bills by title for the first time en bloc.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2809) to protect social security benefits and military pay and require that the United States Government to prioritize all obligations on the debt held by the public in the event that the debt limit is reached.

A bill (H.R. 5305) making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance, and for other purposes.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I now ask for a second reading, and I object to my own request, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The bills will receive their second reading on the next legislative day.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 2021, AT 8:22 P.M.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I move to adjourn until 8:22 p.m. today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to adjourn until 8:22 p.m.

The motion was agreed to.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 8:20 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, September 22, 2021, at 8:22 p.m.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 2021

The Senate met at 8:22 p.m. and was called to order by the Honorable MARK KELLY, a Senator from the State of Arizona.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, September 22, 2021.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable MARK KELLY, a Senator from the State of Arizona, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. KELLY thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority whip.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 2021

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate be in a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate resumed morning business.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR EN BLOC

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I understand there are four bills at the desk due for a second reading en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

The clerk will read the bills by title for the second time en bloc.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2788) to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program.

A bill (S. 2789) making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 2809) to protect social security benefits and military pay and require that the United States Government to prioritize all obligations on the debt held by the public in the event that the debt limit is reached.

A bill (H.R. 5305) making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance, and for other purposes.

Mr. DURBIN. In order to place the bills on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I will object to further proceeding en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection having been heard, the bills will be placed on the calendar.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 174.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Ronald L. Davis, of California, to be Director of the United States Marshals Service.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Davis nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all without intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nomination; that any statements related to the nomination be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate resume legislative session.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

HONORING MISSOURIANS WHO MADE THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE IN AFGHANISTAN

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 357.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 357) honoring Missourians who made the ultimate sacrifice in Afghanistan.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 357) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of September 14, 2021, under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

NATIONAL PROSTATE CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 378 submitted earlier today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 378) designating September 2021 as ''National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month''.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I know of no further debate on the resolution.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further debate?

If not, the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 378) was agreed to.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD for the legislative day of September 21, 2021, under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 13, 2021, THROUGH SEPTEMBER 17, 2021, AS ''NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK'' TO CELEBRATE THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF SMALL BUSINESSES AND ENTREPRENEURS IN EVERY COMMUNITY IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 379, submitted earlier today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 379) expressing support for the designation of the week of September 13, 2021, through September 17, 2021, as ''National Small Business Week'' to celebrate the contributions of small businesses and entrepreneurs in every community in the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I further ask that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 379) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD for the legislative day of September 21, 2021, under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2021

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9 a.m., Thursday, September 23; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Pan nomination; further, that all time on the Pan nomination expire at 10 a.m.; finally, that if any nominations are confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 8:28 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, September 23, 2021, at 9 a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate September 22, 2021:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

LILY LAWRENCE BATCHELDER, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RONALD L. DAVIS, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

JAYME RAY WHITE, OF WASHINGTON, TO BE A DEPUTY UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE (WESTERN HEMISPHERE, EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST, LABOR, AND ENVIRONMENT), WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022

SPEECH OF

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 2021

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I rise to support this bipartisan National Defense Authorization Act: which honors our values, supports our servicemembers and families, strengthens our security and advances our leadership in the world.

Thank you to Chairman SMITH, the Committee and staff for their patriotic, persistent leadership on this legislation, which reflects the brilliance and diversity of the whole House.

This bill honors our responsibility to meet the needs of the servicemembers who sacrifice for our freedoms, and their families. It does so by:

Providing a pay raise for our men and women in uniform,

Strengthening parental leave for caregivers,

Expanding access to child care,

Improving the financial security of military members, including those who are low-income and have family members living with disabilities,

Protecting military communities from PFAS "forever chemicals."

This NDAA also makes historic changes to better combat sexual assault in the military, including creating an Office of Special Victim Prosecutor within each service to prosecute crimes and criminalizing sexual harassment under the UCMJ (Uniform Code of Military Justice).

And it improves military health care, including related to mental health, women's reproductive health and suicide prevention.

In terms of protecting our security, there are many provisions of which to be proud in this NDAA. This legislation helps America combat our adversaries and invest in our alliances—with strong action to deter China and Russia, fight transnational threats and counter violent extremism.

And it brings our defense further into the 21st Century—with an historic 36 percent increase in defense-wide research & development, $2.5 billion to fix aging infrastructure & support security-related R&D, $1 billion in new cybersecurity investments, over $1 billion for artificial intelligence efforts and investments in new partnerships with the private sector and academia, including HBCUs and Minority-Serving Institutions.

This NDAA builds on Congress's bipartisan action in passing Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) legislation to provide for the relocation of our Afghan allies and partners, as it authorizes $500 million for this effort.

This bipartisan policy bill has been signed into law for 60 consecutive years. We all look forward to seeing the Congress continue this proud tradition, as we pass this NDAA on a bipartisan basis and send it to the President's desk for his signature.

Doing so allows us to honor the vision of our Founders, as set out in the Preamble, to "provide for the common defense," and "secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity."

ALL-AMERICAN CITY TEAM OF WHEAT RIDGE

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the All-American City Team of Wheat Ridge, Colorado for receiving the Wheat Ridge Business Association's 2021 Special Recognition City Award.

The Special Recognition City Award is given to a person, group or organization in Wheat Ridge who exemplifies outstanding service, leadership, and participation in the community. The All-American City designation is given to cities that have exemplified extraordinary qualities as a municipality and provides a great quality of life for its residents. The City of Wheat Ridge is most certainly deserving of this designation, thanks to the help of the All-American City Team. Its members include Val Nessler Beck, Kate Cooke, Terry Gale, Rachel Hultin, Eugene Kahng, Diana Lopez, Kathleen Martell, Joy Opp, Morgan Richards, Jenny Snell, Jesse Johnson, Adam Wylie, Coco Beck, Thalia Beck, Dave Nosler, and Matt Emerson. These men and women display passion and commitment to their community, and I appreciate their hard work to ensure the City of Wheat Ridge gets the recognition it deserves.

Congratulations to City of Wheat Ridge's All-American City Team for their contribution to the Wheat Ridge community and for receiving this award.

HONORING LABRITTANY NICOLE KNIGHT

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a remarkable individual, Ms. LaBrittany Nicole Knight.

Ms. Knight is a native of Indianola, Mississippi. She graduated from Mississippi State University where she received her B.S. in Information Technology Services. After graduation, Knight took a job as Technical Support Representative at Cocolevio LLC.

Although born with spastic diplegia cerebral palsy, Knight said she views herself as very ambitious and conquers just about anything she sets her mind to. In her spare time, Knight spends time with her family and friends. She is also very passionate about helping others and spreading awareness throughout the disability community. On September 19, 2021, Ms. Knight was announced Ms. Wheelchair Mississippi 2022.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ms. LaBrittany Nicole Knight for her achievements and being a role model for her community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed a vote. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 268.

HONORING CONSTITUTION WEEK 2021

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring and celebrating Constitution week.

234 years ago, The United States Constitution was signed guaranteeing our freedoms and inalienable rights from government tyranny. Our most sacred document defines our nation's principles and fundamental values that are the cornerstone for the greatness this country has achieved.

In honoring the Framers of the Constitution, let us take a moment and reflect on the promise of our civil liberties and celebrate the Constitution as the bedrock of the freedoms that together we all enjoy and cherish as Americans.

Madam Speaker, please join me in celebrating freedom, liberty, and the United States Constitution.

HONORING JOE GONZALEZ AS IOWAN OF THE WEEK

HON. CYNTHIA AXNE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a tireless advocate for the Hispanic/Latino community—Joe Gonzalez. Joe immigrated to Iowa in 1957 when he was 5, along with his mother and two younger brothers. Like many Iowa immigrant stories of the time, his family followed his father who came to work on the railroad. Joe is a retired member of the Des Moines Police Department where

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

he worked for 42-years and he remains a vital liaison in the department's outreach to the Hispanic/Latino community. Gonzalez was a longtime volunteer for Iowa's Latino Heritage Festival. He took over the reins of the festival as the executive director of Latino Resources Inc. in 2015, and has shaped the festival to what it is today.

In 1968, President Lyndon B. Johnson proclaimed a week in September as National Hispanic Heritage Week. The observance was expanded in 1988 to a month-long celebration (Sept. 15 to Oct. 15). During this month, America celebrates the culture and traditions of U.S. residents who trace their roots to Spain, Mexico and the Spanish-speaking nations of Central America, South America, and the Caribbean. September 15 was chosen as the starting point for the celebration because it is the anniversary of the independence of five Latin American countries: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. In addition, Mexico and Chile celebrate their independence days on Sept. 16 and Sept. 18, respectively. There are 22 countries from Latin origin represented in Iowa.

The Latino/Hispanic community brings so much value to our state, and Joe's work with the Latino Heritage Festival is a great way to highlight that value. The festival provides the public with a family-oriented event filled with learning through music, dance, food, children's activities, arts, and cultural exhibits from various Central and South American countries. It also emphasizes the uniqueness of the culture by demonstrating the diversity within the Latino community. Lastly, it creates a venue to showcase Iowa-based performers, artisans, cultural craftsmen, and artifact producers.

Through distinct activities and exhibits, this event educates the youth and gives them a better understanding of the Latino culture, while teaching them tolerance and appreciation of diversity. Part of the mission for Iowa's Latino Heritage Festival is to give back to the community through academic scholarships to Iowa high school and college students. The festival last year presented nine $1,000 scholarships to students.

Joe's hard work and dedication to uplifting the Latino/Hispanic community in Des Moines has changed the lives of countless young people in the area. He has helped folks understand why it is important to have a diverse community in Des Moines, and he puts a spotlight on all of the wonderful the Latino community has brought to the metro area. It is my pleasure to honor Joe Gonzalez as Iowan of the Week.

BARTAHOUSE

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize BartaHouse of Wheat Ridge, Colorado for receiving the City of Wheat Ridge's 17th Annual Reinvestment Award.

The award is given to a Wheat Ridge business that has reinvested significant resources back into our community. BartaHouse is an eye-catching, four-room boutique hotel that offers an amazing rooftop with views of the beautiful Rocky Mountains. In 2019, BartaHouse engaged in a full-scale renovation, rebuilding from the ground up. The renovations and modern decor continue to be a beautiful part of our community.

Congratulations to BartaHouse for being a leader in the Wheat Ridge community and for receiving this award.

GOLD STAR FAMILIES REMEMBRANCE WEEK RESOLUTION

HON. DAN NEWHOUSE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I rise to express support for the designation of the week of September 19 through September 25, 2021 as ''Gold Star Families Remembrance Week.''

HONORING AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT JULIUS JEFFERSON

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Julius C. Jefferson, Jr., for his service this past year as the national president of the American Library Association (ALA). A fourth-generation native of Washington, D.C., Julius received his bachelor's degree in history from Howard University and his master's degree in library science from the University of Maryland. As a librarian, Mr. Jefferson has spent his career committed to advocacy, information policy, diversity, equity and inclusion and professional and leadership development. In recognition of his leadership and dedication to librarianship, the members of the ALA elected Mr. Jefferson to be their 2020–2021 president.

Like so many of us, libraries have had to adapt to changing circumstances during the pandemic, and Julius provided extraordinary leadership throughout this time. Mr. Jefferson began his term as ALA president with a virtual tour of 12 libraries. The ''Holding Space'' tour is what he called a series of virtual conversations that highlighted the innovation and impact of a diverse range of libraries around the nation. The ''Holding Space'' tour engaged stakeholders, including elected officials at every level of government, to advocate for libraries and the communities they serve.

I note that many of us in Congress benefit directly from the work of Mr. Jefferson, who serves as a section head of the Congressional Research Service at the Library of Congress. Mr. Jefferson has also served as president of the national Freedom to Read Foundation and of the Washington, D.C. Library Association. As a member of several boards, including the Black Caucus of the American Library Association, Mr. Jefferson has worked to diversify the profession of librarianship and elevate the principles of diversity, equity and inclusion.

Once again, I want to congratulate Julius Jefferson on his term as President of the American Library Association.

RECOGNIZING THE RAYMORE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

HON. VICKY HARTZLER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

Mrs. HARTZLER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Raymore Presbyterian Church in Raymore, Missouri and to celebrate its 150th year of incorporation as a parish, which will be recognized on September 25th.

In November of 1871, the Raymore Presbyterian Church was officially organized, and their current church building was completed in 1895. It is now the oldest standing building in Raymore, Missouri. The parish soon began making positive impacts in their local community.

The Raymore Presbyterian Church parish expresses their love for their fellow neighbors by hosting an annual community food drive and by being supportive and comforting in the community. Since their church doors opened, they have continued with traditional hymnals, organ music, and a friendly and welcoming attitude.

So, as we approach the 150th anniversary of incorporation of the Raymore Presbyterian Church in Raymore, Missouri, let us celebrate what God has done through the numerous rectors and clergy and the faithful parishioners in the service of God, their community, and our Nation.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF BIRCHWOOD

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

Ms. McCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the Village of Birchwood, Minnesota. Residents gathered on September 10, 2021 to kick off its centennial celebration with a public reception at the village hall and unveiling of historic markers.

Located just north of Saint Paul in the Fourth Congressional District, this charming village hugs the southern shores of White Bear Lake. Originally part of Grant Township like many other small communities in Washington County, it became a part of Lincoln Township in 1918. Development in the area began to boom after the streetcar service was extended from Wildwood Park to White Bear Lake in 1904. This sparked a community of summer cottages for residents of Saint Paul, who would take the streetcar to vacation on White Bear Lake during the hot Minnesota summers. 100 years ago, in 1921, Birchwood was first incorporated as its own village, though the State Legislature later decided to convert the ''village'' to a ''City of the Fourth Class.'' But the term ''village'' had stuck, and members of the community amended the official name to ''Birchwood Village.''

Throughout its history Birchwood Village has been a wonderful place to experience nature right outside of the bustling Twin Cities, attracting visitors to picturesque public parks and beaches, many of which remain today.

Many residents of Saint Paul would travel by lake steamer to shop in White Bear Lake, stopping through Birchwood on the way to collect passengers. The summer residents and permanent villagers relied on local farmers for much of their fresh produce and milk, as the small village was home to only one small grocery store. Many improvements came to the area in the 1950s, including water, gas and sewer service as well as blacktopped roads, a trajectory that led to an increase in permanent residents rather than summer vacationers, and which led the village to officially be designated as the City of Birchwood Village in 1974.

The historic Birchwood Village Hall was built in the early 1930's to use as a community building and for other town business, and the city council still holds all of their official meetings there today. The building, which is now the only nonresidential structure left in the town, underwent a renovation in the 1970's and 1980's that including an additional room and new siding, covering the original modernist-style design of Saint Paul architect Magnus Jemne. Then, in the spring of 2021, restoration crews discovered that the original vertical virgin-timber siding was still there in remarkable shape, and the village hall was restored to its original design, just in time for the centennial celebration this fall.

The village is led today by long-time resident Mayor Mary Wingfield, who has served in the role for over a decade and has eliminated the town of debt among many other accomplishments. With a population under 1,000, residents take great pride in their storied history and the neighborly atmosphere that has encouraged people to call Birchwood Village home for the past century and is sure to continue to do so for the next 100 years. Madam Speaker, please join me in recognition of the centennial anniversary of incorporation of Birchwood Village.

THORNTON FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the Thornton Fire Department in Thornton Colorado for earning the 2021 Congressional Fire Service Institute's Masimo Excellence in Fire Service-Based EMS Award, which is given annually to the top fire department in the country.

Throughout the COVID–19 pandemic, the Thornton Fire Department has gone above and beyond to serve their community. As part of their efforts, they created a Pandemic Response Team that has conducted over 20,000 COVID tests for public employees, senior citizens, first responders, and other community members. When vaccines became available, the Pandemic Response Team expanded their services to administer over 80,000 vaccinations at drive-thru sites for city employees and other members of the community. The Pandemic Response Team's success has led other fire agencies from around the country to look to Thornton as a model for how to effectively respond to the challenges of the COVID–19 pandemic.

In a very difficult year for fire and emergency services, the Thornton Fire Department's innovative approach to a rapidly changing public health crisis has been crucial in saving lives and protecting the broader Thornton community. I extend my deepest appreciation to the first responders of the Thornton Fire Department for their dedication and outstanding service to their community.

BLINKEN SHOULD RESIGN

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD my remarks from the Foreign Affairs Committee hearing on September 13, 2021.

I am grateful last Monday, September 13th, that there was a bi-partisan zoom appearance of Antony Blinken provided by Chairman GREG MEEKS and Republican Leader MIKE MCCAUL. Mr. Blinken sadly revealed he is disconnected from reality of threats to American families at home as I cited in my opening statement:

Thank you Mr. Chairman,

Sir, in my service on the Foreign Affairs committee, the Global Terrorism subcommittee, the Armed Services committee, the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, and the Helsinki Commission, I have always been impressed by American foreign service diplomats worldwide. Their dedication to service is inspiring. That is why I am shocked at your actions superseding military advice, leading to surrender in Afghanistan to be a safehaven for murderous terrorists. Biden-Harris have opened the Southern Border, stopping the wall of President Donald Trump. This allows identified terrorists of the Terror Watch List to enter American neighborhoods as lone-wolf suicide bombers to murder as many Americans as possible. In American History, American families have never been at greater risk of attack at home than today, as the Global War on Terrorism is not over, it has moved from abroad to American homes.

As the grateful father of an Afghanistan veteran, I especially see your actions as indefensible. With 12 visits by me across Afghanistan to thank S.C. Army National Guard troops, the 218th Brigade, commanded by General Bob Livingston, I know firsthand they appreciated serving with their Afghan brothers. I saw the U.S. Agency for International Development's success in building schools, agricultural advances, hospitals, roads, and bridges.

My beliefs have been expressed by the New York Post Editorial Board on September 1st.

Sadly, the advanced military equipment left to the terrorists is comparable to all equipment provided by America to Israel since 1948, including drones that are a threat to Americans. The countries who have suffered the most Islamic extremist terrorist attacks—India, Israel, and America are endangered. They shout, Death to America, Death to Israel.

We must never forget the May 8th bombing in Kabul where Islamic extremist terrorists slaughtered over 80 innocent young girls. You should have changed course on this gruesome, revealing fact alone. The murderers of that attack now will have safehaven to target American families at home.

Your bizarre abandoning of Bagram Airfield led directly to 13 Marines murdered in Kabul. You should resign. I yield back.

IN RECOGNITION OF 80 YEARS OF MESSIAS TEMPLE CHURCH

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Messias Temple Church located in Ypsilanti, Michigan on the occasion of their 80th anniversary. For the past eight decades, this church has been the embodiment of faith and service. Their commitment to serving the Ypsilanti community in the past, present, and future is worthy of commendation.

Formed in 1940, a vision inspired Elder John T. Elders and Sister Laura Elders to create a sanctuary for the people of Ypsilanti. They began holding prayer meetings in a wooded area they named Messias Grove at the corner of Monroe and Hawkins and later in the home of the Barfields until they moved into their first church building on Monroe Street in 1941. Faithfulness, dedication, service, and spreading the word is what this church has focused on since their founding. Today, the vision of the Elders lives on through Bishop Harry Grayson, as he has led the Messias Temple congregation in faith and service for the past thirty years.

In the years since that first meeting, Messias Temple Church has grown tremendously, and the church is known as a place where warmth, compassion, support, and fellowship will always be found. The congregation's charitable work has sustained those in their time of need. The ''We Care We Share'' outreach ministry provides hot meals and clothing for those in need. Through this program they have served over ten thousand neighbors. Additionally, they host a food pantry and run programs for local youth and families. Even when faced with challenges like the COVID–19 pandemic, this congregation has never faltered in their commitment to serving the people of the community and ensuring that they are taken care of. Their dedication to carrying out the teachings of their church is unparalleled.

The Messias Temple Church has positively impacted the lives of so many through their outreach and for that we are grateful. The church has been under the steadfast leadership of Bishop Harry Grayson since 1991 and has only grown since then. Their ministry reaches not only across Ypsilanti, but around the globe. Those who know the spirit of Bishop Grayson know his compassion, wisdom, and tireless devotion to our community and to the faith that drives him as a servant of God.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Messias Temple Church for their 80 years of faith and service. Please join me in congratulating Bishop Grayson and the entire Messias Temple congregation on eight faithful decades and in wishing them the best of luck in the years to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DINA TITUS

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

Ms. TITUS. Madam Speaker, I was absent from the floor and missed the vote on Tlaib

Amendment No. 11 to H.R. 4350. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 271—Amdt. No. 11 to H.R. 4350 on agreeing to the Tlaib amendment.

HONORING JULIE AND PETER BENDER

HON. ANDY KIM

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

Mr. KIM of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Julie and Peter Bender, who will be recognized as the 2021 Moorestown Citizens of the Year.

Julie and Peter Bender have owned Moorestown Hardware for 20 years. Operated by these two Moorestown natives, the hardware store offers something for everyone with a wide selection of materials and tools, plus puzzles and popcorn. However, residents of Moorestown will know that their business is much more than a store—it's an extension of Julie and Peter's commitment to community service.

Throughout the year, you can find Julie and Peter working to support a wide array of community efforts that range from fundraising on behalf of scout groups and local organizations to supporting institutions such as the Moorestown Community House. Their business is routinely staffed by local high school students and is a part of a local program that hires special needs students, each of them amplifying the themes of kindness and hard work.

The Benders' support and dedication to their community have made a lasting impact on Moorestown, whether it's by donating 10 percent of their Small Business Saturday profits to local institutions or by donating a grand piano that has been used to teach thousands of children how to play.

Coretta Scott King once said, ''The greatness of a community is most accurately measured by the compassionate actions of its members.'' The Benders live and breathe their store and the town that supports them. Julie and Peter Bender are shining examples of service, and I commend them for receiving this award and their continued involvement in strengthening Moorestown.

TADD OVERSTREET

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Tadd Overstreet of Wheat Ridge, Colorado for receiving both the City of Wheat Ridge's 17th Annual Cultural Commission Award and Sustainability Award for his contributions through his coffee shop, Stylus and Crate.

Whether it be through public programing or the display of art, the Cultural Commission Award aims to recognize those who promote and encourage culture in the Wheat Ridge community. Tadd has been engaged with providing the residents of Wheat Ridge with an enjoyable, cultural experience through his local coffee shop, Stylus and Crate, which seeks to provide its customers with a unique experience integrated with vinyl and art. Located at the BartaHouse in the heart of Wheat Ridge, Stylus and Crate serves up a mix of coffee, music, and art while also engaging in sustainable, environmentally friendly practices. The coffee shop uses coffee from local Denver companies and ensures their responsible sourcing practices have a positive impact on our community and our state.

Congratulations to Tadd Overstreet and Stylus and Crate Coffee Shop for their contribution to the Wheat Ridge community and for receiving these awards.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JOHN J. WHITT

HON. AUMUA AMATA COLEMAN RADEWAGEN

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the late John J. Whitt, who ably served as Legislative Director and then Chief of Staff to two of our former colleagues from Guam: Congressman Robert A. Underwood and Congresswoman Madeleine Z. Bordallo, respectively. Sadly, John died from cancer at the age of 64 on September 16, 2021. His funeral Mass was celebrated this morning at Our Lady of the Chesapeake Catholic Church in Pasadena, Maryland, where his family and many friends gathered to memorialize his life and offer prayers of thanksgiving for his public service. I was fortunate to be among them as my husband, Fred, and I were friends with John for many years.

John was well known to the territorial Delegates and their staffs in the House as he was a strong collaborator and visionary when it came to joining forces and forging consensus—where appropriate and possible—to advance Federal policy to improve the quality of life for Americans residing in the territories and to enhance understanding in Washington about indigenous culture and the way of life in the Pacific islands.

Born on October 15, 1956, to the late Charles and Christina Whitt, John was immensely proud of his CHamoru heritage and his upbringing in Barrigada, Guam. He graduated in 1974 from Father Duenas Memorial School in Chalan Pago, Guam, and in 1978 from the United States Air Force Academy, having been nominated for appointment there by Guam's first Delegate to Congress, the late Antonio B. Won Pat. Thereafter, John served our country as a B–52 pilot. But his other love, of politics, lured him back to his home island of Guam. One of his mentors, the late Colonel Edward Diego ''Eddie'' Reyes, USAF, who was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on a winning ticket with the late Governor Ricardo J. Bordallo in 1982 recruited John to work on their gubernatorial campaign. It was on the campaign trail that Governor Bordallo, and his wife, Madeleine, took notice of John's sharp intellect and keen political instinct. Not long after being sworn into office, Governor Bordallo tapped John to be his Chief of Staff at a tender young age of 27. After Governor Bordallo's term ended, John embarked on a short career as a commercial regional jet service pilot in the Southeast United States.

When Congressman Underwood was sworn into office in 1993, he brought John on board as part of his legislative team. In the 1990s, John helped advance the Guam Commonwealth Act for consideration by the House Natural Resources Committee and the Clinton Administration and assisted with Congressman Underwood's successful efforts to return excess lands taken by the Federal government to the people of Guam. When Typhoon Paka struck Guam in 1997, John was tapped by Governor Carl T.C. Gutierrez and Lieutenant Governor Madeline Z. Bordallo to help coordinate the GovGuam response with FEMA. Thereafter, John returned to Washington—this time to serve as the Governor's liaison in town. When Lieutenant Governor Madeleine Bordallo was elected as Guam's first woman Delegate to Congress in 2002, she tapped John to serve as her Chief of Staff. John served in that capacity for her first seven terms helping her advance the Guam war claims legislation toward its eventual enactment and to provide for an orderly and balanced realignment of military forces on Guam.

John was a longtime, active member of the Guam Society of America, Inc., here in Washington, D.C. He was a consistent, consoling presence whenever one of the elders in the community passed away. John loved to lift our hearts in song and was fond of joining in the choir on special occasions. He would recite the CHamoru hymns and prayers. He was a gifted speechwriter and political strategist with an appreciation for history. He loved politics, the U.S. Air Force, to fly, his home village of Barrigada, and Guam. Most of all he loved his family, especially his brothers and sisters and his numerous nephews and nieces. He is predeceased by his parents and his siblings, Albert, Edwin, Emmett, and Julie Sisson. He is survived by his sisters, Frances Lucero (Larry) and Arlene Osorio (David), and his brother Jim Whitt (Debbie), and his nephews and nieces.

Madam Speaker, I take this opportunity to remember John for his contributions to this institution as one of its staff members and for the positive force he made for the betterment of my constituents and our fellow brothers and sisters residing in the other territories. On behalf of the people of American Samoa, I offer our condolences to his family and to our former colleagues, Congressman Underwood and Congresswoman Bordallo, on whose staff he served.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PETE STAUBER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

Mr. STAUBER. Madam Speaker, the vote closed prior to me being able to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 268.

COMMEMORATING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PEACE CORPS SEPTEMBER 22, 2021

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, today marks a very important event—the 60th anniversary of the Peace Corps. On September 22, 1961, President John F. Kennedy signed the Peace Corps Act (Public Law 87–293). To date, more than 240,000 Americans have served as Peace Corps volunteers in 142 countries around the world. Prior to the global COVID–19 pandemic, there were nearly 8,000 Peace Corps volunteers serving in 61 countries. Today, Peace Corps volunteers stand ready to return to their crucial work once it is safe and prudent to do so.

Like successive generations of young Americans, my wife Patti and I answered President Kennedy's call and served in the Peace Corps in Ethiopia from 1966 to 1968. As co-chair of the Congressional Peace Corps Caucus, I am proud to continue working in support of the Peace Corps' mission, its volunteers, and the indelible impact their service has on the lives of so many around the world.

And so today we commemorate 60 years of Peace Corps. We celebrate over 240,000 Peace Corps volunteers who have served around the world, and we celebrate those who have worked to fulfill the three goals both during and after their volunteer service: 1) To help the people of interested countries in meeting their need for trained men and women; 2) To help promote a better understanding of Americans on the part of the peoples served; and 3) To help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of Americans.

As Peace Corps volunteers have returned to America, they have continued to serve over their lifetimes. They serve as volunteers at twice the rate of other Americans. They are in our nation's schools as educators. They are in community programs as leaders and mentors across the country. And a few are even found in the United States Congress.

Today, there are global leaders of many countries who have been taught by Peace Corps volunteers in their high schools, in their grammar schools, or in their universities. They have a very special understanding of America because of the Peace Corps. They know Americans. They know that Americans have a big heart, and they have a desire to see progress, economic and social progress, in every country of this world.

The benefits of the Peace Corps at home and abroad are undeniable. Congress last reauthorized the Peace Corps in 1999 (Public Law 106–30), which expired at the end of fiscal year 2003. Now more than ever, Congress must support the Peace Corps' mission and realize President Kennedy's vision of generations of young Americans, ready to serve their nation and make the world a better place.

The bipartisan ''Peace Corps Reauthorization Act of 2021'' (H.R. 1456), which I introduced earlier this year on National Peace Corps Day (March 1), would do just that by providing additional federal resources to better support current, returning, and former Peace Corps volunteers. This critical legislation will help the agency and volunteers impacted by the COVID–19 pandemic.

H.R. 1456 builds upon the Sam Farr and Nick Castle Peace Corps Reform Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–256) and the Kate Puzey Peace Corps Volunteer Protection Act of 2011 (Public Law 112–57). The bill guarantees additional health insurance coverage for returned volunteers immediately following their service and requires the Peace Corps to better facilitate long-term public and private health insurance coverage options for returned volunteers. The bill also increases the federal workers' compensation rate for all Peace Corps volunteers injured or disabled during their service and strengthens protections of volunteers against reprisals or retaliations for reporting wrongdoing or malfeasance.

President Kennedy understood in 1961 that the Peace Corps would ''permit our people to exercise more fully their responsibilities in the great common cause of world development.'' I can think of no better way to honor the 60 years of Peace Corps service than for this Congress to pass the bipartisan ''Peace Corps Reauthorization Act of 2021'' (H.R. 1456) to advance that vision into the 21st century.

To all the current and returned Peace Corps volunteers, I thank them for their commitment to serving others on this, the 60th anniversary. Our work continues.

WEST 38

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize West 38 of Wheat Ridge, Colorado for receiving the City of Wheat Ridge's 17th Annual Reinvestment Award.

The award is given to a Wheat Ridge business that has reinvested significant resources into our community. West 38 is a new apartment complex in the heart of Wheat Ridge that provides market-rate housing to our community. With an impressive 165 units, many residents of Wheat Ridge will be able to call West 38 home for years to come. They also have a wide array of amenities for their tenants. Their beautiful development is a welcome addition to the housing market and our community.

Congratulations to West 38 for their contribution to the Wheat Ridge community and for receiving these awards.

RECOGNIZING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PEACE CORPS

HON. NORMA J. TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

Mrs. TORRES of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 60th Anniversary of the Peace Corps Act and the dedicated heroes who work tirelessly to bring a positive change in communities across the world.

President Kennedy signed the Peace Corps Act into law in 1961 and presented the opportunity for American citizens to be innovators and trailblazers in communities abroad. In the last 60 years, over 240,000 American citizens have humbly worked across the globe with local leaders to meet the needs of the host country's communities.

It makes me proud to know that for more than a decade, California has led the nation in recruiting Peace Corps Volunteers. Since 1961, 31,752 Californians have decided to share their heart, creativity, and ingenuity in over 140 countries. Our nation is thankful for the Peace Corps volunteers who go to their host country to bring a greater understanding of American values. And we can't forget the lessons that volunteers learn during their time abroad, and how their service helps them become more compassionate leaders back home. Peace Corps volunteers don't only serve as ambassadors for the global community but also as role models for a younger generation in the U.S. I hope their passion to serve others continues to transform and inspire our communities.

Despite the coronavirus pandemic temporarily suspending all operations in 2020 and evacuating all 7,000 volunteers across the world, the Peace Corps stands at the ready to once more promote peace and friendship in every corner of the world.

So, I want to take this moment to say thank you, not just to the men and women from California in the Peace Corps, but also to all those who serve and have served proudly with the Peace Corps.

Today, Madam Speaker, it is my honor to recognize the 60th Anniversary of the Peace Corps Act and the men and women who intrepidly go out into the world to bring change and peace through hard work and American values.

TRIBUTE TO U.S. NAVY CORPSMAN MAXTON ''MAX'' SOVIAK

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 2021

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to U.S. Navy Corpsman Maxton ''Max'' Soviak of Berlin Heights, Ohio. Max, always faithful, became one of the 13 heroes from the Navy, Army, and Marine Corps who gave their lives on August 26, 2021 at Kabul Airport in service to our country.

Corpsman Soviak was 22 years old, not even old enough to remember the terror attacks of 9/11 that spurred the war in which he would later be deployed.

And yet, at just 18, Max took it upon himself to answer the Nation's call to preserve and protect the blessings of liberty.

Reflecting upon his life, we bear witness to a young man who was beloved by friends and neighbors in his close-knit hometown of Berlin Heights, Ohio.

He excelled in school, was named to the honor roll, and earned a two-year certificate in electrical technology from the EHOVE Career Center.

He thrived in wrestling, football, Boy Scouts, and the school band.

And he was adored beyond measure by his parents and 12 siblings.

Max embodied the best of our Nation, a man of many passions, who was lively, strong,

independent, and fiercely loyal. Max's talents could have taken him in whatever direction he desired, and he did just that by enlisting in the U.S. Navy.

After graduating from Recruit Training in Illinois, Max was assigned to the 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division out of Camp Pendleton, California.

He would go on to work in the immunization department at the Navy Hospital Guam, where he endeared himself to the locals by becoming a part of the local wrestling and martial arts community.

Max arrived in Afghanistan carrying with him his devotion to serving others, as well as extensive training in emergency medical techniques.

As a Corpsman and leader, Max was known as a ''Doc, a specially trained Corpsman who provides both medical care to Marines in the unit, and is also ready and able to engage in combat right alongside them.

Docs are widely respected and possess an unbreakable bond with the Marines alongside whom they serve, owing to their responsibility of keeping the unit alive.

Max's duties extended beyond providing care and comfort to his unit. During his final days at Kabul airport, Max worked around the clock to help evacuate Americans as well as Afghan citizens, including very young children, who faced a dangerous and uncertain future if they remained.

Just before the terrorist attack on the airport, one of Max's final duties was to provide comfort to the children in need. One young boy in particular was brought through Abbey Gate and handed into the arms of Corpsman Soviak to be looked after.

This final act of Corpsman Soviak, providing aid to those going through unprecedented chaos, was a result of his extensive military training. But more than that, it came from who Max Soviak was at his core.

A strong, smart, loving, decent person who made a decision, regardless of the uncertainty or danger he faced, to join the armed forces and serve his nation in her hour of need.

The immensity of Max's loss to his family, friends, community, and our country, is as incalculable as it is heartbreaking.

That a future as bright as his would never come to pass causes a pain that will never truly fade.

But in the face of this unspeakable tragedy, where only darkness and sadness seem to reside, we hope that those who knew him and loved him most may take comfort and pride in the fact that their Max—their brother, son, and friend—did not die in vain.

Max's courage and dedication touched the lives of countless Americans and Afghans, including a young boy who had lost everything.

By standing up and answering the call to protect and defend innocent civilians, Max's actions, and his life helped to ensure that more than 120,000 people were able to reach safety after making their way through the gates where Max was stationed.

The men, women, and children whose names he will never know, but whose lives were assured by his selflessness—will serve as a symbol of his commitment until their final days.

It will never be possible to repay the debt America owes Corpsman Max Soviak or his family. He made the ultimate sacrifice, and his family and a grateful nation will forever mourn his loss. We will honor his memory, and express our deep, unending gratitude for his willingness to serve America, and provide safety and comfort to strangers in need. Max demonstrated an uncommon heroism. For those who knew him at home in Berlin Heights, his patriotism and valor are exactly what they expected of him.

God bless and hold closely Navy Corpsman Max Soviak.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022

SPEECH OF

HON. STEPHEN F. LYNCH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 2021

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of en bloc amendments #2 and #3 which include three of my amendments that will improve transparency in our overseas contingency contracts, make our sanctions regimes more effective, and strengthen our ability to combat illicit financing networks.

My first amendment, #252, reauthorizes the Commission on Wartime Contracting which will engage in vital oversight of our contracting and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan, Iraq and other areas where we conduct contingency operations.

This Commission has a proven track record of helping us reduce waste and fraud in overseas operations contracting. Indeed, in its prior iteration, from 2008 to 2011, the Commission found between $31 billion and $60 billion in U.S. taxpayer funds that were lost due to contract waste, fraud, and abuse in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Now that the U.S. has withdrawn from Afghanistan after 20 years, and as we prepare to end our combat mission in Iraq by the end of this year—after 19 years of war—it would be irresponsible not to examine what came of the hundreds of billions in contract dollars spent during these operations.

Amendment #253 comprises the language of two vital bills. The first is the Combating Illicit Finance Through Public-Private Partnerships Act, which would expand the mandate of the interagency supervisory team convened by the Department of the Treasury to examine strategies to improve public-private partnerships to counter illicit finance by including sanctions evasion and other illicit financial activities. The amendment also contains the provisions of the Strengthening Awareness of Sanctions Act, which would establish within the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) a voluntary public-private information sharing partnership among law enforcement agencies, national security agencies, financial institutions, and OFAC, which will allow for a more effective administration and enforcement to better administer and enforce economic and trade sanctions.

This illicit finance amendment will ensure that the sanctions we impose are able to successfully cut off the funding that allow bad actors to continue to carry out terror attacks, traffic in drugs, humans, and weapons, pose threats to the U.S. and our allies, and cause instability around the world.

Finally, amendment #254 directs the President to re-establish the Afghanistan Threat Finance Cell. This interagency effort would bring together law enforcement, military, and financial intelligence resources to identify, target, disrupt, and dismantle illicit financial networks.

Like the Commission on Wartime Contracting, the Afghanistan Threat Finance Cell has also proven itself as an effective body: not long after its establishment in 2008, it was the first organization to reveal an interdependent web of links between corrupt Afghan officials, criminals, drug traffickers, and insurgents. Thanks to the efforts of the Threat Finance Cell, the Executive Branch took action to pursue broad efforts to address and combat Afghan corruption.

While the Afghanistan Threat Finance Cell ended in 2014, this effort remains just as important, especially now that the U.S. no longer has an in-country military presence. The renewed Cell will serve a critical role in tracking and disrupting the use of threat finance by insurgent groups and other illicit actors, while augmenting the oversight work of regional financial investigative units. Only by eliminating the sources of funding can we effectively take on the terrorists, drug traffickers, and other criminal elements that continue to feed into the corruption and instability in Afghanistan.

Inclusion of these amendments will strengthen congressional oversight and government transparency, as well as bolster the effectiveness of our sanctions, and provide vital tools with which to combat fraud, waste, and corruption.

I would like to thank Chairman SMITH and Ranking Member ROGERS for including these three amendments in the two en bloc amendments. I would urge all Members to support the passage of these en blocs.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 23, 2021 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 28

9:30 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine the conclusion of military operations in Afghanistan and plans for future counterterrorism operations.

SD–G50

10 a.m.
Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings to examine CARES Act oversight of the Treasury and Federal Reserve, focusing on supporting an equitable pandemic recovery.
SH–216/VTC
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to examine the administration of laws under the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
SD–366
Committee on Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Jack A. Markell, of Delaware, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, with the rank of Ambassador, and Mark Gitenstein, of Washington, to be Representative of the United States of America to the European Union, with the rank and status of Ambassador, both of the Department of State, and other pending nominations.
SD–106/VTC

2:30 p.m.
Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Emerging Threats and Spending Oversight
To hold hearings to examine existing resources and innovations needed to replace legacy IT and save taxpayer dollars.
SD–342/VTC
Committee on the Judiciary
Subcommittee on the Constitution
To hold hearings to examine toxic conservatorships, focusing on the need for reform.
SD–226

SEPTEMBER 29

10 a.m.
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine protecting consumer privacy.
SR–253
Committee on Foreign Relations
To receive a closed briefing on Administration efforts regarding energy security, including Nord Stream 2.
SVC–217
Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the threat of worsening natural disasters.
SD–342/VTC
Committee on the Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine Texas's abortion law.
SH–216

2 p.m.
Committee on Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Atul Atmaram Gawande, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and Claire D. Cronin, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to Ireland, Virginia E. Palmer, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Ghana, and Howard A. Van Vranken, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Botswana, all of the Department of State.
VTC

OCTOBER 6

10 a.m.
Committee on Environment and Public Works
To hold an oversight hearing to examine the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers emergency response to Hurricane Ida.
SD–406

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

(Legislative Days of Tuesday, September 21, 2021, and Wednesday, September 22, 2021)

Routine Proceedings, pages S6595–S6630

Measures Introduced: Nineteen bills and four resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 2791–2809, S.J. Res. 26, and S. Res. 377–379. **Pages S6624–25**

Measures Reported:

S. 2792, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year. (S. Rept. No. 117–39)

S. 233, to designate the Rocksprings Station of the U.S. Border Patrol located on West Main Street in Rocksprings, Texas, as the ''Donna M. Doss Border Patrol Station''.

S. 1226, to designate the United States courthouse located at 1501 North 6th Street in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as the ''Sylvia H. Rambo United States Courthouse''.

S. 2126, to designate the Federal Office Building located at 308 W. 21st Street in Cheyenne, Wyoming, as the ''Louisa Swain Federal Office Building''.

S. 2205, to designate the United States courthouse located at 201 South Evans Street in Greenville, North Carolina, as the ''Malcolm J. Howard United States Courthouse''. **Pages S6623–24**

Measures Passed:

Honoring Missourians who served in Afghanistan: Committee on Armed Services was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 357, honoring Missourians who made the ultimate sacrifice in Afghanistan, and the resolution was then agreed to. **Page S6630**

National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 378, designating September 2021 as ''National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month''. **Page S6630**

National Small Business Week: Senate agreed to S. Res. 379, expressing support for the designation of the week of September 13, 2021, through September 17, 2021, as ''National Small Business Week'' to celebrate the contributions of small businesses and entrepreneurs in every community in the United States. **Page S6630**

Pan Nomination—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Florence Y. Pan, of the District of Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia. **Page S6619**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 66 yeas to 27 nays (Vote No. EX. 374), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S6619**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination, post-cloture, at approximately 9 a.m., on Thursday, September 23, 2021; and that all time on the nomination expire at 10 a.m. **Page S6630**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 64 yeas to 34 nays (Vote No. EX. 372), Lily Lawrence Batchelder, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. **Page S6608**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 63 yeas to 35 nays (Vote No. 370), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S6600**

By 80 yeas to 18 nays (Vote No. EX. 373), Jayme Ray White, of Washington, to be a Deputy United States Trade Representative (Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Middle East, Labor, and Environment), with the rank of Ambassador. **Page S6619**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 78 yeas to 20 nays (Vote No. EX. 371), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S6601**

Ronald L. Davis, of California, to be Director of the United States Marshals Service. **Pages S6629–30**

Messages from the House: **Page S6621**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Page S6621**

Measures Read the First Time: **Page S6621**

Executive Communications: **Pages S6621–23**

Executive Reports of Committees: Page S6624

Notice of a Tie Vote Under S. Res. 27: Page S6619

Additional Cosponsors: Pages S6625–26

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: Pages S6626–29

Additional Statements: Page S6621

Authorities for Committees to Meet:

Record Votes: Five record votes were taken today. (Total—374) Pages S6600, S6601, S6608, S6619

Motion To Adjourn: Senate agreed to the motion to adjourn until 8:22 p.m., on Wednesday, September 22, 2021. Page S6629

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m., and adjourned at 8:20 p.m., and reconvened at 8:22 p.m., on the same day, and adjourned at 8:28 p.m., until 9 a.m. on Thursday, September 23, 2021. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S6630.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Alexander Hoehn-Saric, of Maryland, and Richard Trumka, Jr., of Maryland, both to be a Commissioner of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and Grant T. Harris, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Commerce: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Victoria Marie Baecher Wassmer, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Financial Officer, Mohsin Raza Syed, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary, and Amitabha Bose, of New Jersey, to be Administrator of the Federal Railroad Administration, all of the Department of Transportation, and Meera Joshi, of Pennsylvania, to be Administrator of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 2205, to designate the United States courthouse located at 201 South Evans Street in Greenville, North Carolina, as the "Malcolm J. Howard United States Courthouse";

S. 2126, to designate the Federal Office Building located at 308 W. 21st Street in Cheyenne, Wyoming, as the "Louisa Swain Federal Office Building";

S. 1226, to designate the United States courthouse located at 1501 North 6th Street in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as the "Sylvia H. Rambo United States Courthouse";

S. 233, to designate the Rocksprings Station of the U.S. Border Patrol located on West Main Street in Rocksprings, Texas, as the "Donna M. Doss Border Patrol Station";

9 General Services Administration resolutions; and

The nominations of Jeffrey M. Prieto, of California, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, Stephen A. Owens, of Arizona, and Sylvia E. Johnson, of North Carolina, each to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the circular economy as a concept for creating a more sustainable future, after receiving testimony from Elizabeth S. Biser, North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality, Raleigh; and Roberta Elias, World Wildlife Fund, Brian Hawkinson, American Forest and Paper Association, and William H. Johnson, Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries, all of Washington, D.C.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Christi A. Grimm, of Colorado, to be Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, and Neil Harvey MacBride, of Virginia, to be General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury, after the nominees, who were introduced by Senator Kaine, testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Thomas R. Nides, of Minnesota, to be Ambassador to the State of Israel, who was introduced by Senator Klobuchar, David L. Cohen, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to Canada, who was introduced by Senators Casey and Toomey, Cynthia Ann Telles, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Costa Rica, who was introduced by Senator Padilla, Sarah Margon, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, who was introduced by former Senator Feingold, and Tom Udall, of New Mexico, to be Ambassador to New Zealand, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Independent State of Samoa, who was introduced by Senators Heinrich

and Luján, all of the Department of State, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Cathy Ann Harris, of Maryland, to be Chairman and a Member, and Tristan Lynn Leavitt, of Idaho, who was introduced by Senator Grassley, and Raymond A. Limon, of Nevada, both to be a Member, all of the Merit Systems Protection Board, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING PROGRAMS

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Subcommittee on Employment and Workplace Safety concluded a hearing to examine successful on the job, apprenticeship training programs to help workers and business get ready to work, after receiving testimony from Noel Ginsburg, CareerWise, and Naarai Navarro, Pinnacol Assurance, both of Denver, Colorado; and Leah Curry, Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc., Princeton.

VOTING RIGHTS ACT

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing to examine restoring the Voting Rights Act, focusing on combating discriminatory abuses, after receiving testimony from Franita Tolson, University of Southern California Gould School of Law, and Thomas A. Saenz, MALDEF, both of Los Angeles, California; John C. Yang, Asian Americans Advancing Justice, and Hans A. von Spakovsky, The Heritage Foundation Center for Legal and Judicial Studies, both of Washington, D.C.; and Maureen S. Riordan, Public Interest Legal Foundation, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SBIR-STTR PROGRAM

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: Committee concluded a hearing to examine a review of the Small Business Innovation Research-Small Business Technology Transfer Program, including S. 2631, to amend the Small Business Act to create a program to provide funding for organizations that support startup businesses in formation and early growth stages by providing entrepreneurs with resources and services to produce viable businesses, after receiving testimony from Jere W. Glover, Small Business Technology Council, Washington, D.C.; and Bob Kavetsky, Energetics Technology Center, Indian Head, Maryland.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee met in closed session to receive a briefing on certain intelligence matters from officials of the intelligence community.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 22 public bills, H.R. 5232–5343; and 3 resolutions, H. Res. 673–675, were introduced. **Pages H5090–91**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H5092–93**

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Dean to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H4867**

Recess: The House recessed at 11:19 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon. **Page H4876**

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022: The House considered H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year. Consideration is expected to resume tomorrow, September 23rd. **Pages H4880–H5078**

Agreed to:

Dean amendment (No. 5 printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125) that was debated on September 21st that directs the holder of a private education loan to discharge the loan in the event of the borrower's death or total and permanent disability (by a yea-and-nay vote of 219 yeas to 204 nays, Roll No. 269); **Pages H4880–81**

Plaskett amendment (No. 6 printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125) that was debated on September 21st that provides for U.S. Virgin Islands nonimmigrant visitor visa waivers (as currently provided for Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands) for stays of up to 45 days in the U.S. Virgin Islands (by a yea-and-nay vote of 235 yeas to 190 nays, Roll No. 270); **Page H4881**

Tlaib amendment (No. 11 printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125) that was debated on September 21st that strengthens servicemember consumer protections with regards to medical debt collections and credit reporting, including prohibiting the collection of medical debt for the first two years and prohibiting debt arising from medically necessary procedures from ever appearing on servicemember credit reports (by a yea-and-nay vote of yeas to nays, Roll No. 271); **Pages H4881–82**

Slotkin amendment (No. 15 printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125) that was debated on September 21st that directs the Secretary of Defense to provide DOD medical providers with mandatory training with respect to the potential health effects of PFAS and add additional language to address PFAS contamination (by a yea-and-nay vote of 236 yeas to 186 nays, Roll No. 272); **Pages H4882–83**

DeGette amendment (No. 16 printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125) that was debated on September 21st that adds the text of Titles I–VI of the Protecting America's Wilderness and Public Lands Act (by a yea-and-nay vote of 222 yeas to 200 nays, Roll No. 273); **Pages H4883–84**

Neguse amendment (No. 17 printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125) that was debated on September 21st that adds the text of H.R. 577, the Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act, and H.R. 1052, the Grand Canyon Protection Act to the bill (by a yea-and-nay vote of 224 yeas to 204 nays, Roll No. 243); **Page H4884**

Smith (WA) en bloc amendment No. 1 consisting of the following amendments printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125: Sanchez (No. 2) that extends consumer credit protections to active duty armed and uniformed consumers to dispute adverse actions or inaction on their credit report that occurred while they were in a combat zone, aboard a U.S. vessel, or away from their usual duty stations; Torres (No. 3) that categorizes public safety telecommunicators as a protective service occupation under the Standard Occupational Classification System; Waters (No. 4) that authorizes a $200 million contribution to the IMF's Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust (CCRT) that allows the IMF to provide immediate debt service relief to poor countries in the wake of catastrophic natural disasters and major, fast-spreading public health emergencies; Costa (No. 7) that expands eligibility for burial in US national cemeteries for Hmong and Lao veterans from the Vietnam war to include individuals naturalized before 2000; Castro (TX) (No. 8) that strengthens contract authority of the Department of Defense to improve minority representation in certain media projects and submit a report on the summary of the communities represented in such projects; Higgins (No. 12) that increases authorized funding to the National Maritime Heritage Grants Program; Casten (No. 13) that requires that any new construction of DoD buildings larger than 5,000 square feet be designed to be net-zero by 2035 and includes a national security waiver, and separately directs a status report on progress towards meeting DoD's current energy security goal to produce or procure renewable energy not less than 25 percent by FY25; Larsen (WA) (No. 14) that expands protections for marine mammals to include vessel speed mitigation measures, monitoring of underwater soundscapes, and grants to support research and development into marine mammal monitoring technologies; McCaul (No. 19) that authorizes new mandatory sanctions on foreign entities and individuals responsible for the planning, construction, and operation of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline; repeals the national interest waiver for sanctions required by existing law related to the pipeline project; Cardenas (No. 21) that creates a report on Azerbaijan's activities in Nagorno Karabakh in 2020 to be submitted to the relevant congressional committees by the Secretary of Defense in consultation with the Secretary of State; Cleaver (No. 22) that establishes the Alcee L. Hastings Leadership Institute for Inclusive Transatlantic Engagement to honor and continue the important work of our colleague Rep. Hastings to increase diversity in international affairs and national security leadership and public service careers in the United States and Europe; Omar (No. 27) that adds requirement that the final report of the Commission on Afghanistan created by Section 1080 includes an assessment of the impact of civilian harm and human rights violations, including civilian casualties from airstrikes, arbitrary detention, extrajudicial killings, and the use of torture; Correa (No. 29) that establishes an Afghan Refuge Special Envoy position; Torres (No. 31) that establishes additional criteria for accountability mechanisms in the Northern Triangle, including visa restrictions and limitations on security assistance for corruption and obstructing democratic processes; Langevin (No. 32) that makes a technical correction to Section 1752 of the FY21 NDAA (6 U.S.C. 1500) that will allow the Office of the National Cyber Director to accept the services of non-reimbursed detailees from departments and agencies; Kahele (No. 33) that rescinds twenty Medals of Honor awarded to the members of the United States army for killing hundreds of unarmed Lakota women, children and men on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, which later became known as the Wounded Knee Massacre; Houlahan (No. 37) that creates a cybersecurity training pilot program at the Department of Veterans Affairs for veterans and members of the Armed Forces transitioning from

service to civilian life; Spanberger (No. 43) that requires the Treasury Department to conduct and submit to Congress a report on any risks to the U.S. financial stability and the global economy emanating from the People's Republic of China, along with any recommendations to the U.S. representatives at the International Monetary Fund and the Financial Stability Board to strengthen international cooperation to monitor and mitigate such financial stability risks through the work of the International Monetary Fund and the Financial Stability Board; Gottheimer (No. 44) that requires the Secretary of the Treasury to submit to Congress (1) a copy of licenses authorizing financial institutions to provide services benefitting a state sponsor of terrorism, and (2) a report on foreign financial institutions conducting significant transactions for persons sanctioned for international terrorism and human rights violations; Adams (No. 45) that clarifies that ''nursing'' is another status through which an individual may be subject to discrimination; Adam (No. 46) that clarifies the definition of Historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) in the context of defense research; Arrington (No. 47) that requires the Secretary of the Air Force, or the Secretary's designee, to provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the process for evaluating and granting military type certifications for aircraft; Arrington (No. 48) that requires the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State to submit a report that describes the financial benefits Russia will obtain through the Nordstream 2 Pipeline as well as an analysis of the security risks of a a completed pipeline to Ukraine, our European allies and partners, and the NATO alliance; Auchincloss (No. 49) that directs the Treasury Secretary to determine if there are reasonable grounds to conclude that there is a primary money laundering concern in connection with Afghan illicit finance; Auchincloss (No. 50) that gives the Afghanistan Commission, established in the NDAA base text, the authority to secure information and intelligence related to its investigations while protecting sources and methods; Baird (No. 51) Advanced Manufacturing Technology Centers (HAMTC) under Section 1402, Advanced Technology Development Defense-wide Manufacturing Science and Technology Program, offset from Operations and Maintenance; Banks (No. 52) that modifies the rules for appointees of the military academy Board of Visitors to mandate that the President must choose the replacement for Presidential appointees; Barr (No. 53) that directs the Director of National Intelligence to submit to Congress a report on influence operations conducted by China to interfere in or undermine peace and stability of the Taiwan Strait and the Indo-Pacific Region and efforts by the U.S. to work with Taiwan to disrupt such operations; Barr (No. 54) that directs the Defense Health Agency to carry out a pilot program to determine the prevalence of sleep apnea among members of the Armed Forces assigned to initial training; Barragán (No. 55) that changes the name of The Battleship IOWA Museum, located in Los Angeles, California, and managed by the Pacific Battleship Center, to the ''National Museum of the Surface Navy''; Barragán (Nol. 56) that requires the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security to provide notice to all noncitizen military recruits about their options for naturalization; Beatty (No. 57) that directs an interagency study and report on the housing and service needs of survivors and those at risk of trafficking; Bera (No. 58) that authorizes U.S. participation in the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI); Bera (No. 59) that supports Taiwan's investment in an asymmetric defense strategy by requiring a report with programmatic and policy options to support Taiwan's defense budgeting and procurement process in a manner that facilitates sustained investment in capabilities aligned with Taiwan's asymmetric defense strategy; Bera (No. 60) that requires a joint report from the Department of State and Department of Defense on the utilization of the Synchronized Predeployment and Operational Tracker (SPOT) database to verify Afghan special immigrant visa applicant information; Biggs (No. 61) that expresses a sense of Congress about the importance of the U.S.-Israel relationship; Bilirakis (No. 62) that adds a Sense of Congress on the role of human rights in reducing violence in Nigeria; Blumenauer (No. 63) that requires the Director for Cost Estimation and Program Evaluation to conduct a study on the unexpected cost increases for the W80–4 nuclear warhead life extension program; Blumenauer (No. 64) that requires a Department of Defense report to Congress on activities and planned activities related to Superfund sites in which DoD is responsible for the pollution; Blunt Rochester (No. 65) Sense of Congress honoring Dover Air Force Base, including the 436th and 512th Airlift Wings, and the Charles C. Carson Center for Mortuary Affairs; Bourdeaux (No. 66) that requires a report from DOD on the implementation of GAO's recommendations to improve the Procurement Technical Assistance Program, as set forth in GAO–21–287; Boyle (No. 67) that creates a new section to review agreements with non- Department entities with respect to prevention and mitigation of spills of Aqueous Film-Forming Foam; Brown (No. 68) that provides a limited, targeted waiver of the FAR provision only as it applies to forgiven PPP loans received by engineering firms doing work on federally funded transportation projects; Brown (No. 69) that requires a report from

the Department of Defense on training provided to the acquisition workforce on commercial item determinations; Brown (No. 70) that adds installation support services to intergovernmental service agreements in order to protect individuals with disabilities; Brown (No. 71) that requires the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report to congress on the demographic breakdown of security forces citations; Brownley (No. 72) that requires DOD to implement GAO recommendations to address disparity in military uniform costs by gender and allows for a one-time retroactive payment from DOD to women service members affected by disparity in uniform costs over last 10 years; Brownley (No. 73) that requires Government Accountability Office to conduct a study of DOD's policy to discharge women based on pregnancy or parenthood between 1951–1976 based on Executive Order by President Truman; Brownley (No. 74) that establishes a federal grant program to help states create and implement a Seal of Biliteracy program that encourages and recognizes high school students who achieve proficiency in both English and at least one other language; Brownley (No. 75) that revises the reporting requirement for the VA Advisory Committee on Women Veterans to make the report annual instead of every other year; Buchanan (No. 76) that directs the Secretary of Defense to implement the recommendations included in the July 2021 GAO report on increasing the safety of military training drills and reducing fatalities within the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines; Buck (No. 77) that amends section 1241 of subsection E of title XII to clarify that China's atrocities in Xinjiang are genocide, to be consistent with previous designations made by the Executive branch; Budd (No. 78) that prohibits any funding in the bill from being used to remove publicly available accountings of military assistance provided to Afghan security forces from the website of the Department of Defense or any other agency; Burchett (No 79) that requires the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Armed Services Committees of the House and Senate on plans by DoD for fielding electronic autonomous shuttles on military installations for the purpose of transporting personnel and equipment; Bush (No. 80) that studies nuclear contamination in Coldwater Creek and installs warning signage to reduce potential harm; Bustos (No. 81) that amends Section 106 of Title 38 USC recognizing the service of the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps and allows applicable discharge from service by the DoD and provision of service medal and grave marker, while not providing other Veteran benefits or burial rights at Arlington National Cemetery; Bustos (No. 82) that creates USD (R&E) 3-year Pilot Program in concert with Manufacturing Innovation Institutes (MII) to transfer digitally secured manufacturing technologies to defense industrial base contractors and provides reimbursement to MII's for associated transfer costs and requires annual briefing submission to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees; Bustos (No. 83) that directs the USD (R&E) to create a disruptive manufacturing capabilities integration roadmap in consultation with DoD Manufacturing Innovation Institutes; Cammack (No. 84) that requires the Secretary of Homeland Security and Secretary of Commerce to submit a report that includes an assessment of establishing a preclearance facility in Taiwan; Cammack (No. 85) that requires the Secretary of Defense to conduct an anonymous survey to determine the effects that the COVID–19 vaccine mandate issued by the Secretary on August 24, 2021, has had on recruitment to and reenlistment in the Armed Forces; Carbajal (No. 86) that requires the Chief of Space Operations to consider commercial launch when completing the requested range infrastructure report; Carson (IN) (No. 87) that pancreatic cancer research funding at the Department of Defense's Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs (CDMRP) by 5 million, to the already appropriated 15 million; Case (No. 88) that modifies the DIA annual report on China's military and security developments to include an assessment of China's military expansion into the Pacific Islands Region; Case (No. 89) that expresses the sense of Congress that the U.S. and Republic of Palau have a strong relationship and that Congress is receptive of Palau's request to the U.S. to establish a regular military presence in Palau for the purposes of Palau's defense; Case (No. 90) that requires a report from the Secretaries of State and Defense on the activities and resources required to enhance security partnerships between the United States and Indo-Pacific countries; Case (No. 91) that requires an annual report from the Secretary of Defense describing the progress being made by the DoD to renew military land leases and easements in the State of Hawaii that expire within the next 10 years; Case (No. 92) that expresses the sense of Congress that the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage facility in Hawaii needs to be operated at the highest standard possible and its continued availability is a matter of national security; Case (No. 93) that requires a report on long-term infrastructure needs to support the Marine Corps realignment in the Indo-Pacific area of responsibility; Case (No. 94) that requires an update once every five years of the DoD's Hawaii Master Land Use Plan to synchronize each service's use of land; Case (No. 95) that requires the DoD to conduct an investigation into incidents of military aircraft being lazed by the general population in Hawaii and provide a report to

Congress and requires the DoD find ways to mitigate future lazing incidence through data collection and tracking, a change of operating procedures, and providing laser eye protection against commercial off the shelf lasers; Case (No. 96) that requires a report from the DoD to Congress on best practices for coordinating relations with state and local governmental entities in the State of Hawaii; Castro (TX) (No. 97) that requires the Department of State to submit a report on efforts to counter firearms trafficking to Mexico and implement the recommendations of a Government Accountability Office report; Castro (TX) (No. 98) that requires the Department of State's annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices to include information on the treatment of migrants; Chabot (No. 99) that requires GAO to conduct a study of U.S. capabilities for, and competence in, conducting and responding to gray zone campaigns, both within agencies and across the interagency; Cheney (No. 100) that limits the Availability of Funds for the secretary of the Air Force for Prototype Program For Multiglobal Navigation Satellite System Receiver Development; Cheney (No. 101) that directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Commerce, to conduct an assessment of the effect on national security that would result from uranium ceasing to be designated as a critical mineral by the Secretary of the Interior under section 7002(c) of the Energy Act of 2020; Chu (CA) (No. 102) that extends and expands the Department of Defense's requirement to track and report on incidents of hazing and bullying in each service branch; Chu (CA) (No. 103) that responds to the Department of Defense's August airstrike in Kabul that wrongfully killed as many as 10 civilians by expressing the Sense of Congress that the Department must ensure full accountability for this mistake, conduct a timely and transparent investigation into the events leading up to the strike, and provide compensation to the families of the victims. Cicilline (No. 104) that establishes the Southern New England Regional Commission, which would assist in the development of defense manufacturing in Southern New England; Clark (MA) (No. 106) that expresses the sense of Congress that the United States honors the women who served in World War II and former Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers for her role in establishing the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and the Women's Army Corps; Clarke (NY) (No. 107) that authorizes the CyberSentry program within the DHS Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), a critical Industrial Control System (ICS) cybersecurity program that allows CISA to enter into strategic, voluntary partnerships with priority ICS owners and operators to provide enhanced cyber threat monitoring and detection; Clarke (NY) (No. 108) that requires the DHS Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) to establish requirements and procedures for covered critical infrastructure owners and operators to report covered cybersecurity incidents to a new Cyber Incident Review Office, to be established within CISA; Cleaver (No. 109) that directs the Secretary of Treasury to carry out a study on the Secretary's delegation of examination authority under the Bank Secrecy Act; Cohen (No. 110) that establishes priorities of U.S. engagement at INTERPOL, identifies areas for improvement in the U.S. government's response to INTERPOL abuse, and protects the U.S. judicial system from abusive INTERPOL notices; Cohen (No. 111) that requires the Secretary of Defense to attempt to recover any aircraft that were provided by the United States to the Afghan security forces that have been relocated to other countries; Comer (No. 112) that requires the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) to investigate and report on the disposition of military equipment provided by the United States to Afghanistan, as well as whether Afghan government officials took United States taxpayer funds or equipment when fleeing the country; Connolly (No. 113) that imposes temporary limits on arms sales to Saudi Arabia and requires various reports and actions related to the death of Saudi Arabian journalist Jamal Khashoggi; Connolly (No. 114) that directs the President to create the Global Health Security Agenda Interagency Review Council to implement the Global Health Security Agenda and to appoint a U.S. Coordinator for Global Health Security to coordinate and report on the interagency process for responding to global health security emergencies; Connolly (No. 115) that requires a report related to human rights abusers, terrorists, and military coup participants who have received security cooperation training from the United States; Connolly (No. 116) that provides a statutory framework for the Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP) that will make the program more accountable and transparent and help ensure that agencies' processes of moving safely to the cloud are streamlined and efficient; Correa (No. 117) that requires the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to submit an annual report on women veterans access to gender specific services under arrangements entered into by the VA with non-VA medical provides for the provision of hospital care or medical services; Craig (No. 118) that adds $30 Million to the Army Community Services account to provide family assistance, victim advocacy, financial counseling, employment readiness, and other similar support services at installations where 500 or more military

members are assigned; Crawford (No. 119) that directs Secretary of the Army to divest 20th CBRN command to Army Special Operations Command, establishing the 1st EOD Command; Crawford (No. 120) that directs Secretary of the Army to designate an Assistant to provide oversight of the Army's EOD program; Crawford (No. 121) that directs the Executive Agent to designate a joint program executive officer for the EOD Defense Program; Crist (No. 122) that requires a report on aircraft turbine engine rotor inventory, maintenance, and repairs; Crow (No. 123) that Makes clear that those employed under cooperative agreements and grants are eligible for the Afghan SIV program; Crow (No. 124) that authorizes the establishment of a memorial for service members of the Global War on Terrorism on the National Mall; Curtis (No. 125) that updates the Annual Report on Human Rights Practices to report on the status of surveillance and use of advanced technology to impose arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy, or unlawful or unnecessary restrictions on freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly, association, or other internationally recognized human rights; Rodney Davis (IL) (No. 126) that increases funding for 3D Printing of Infrastructure with an offset from the Integrated Personnel and Pay System-Army (IPPS–A); Dean (No. 127) that authorizes every notary to use remote online notarization (RON) and creates national standards and protections on its use; Dean (No. 128) that directs the Secretary of the Treasury to designate a Coordinator for Human Trafficking Issues to coordinate activities, policies, and programs of the Department that relate to human trafficking and to participate in coordination across government agencies on these issues; Delgado (No. 129) that directs the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress within 180 days following enactment on any discrepancies between in-home/nursing care between TRICARE and CHAMPVA; DeSaulnier (No. 130) that expresses the sense of Congress that the Port Chicago 50 should be exonerated of any charges brought against them in the aftermath of the deadliest home front explosion in World War II; Dunn (No. 131) that increases the Development of Medical countermeasures Against Novel Entities (DOMANE) program to allow for the rapid screening of all FDA approved compounds and other human safe compound libraries to identify optimal drug candidates for repurposing as medical countermeasures for COVID–19 and other novel and emerging biothreats; Escobar (No. 132) that directs the DoD to reduce flood risk, damage, and disruption to military facilities and to improve with established floodplain management practice by requiring use of 500-year flood standard for mission-critical facilities and consideration of projected changes in flooding over the expected service life of facilities; Escobar (No. 133) that enhances military installation master plans by requiring them to address installation resilience, increases the frequency at which the plans must be developed, and ensures reporting on ongoing coordination with public or private entities; Escobar (No. 134) that directs the DoD Climate Working group to design technical specifications for the assessment and mitigation of risk to supply chains from extreme weather and changes in environmental conditions; Estes (No. 135) that requires the Secretary of Defense shall provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services on the evaluation of commercially available small unmanned air craft systems with capabilities that align with the Department's priorities; Evans (No. 136) that provides additional flexibilities and streamlines the waiver process required under 15 U.S.C. 637(a)(21); Fitzgerald (No. 137) that requires the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to submit an annual report to Congress on the number of sexual assault cases involving members of the Army and Air National Guard; Fortenberry (No. 138) that adds a Sense of Congress that it is in the best interests of the region for Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan to immediately reach a just and equitable agreement regarding the filling and operation of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam; Foster (No. 139) that requires the Secretary of Defense to enter into an arrangement with JASON Defense Advisory Council to update the FY2010 NDAA study on discrimination capabilities of the ballistic missile defense system. Creates a report on the status of the JASON Defense Advisory Council contract by the Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment; Gallagher (No. 140) that establishes a National Security Commission on Synthetic Biology; and Gallagher (No. 141) that prohibits federal operation or procurement of certain foreign-made unmanned aircraft systems. **Pages H4884–H4936**

Proceedings Postponed:

Bowman amendment (No. 25 printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125) that seeks to prohibit U.S. military presence in Syria without Congressional approval within one year of enactment; **Pages H4936–37**

Mfume amendment (No. 26 printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125) that seeks to increase the governmentwide goals for small business participation in federal contracts and for certain small business concerns; **Pages H4937–39**

Khana amendment (No. 28 printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125) that seeks to terminate U.S. military logistical support, and the transfer of spare parts to Saudi warplanes conducting aerial strikes against the Houthis in Yemen and permanently ends intelligence sharing that enables offensive strikes and

any U.S. effort to command, coordinate, participate in the movement of, or accompany Saudi or United Arab Emirates-led coalition forces in the war in Yemen; **Pages H4939–40**

Meeks amendment (No. 30 printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125) that seeks to requires the suspension of U.S. sustainment and maintenance support to Saudi air force units responsible for airstrikes resulting in civilian casualties in Yemen with certain exemptions for territorial self-defense, counterterrorism operations, and defense of U.S. government facilities or personnel; **Pages H4940–41**

Carolyn B. Maloney (NY) amendment (No. 35 printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125) that seeks to replace the congressional publication entitled United States Government Policy and Supporting Positions, commonly known as the Plum Book, with an online public directory and requires the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to publish the information contained in the Plum Book on a public website in a format that is easily searchable and that otherwise meets certain data standards; **Pages H4941–44**

Johnson (GA) amendment (No. 36 printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125) that seeks to restrict the Department of Defense (DOD) from transferring certain surplus military property to federal, state, or local law enforcement agencies; **Pages H4944–47**

Garamendi amendment (No. 38 printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125) that seeks to prohibit funding for the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent (GBSD) program and W87–1; **Pages H4947–50**

Schrader amendment (No. 39 printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125) that seeks to reduce Unfunded Priority Lists to only the six Service Branches of the United States Military and United States Special Operations Command; **Pages H4950–51**

Ocasio-Cortez amendment (No. 40 printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125) that seeks to reduce overall authorization level by 10%; excludes military personnel, DoD federal civilian workforce, and defense health program accounts from the 10% reduction; **Pages H4951–52**

Jacobs (CA) amendment (No. 41 printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125) that seeks to reduce amounts authorized for defense spending in FY22 to no more than the amount requested by the President; **Pages H4952–54**

Langevin amendment (No. 42 printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125) that seeks to allow for admission of essential scientists and technical experts to promote and protect the national security innovation base; **Pages H4954–56**

Bowman amendment (No. 105 printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125) that seeks to add the President, Vice President, and any Cabinet member to the current statutory prohibition on Members of Congress contracting with the federal government; **Pages H4956–57**

Smith (WA) en bloc amendment No. 2 consisting of the following amendments printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125: Garamendi (No. 142) that seeks to direct DOD to implement its own recommendations on improving use of unmanned aircraft systems by the National Guard, from Congressionally directed review/report; Garamendi (No. 143) that seeks to require the DOD to include accounting of costs for wildfire response in the annual budget request to Congress, including military support for states and FEMA/federal land management agencies; Garamendi (No. 144) that seeks to remove arbitrary cap on the number of excess military aircraft that DOD may transfer at no cost to DHS (FEMA) or the U.S. Forest Service for firefighting; Garamendi (No. 145) that seeks to require DOD/OMB to review existing authorities for using Air Force and Air National Guard modular airborne fire-fighting systems and other military assets to fight wildfires; Garamendi (No. 146) that seeks to increase funding for cold weather capabilities; Garbarino (No. 147) that seeks to create a 5-year term for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) Director and reaffirms that the position will be Presidentially appointed and Senate confirmed; Garbarino (No. 148) that seeks to establish a Department of Homeland Security grant program to facilitate closer U.S.-Israel cybersecurity cooperation; Garbarino (No. 149) that seeks to establish a cyber counseling certification program for Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) assisting small businesses with planning and implementing cybersecurity measures; Garbarino (No. 150) that seeks to require CISA to update its cyber incident response plan not less often then biennially, and requires CISA to consult with relevant Sector Risk Management Agencies and the National Cyber Director, to develop mechanisms to engage with stakeholders to educate them about Federal Government cybersecurity roles for cyber incident response; García (IL) (No. 151) that seeks to prohibit funding to Brazil for the purpose of displacing indigenous or Quilombola communities; García (IL) (No. 152) that seeks to require the GAO to submit a report to Congress on humanitarian impacts of US sanctions; Garcia (CA) (No. 153) that seeks to create professional licensure reciprocity for military service members and their spouses who move to new jurisdictions as a result of Permanent Change of Station Orders provided they submit to certain requirements; Gibbs (No. 154) that seeks to require GAO to submit to Congress a report accounting for any equipment provided by the United States Coast Guard or the Army Corps of Engineers

to any regime in Afghanistan; Gohmert (No. 155) that seeks to creat a separate career track for military judges to prevent undue influence from swaying trial outcome; Gomez (No. 156) that seeks to expresses the Sense of Congress that Korean- American and Korean veterans who fought alongside United States Armed Forces in the Vietnam war served with distinction and honor; Gomez (No. 157) that seeks to express a Sense of Congress that the Department of Defense should select electric or zero-emission models when purchasing new, non-combat vehicles; Tony Gonzales (TX) (No. 158) seeks to establish the National Digital Reserve Corps, a program within GSA that would allow private sector tech talent to work for the federal government for 30 days per calendar year to take on short term digital, cybersecurity, and AI projects; Gonzalez (OH) (No. 159) that seeks to require federal agencies to issue a report that assesses the risk to U.S. national security posed by Russian and Chinese dominance in the global nuclear energy market and identifies opportunities for the U.S. to regain global leadership; Gonzalez (OH) (No. 160) that seeks to direct the Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury, to establish within the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce a China Economic Data Coordination Center to collect and synthesize official and unofficial Chinese economic data developments in China's financial markets and United States exposure to risks and vulnerabilities in China's financial system; Gonzalez (OH) (No. 161) that seeks to create a pilot program within the Department of Defense's Transition Assistance Program (TAP) to provide mental health counseling to transitioning servicemembers, and specifically with information regarding the mental health programs and benefits at their local VA facility; González-Colón (No. 162) that seeks to require the Secretary of Defense to commission a National Academies of Sciences study that would investigate the connection between certain toxic exposures and health effects on the islands of Vieques; González-Colón (No. 163) that seeks to prohibit the use of FY22 NDAA funds for the purpose of retiring the LCM–8 platform from service in Puerto Rico; González-Colón (No. 164) that seeks to require the Secretary of the Army to provide a Modular Small Arms Range in Puerto Rico; Gosar (No. 165) that seeks to require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to Congress on the impact of mergers and acquisitions of defense industrial base contractors on the procurement processes of the Department of Defense; Gottheimer (No. 166) that seeks to require the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense, to report to Congress on the use of online social media by U.S. State Department-designated foreign terrorist organizations, and the threat posed to U.S. national security by online radicalization; Gottheimer (No. 167) that seeks to require the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to prepare an annual report to Congress containing an analysis of the nationwide costs of living for members of the Department of Defense; Gottheimer (No. 168) that seeks to require public disclosure of lead testing results completed by the Department of Defense in ''covered areas,'' i.e., an area located immediately adjacent to and down gradient from a military installation, a formerly used defense site, or a facility where military activities are conducted by the National Guard of a State; Gottheimer (No. 169) that seeks to direct the Defense Logistics Agency to conduct a study within one year of enactment of this law regarding the degree to which LESO/1033 equipment and materials for Law Enforcement use are equitably distributed between larger, well-resourced municipalities and units of government and smaller, less well-resourced municipalities and units of government; and to identify potential reforms to the LESO/1033 program to ensure that equipment and materials are distributed in a manner that provides adequate opportunity for participation by smaller, less well-resourced municipalities and units of government; Gottheimer (No. 170) that seeks to require GAO to carry out a study on the financing of domestic violent extremists and terrorists, including foreign terrorist-inspired domestic extremists; Graves (LA) (No. 171) that seeks to authorize the President and the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the state or territorial governor (and subject to appropriations), the ability to offer support for large scale, complex, catastrophic disasters; Graves (MO) (No. 172) that seeks to increase funding for Solider Lethality for further development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) capabilities that will enable a next-generation command and control system for the warfighter; Graves (MO) (No. 173) that seeks to ensure that general aviation (GA) pilots receive flight training in the aircraft they will be operating in the National Airspace System (NAS); Green (TX) (No. 174) that seeks to require the uniform residential loan application to include a military service question in a prominent location on the form; Green (TX) (No. 175) that seeks to require public housing agencies to consider the housing needs of veterans when creating their annual plans and housing strategies, the latter in consultation with agencies that serve veterans; Green (TX) (No. 176) that seeks to mandate the Department of State maintain and report to Congress an accounting of the number of American Citizens evacuated from Hamid Karzai International Airport; Hagedorn (No. 177) that seeks

to permit financial literacy training on overseas military installations by financial services providers; Higgins (LA) (No. 178) that seeks to add a Sense of Congress that stresses the importance of Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System aircraft and reinforces Congress' intent that the previous NDAA language be strictly adhered to before any are retired; Hill (No. 179) that seeks to amend the Defense Production Act (DPA) to protect medical materials for Americans by bolstering our supply chain during times of crisis; Hill (No. 180) that seeks to require an interagency strategy to disrupt and dismantle narcotics production and trafficking and affiliated networks linked to the regime of Bashar al-Assad in Syria; Himes (No. 181) that seeks to instruct the Department of Defense to provide an analysis of the cost of implementing next generation cryptography across the DOD through a report on the resources necessary to fully fund the Information Systems Security Program (ISSP) in order to address cybersecurity requirements; Himes (No. 182) that seeks to allow Treasury Department (via FinCEN) to use the special measures authority to designate jurisdictions, accounts, and others that are determined to be ''Primary Money Laundering Concerns'' due to illicit finance involvement such as the cross-border laundering the proceeds of ransomware attacks, business email compromise fraud, and other cyber-enabled financial crimes which are often conducted outside of the correspondent banks; Horsford (No. 183) that seeks to authorize the Secretary of Defense to conduct a pilot program to evaluate the feasibility and effectiveness of software, emerging technologies, and methodologies to track real-time emissions from installations and installation assets; Horsford (No. 184) that seeks to authorize the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program to establish data libraries containing data sets relevant to the development of artificial intelligence software and technology and to allow private companies to access such data libraries for the purposes of developing artificial intelligence models and other technical software solutions; Horsford (No. 185) that seeks to direct the Department of Defense to conduct a review of the implementation of its CUI program; Houlahan (No. 186) that seeks to exempt certain contracts awarded to small business concerns from category management or successor strategies for contract consolidation; Houlahan (No. 187) that seeks to require the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement a plan to collect and analyze data on the use of enhanced transfer of technology developed at Department of Defense laboratories; Houlahan (No. 188) that seeks to require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the recommendations made by the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence with respect to the Department of Defense to include a determination of whether the Secretary of Defense intends to implement each recommendation; Houlahan (No. 189) that seeks to require an annual report to Congress and OPM from the Chief Human Capital Officers Council describing the activities of the council and a description of barriers preventing agencies from hiring qualified applicants, including for digital talent positions, and recommendations for addressing those barriers; Huizenga (No. 190) that seeks to require the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to Congress detailing the plans and timeline for the recovery operations of the C–119 Gamble Chalk 1 crash site at Mt Silverthorne, Alaska; Jackson Lee (No. 191) that seeks to provide authorization for a $10 million increase in funding for increased collaboration with NIH to combat Triple Negative Breast Cancer; Jackson Lee (No. 192) that seeks to provide authorization for $2.5 million increase in funding to combat post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD); Jackson Lee (No. 193) that seeks to direct the Secretary of Defense to promulgate regulations to ensure that candidates granted admission to attend a military academy undergo screening for speech disorders and be provided the results of the screening test and a list of warfare unrestricted line (URL) Officer positions and occupation specialists that require successful performance on the speech test. Academy students shall have the option of undergoing speech therapy to reduce speech disorders or impediments; Jackson Lee (No. 194) that seeks to establish a task force on the historical and current barriers to African American participation and equal treatment in the Armed Services; Jackson Lee (No. 195) that seeks to require a report on Maternity Mortality Rates for military members and their dependents; Jackson Lee (No. 196) that seeks to require a report to be submitted to Congress within 240 days following enactment on the risks posed by debris in low earth orbit and to make recommendations on remediation of risks and outline plans to reduce the incident of space debris; Jackson Lee (No. 197) that seeks to require the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress programs and procedures employed to ensure students studying abroad through Department of Defense National Security Education Programs are trained to recognize, resist, and report against recruitment efforts by agents of foreign governments; Jackson Lee (No. 198) that seeks to direct the Secretary of Defense to submit a report 180 days following enactment that explains the progress made over the history of the Department of Defense and its predecessor departments (Department of War) and experiences in integrating African Americans

into the branches of the armed services and the civilian staffing of Pentagon offices and agencies, and the steps being taken to recognize the service of African Americans who have served in the Armed Forces with honor, heroism, and distinction; Jackson (No. 199) that seeks to express the Sense of Congress that Israel is a critical defense partner and highlights various things such as improving interoperability, opposing terrorism in the Middle East, and maintaining a strong relationship; Jacobs (NY) (No. 200) that seeks to require the Department of Defense and all service branches to commence defense innovation open topic activities similar to the ''SBIR Open Topics'' program operated by the Air Force's AFWERX office; Jacobs (CA) (No. 201) that seeks to require a report from the Secretary of State on a conflict assessment in Haiti; Jacobs (CA) (No. 202) that seeks to require human rights vetting of potential recipients of U.S. support to combat terrorism under 10 U.S.C. 127e; Jacobs (CA) (No. 203) that seeks to require a strategy to address the root causes of violent extremism and conflict in Mozambique; Jacobs (CA) (No. 204) that seeks to require congressional notifications and an annual reporting requirement related to oversight of the peacekeeping operations account; Jayapal (No. 205) that seeks to direct federal agencies to initiate debarment proceedings for contractors with repeat and willful wage theft violations; Jayapal (No. 206) that seeks to require GAO to submit a report on cost analyses of options for reducing nuclear security programs and modifying force structures; Jayapal (No. 207), as modified, that seeks to commission a Defense Department report on estimated savings to come from full drawdown from Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria compared to the status quo ante and the estimated cost of redirecting U.S. personnel and materials to effectively engage in great power competition with Russia and China, including increased outlays in ships, aircraft, nuclear weapons, etc. sufficient to effectively curb and deter both countries militarily in their respective regions; Jones (No. 208) that seeks to require the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress by September 30, 2022 a plan to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions of the Department of Defense in line with science-based emissions targets and report to Congress annually thereafter on the progress made towards these emissions reduction targets; Joyce (OH) (No. 209) that seeks to direct the Secretary of Defense, along with the Secretary of State and Secretary of Homeland Security, to report to Congress within one year a plan to combat the Taliban's illegal drug trade; a description of the risk to the United States of drugs emanating from such drug trade, including risks posed by the profits of such drugs; and a description of any actions taken to interdict and prevent such drugs from reaching the United States; Joyce (PA) (No. 210) that seeks to direct the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Secretary of Homeland Security, to develop an annex (to the National Biodefense Strategy described under Section 104 of title 6, United States Code) for a national biodefense science and technology strategy and implementation plan, no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this bill; Katko (No. 211) that seeks to establish a grant at HHS for the formation of Tick Identification Pilot Programs, which will require the ability to submit photo images of ticks and the images to be reviewed by qualified professionals for the likelihood of carrying a tick-borne disease; Katko (No. 212) that seeks to revise HUD's Annual Fair Housing Report to specifically report sexual harassment complaints. Codifies the DOJ's Sexual Harassment in Housing Initiative; Katko (No. 213) that seeks to provide for the Department of Labor to conduct a study on obstacles to employment facing certain Afghan SIVs and other eligible populations legally present in the United States; Keating (No. 214) that seeks to require a pilot program to assess the barriers to women's participation in the national security forces of six participating partner countries; Keller (No. 215) that seeks to direct the Secretary of Defense to acquire domestically sourced alternatives to existing defense products, which currently rely on foreign sources alone; Keller (No. 216) that seeks to direct the Secretary to report on efforts within the Department of Defense to reduce duplicative information technology contracts within 180 days; Kelly (IL) (No. 217) that seeks to establish a pilot program requiring a spouse specific Transition Assistance Program for a spouse of a member of the Armed Forces eligible for the Transition Assistance Program; Kelly (IL) (No. 218) that seeks to require the DoD provide a briefing to the civilian agencies responsible for certain aspects of U.S. civilian and commercial space activities and relevant Committees in Congress on the threats posed by nation states, in particular China's activities in space on U.S. civilian and commercial space systems; Kelly (MS) (No. 219) that seeks to revise the FY 2021 National Defense Authorization Act to explicitly include SME and semiconductor materials; Kelly (MS) (No. 220) that seeks to direct the Secretary of Defense to execute an investigation to determine if the procurement of optical transmission equipment or services manufactures, produced, or distributed by an entity owned, controlled, or supported by the People's Republic of China; Kelly (MS) (No. 221) that seeks to expand eligibility of Military Space Available Travel to Gold Star Family Members by updating Section 2641b(c) of Title 10, United States

Code; Kelly (MS) (No. 222) that seeks to revise the FY 2021 National Defense Authorization Act Semiconductor Incentives Program to include SME and semiconductor materials; Kelly (MS) (No. 223) that seeks to direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to Congress on the use of funding made available pursuant to section 333 of title 10, United Sates Code, for counter-narcotics missions in Central Asia; Khanna (No. 224) that seeks to authorize continued support for ex gratia payments and requires DoD to develop and implement procedures to receive and respond to allegations of civilian harm within 180 days, and provide quarterly reports on DoD's implementation of these procedures; Kilmer (No. 225) that seeks to provide for Fair Labor Standard Act (FLSA) protected overtime pay for Navy employees working on Naval vessels Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS); Kilmer (No. 226) that seeks to call for an independent study on the impacts to Navy shipyard workers by the December 2016 pause to the Accelerated Promotion Program (APP); Kinzinger (No. 227) that seeks to limit the availability of funds for retirement of RC–26B manned ISR/IAA aircraft; Kirkpatrick (No. 228) that seeks to direct the Secretary of the Air Force to submit to Congress within 45 days a report on the status of the A–10 re-winging program and spend plan for appropriated funds; Krishnamoorthi (No. 229) that seek to authorizes HHS to receive donated vaccines; Lamb (No. 230) that seeks to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a two-year pilot program to employ veterans for Departments of the Interior and Agriculture conservation and resource management projects'; Lamb (No. 231) that seeks to ensure veterans? service-connected medical qualifications and expertise are utilized by the VA and civilian healthcare facilities to meet the challenges during public health emergencies; Lamborn (No. 232) that seeks to require a report from the Missile Defense Agency on the role of the positions of Director of MDA, Sea-based Weapons Systems, and Deputy Director of MDA with respect to their relationship to the combatant commands on missile defense requirements; Lamborn (No. 233) that seeks to require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on mitigating space debris through the use of on-orbit servicing, assembly, and manufacturing capabilities; Langevin (No. 234) that seeks to require the Department of Homeland Security to designate four Critical Technology Security Centers to evaluate and test the security of technologies essential to national critical functions; Langevin (No. 235) that seeks to elevate Undersecretary of Defense for Research and Engineering from advisor to a voting member of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council; Langevin (No. 236) that seeks to direct DOD to conduct a study on the best way to organize cyber roles around core functions; Larsen (WA) (No. 237) that seeks to extend the authority for temporary personnel flexibilities for domestic defense industrial base facilities and major range and test facilities base civilian personnel; Lawrence (MI) (No. 238) that seeks to state that the Secretaries of the military departments shall share and implement best practices (including use of civilian industry best practices) regarding the use of retention and exit survey data to identify barriers and lessons learned to improve the retention of female members of the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of such Secretaries; Lawrence (No. 239) that seeks to require the establishment of a DOULA pilot program at the Department of Veterans Affairs; Lee (NV) (No. 240) that seeks to require GAO to conduct an assessment of the quality and nutrition of food available at military installations for members of the Armed Forces; Lesko (No. 242) that seeks to require a report on the feasibility of establishing an inter-agency United States-Taiwan working group for coordinating cooperation related to semiconductors, including the global supply chain integrity and security of semiconductors; Levin (CA) (No. 243) that seeks to expand SCRA protections to a servicemember who receives military orders for a PCS, enters into a telecommunications contract, then receives a stop movement order from DoD in response to a local, national, or global emergency for a period of not less than 30 days which prevents them from using the contract; Levin (CA) (No. 244) that seeks to add and makes technical changes to DoD Transition Assistance Program (TAP) counseling pathway factors; Lieu (No. 245) that seeks to establish an Office of City and State Diplomacy at the State Department and requires the appointment of a senior official to head the office, outlines the duties of the office, authorizes members of the civil service and Foreign Service to be detailed to city halls and state capitols to support their international engagement efforts, and requires a report to Congress followed by annual briefings on the work of the office; Lieu (No. 246) that seeks to direct the Secretary of Defense to establish a pilot program to determine the effectiveness of using scent detection working dogs to detect the early stages of diseases, including COVID–19, and upon detection, to alert the handler of the dog; Lieu (No. 247) that seeks to extend an existing prohibition on in-flight refueling to non-United States aircraft that engage in hostilities in the ongoing civil war in Yemen for two years, or until a specific authorization has been enacted; Lofgren (No. 248) that seeks to direct the Secretary of

Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, to submit a report on the capabilities of the Department of Defense to assist fighting wildfires through the use and analysis of satellite and other aerial survey technology; Luria (No. 249) that seeks to express a sense of Congress that the Government of Iran's decision to enrich uranium up to 60 percent purity is a further escalation and shortens the breakout time to produce enough highly enriched uranium to develop a nuclear weapon, and the Government of Iran should immediately abandon any pursuit of a nuclear weapon; Luria (No. 250) that seeks to direct the Secretary of Defense to carry out a study of the challenges posed by the emergence of militia fleets in the South China Sea; Luria (No. 251) that seeks to direct the Secretary of Defense to amend the Space Available Travel program for flights for members of the Armed Services traveling for purposes of attending funerals and memorial services; Lynch (No. 252) that seeks to reauthorize the independent and bipartisan Wartime Contracting Commission to conduct oversight of U.S. contracting and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan, Iraq, and other areas of contingency operations; and Lynch (No. 253) that seeks to expand the mandate of the supervisory team created by the ''Combating Illicit Finance Through Public-Private Partnerships Act'' that is convened by Treasury to examine strategies to improve public-private partnerships to counter illicit finance, to include sanctions evasion and other illicit finance activities;

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Smith (WA) amendment en bloc No. 3 consisting of the following amendments printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125: Lynch (No. 254) that seeks to direct the President to reestablish the interagency Afghan Threat Finance Cell to identify and disrupt financial networks related to terrorism, narcotics trafficking, and corruption; Mace (No. 255) that seeks to express the sense of Congress that there should be designated a Military Heart Health Awareness Day; Mace (No. 256) that seeks to establish a pilot program to improve military readiness through nutrition and wellness initiatives; Malinowski (No. 257) that seeks to impose sanctions on foreign persons listed in the report of the Director of National Intelligence for the murder of journalist Jamal Khashoggi, which is the language from HR 1464 that as passed by voice vote in the Foreign Affairs Committee during the 117th Congress; Malinowski (No. 258) that seeks to amend the Export Control Reform Act to right-size the Secretary of Commerce's scope of authority to regulate exports by US persons to foreign military, security, and intelligence agencies; Malinowski (No. 259) that seeks to require the Secretary of State to provide a report on state-sanctioned intimidation and harassment by the Egyptian government against Americans and their families; Malinowski (No. 260) that seeks to require a report by the State Department on allegations of systematic extrajudicial killings and torture by Egyptian security forces and a determination of whether such acts constitute a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights; Malinowski (No. 261) that seeks to request the administration make a determination on whether genocide or crimes against humanity have occurred in the Tigray region of Ethiopia; Malinowski (No. 262) that seeks to require the Department of State to report on war crimes and torture committed by US citizens in Libya; Malinowski (No. 263) that seeks to require the President to review certain alleged arms embargo violators for sanction under Executive Order 13726 (81 Fed. Reg. 23559; relating to blocking property and suspending entry into the United States of persons contributing to the situation in Libya); Malinowski (No. 264) that seeks to prohibit federal agencies from encouraging the weakening of encryption or insertion of backdoors on commercially- available phones, computers, and devices; Malinowski (No. 265) that seeks to strengthen the annual reporting requirement on the Vulnerabilities Equities Process (interagency process to determine whether to disclose known cyber-vulnerabilities to the public and industry) Malinowski (No. 266) that seeks to require an annual report to Congress by the State Department on foreign companies proliferating dangerous cyber-weapons and hack-for-hire capabilities to known human rights abusers and repressive governments; Malinowski (No. 267) that seeks to require the President to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a determination of the 35 Russian officials and businessmen with respect to the imposition of sanctions; Malliotakis (No. 268) that seek to require a report to Congress of all malign operations by Iran conducted on United States soil. Including: Iran-backed terrorist attacks, kidnapping, export violations, sanctions busting activities, cyber-attacks, and money laundering; Manning (No. 269) that seeks to add the Bab el-Mandeb Strait to the assessment of the security of global maritime chokepoints; Manning (No. 270) that seeks to add a requirement that the Secretary of Defense notify Congress of any attempt to threaten or abduct a citizen or U.S. resident by a country supporting international terrorism; Manning (No. 271) that seeks to add a Sense of Congress on the safety of women and girls in Afghanistan; Manning (No. 272) that seeks to include a consideration of the benefits in terms of cost and

emissions savings of the increased use of electric vehicles at military installations for transport to Department of Defense education activity facilities; Manning (No. 273) that seeks to require the Secretary of Defense within 60 days to consult with the Secretary of State and appoint an official to assist with the State Department on the continued evacuations of Americans and Afghan partners from Afghanistan; McCarthy (No. 274) that seeks to require an infrastructure assessment and report to the committees of jurisdiction on the Air Force Research Laboratory, Aerospace Systems Directorate, Rocket Propulsion Division for fiscal years 2023 and 2025; McCaul (No. 275) that seeks to provide statutory authority and guidance for the interagency ''Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Program'' to partner with countries in the Sahel and Maghreb regions of Africa to counter terrorism and violent extremism; McCaul (No. 276) that seeks to make factual findings and declare that the ongoing abuses against Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minorities in the Xinjiang region of the People's Republic of China constitute genocide and crimes against humanity by the Chinese Communist Party; McCaul (No. 277) that seeks to require the State Department to provide briefings and specified materials to U.S. delegations to international athletic competitions regarding human rights and security concerns in certain host countries (Communist countries, Tier 3 countries for human trafficking, or other countries that the Secretary of State determines present serious human rights or counterintelligence concerns); McGovern (No. 278) that seeks to modify the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (Subtitle F of title XXI of PL 114–328) to authorize sanctions for serious human rights abuse, any violation of internationally recognized human rights, or corruption; adds two new reports to Congress; McHenry (No. 279) that seeks to direct SEC and CFTC to establish a working group on digital assets; McKinley (No. 280) that seeks to instruct the Department of Defense to prioritize domestically owned, U.S. produced sources of synthetic graphite prior to purchasing from other U.S. sources, members of the Industrial Base, or other allies; McKinley (No. 281) that seeks to express the sense of Congress that having access to a secure and reliable supply of firm, baseload power produced in the United States, including power generated from coal, natural gas, oil, and nuclear sources, is critical to United States national security interests; McNerney (No. 282) that seeks to incorporate safety and security into required elements of the strategy for autonomy integration in major weapons systems; McNerney (No. 283) that seeks to add language to include ''designated fields of national and economic importance such as cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, machine learning, data science, and software engineering'' as part of the U.S. Naval Community College's programs of academic instruction and professional and technical education; Meeks that (No. 284) seeks to require a report and clarification on U.S.-Syria political strategy and policy goals, including diplomatic, development/humanitarian, and security objectives; Meeks (No. 285) that seeks to compel the Department of State and Department of Defense to develop and submit an interagency strategy on Somalia and report its findings related to security operations, security sector assistance, and other forms of foreign assistance provided to the Federal Government of Somalia to improve stability, governance, and economic development; Meeks (No. 286) that seeks to modify the management and operations of the Department of State through various measures; Meeks (No. 287) that seeks to require congressional notification for certain rewards provided under the State Department rewards program; Meeks (No. 288) that seeks to prohibit the use of US assessed contribution the UN for support of the G5 Sahel Joint Force; Meng (No. 289) that seeks to add the text of the Global Pandemic Prevention and Biosecurity Act, legislation that seeks to address the source of highly infectious diseases beginning in animal species, including by reducing the sale and trade of live and fresh wildlife for human consumption, and addressing food insecurity associated with a reliance on local game and wildlife; Meng (No. 290) that seeks to require that menstrual products are stocked in and made available free of charge in all restrooms in public buildings, including the Smithsonian Institution, the National Gallery of Art, and the U.S. Capitol; Meng (No. 291) that seeks to require that all medical professionals who provide direct care services to patients under the military health system receive a mandatory training on how to screen, intervene, and refer patients to treatment for eating disorders; Meng (No. 292) that seeks to require the Department of Veterans Affairs to conduct an awareness campaign regarding the types of fertility treatments, procedures, and services available to veterans experiencing issues with fertility, and requires the Department to submit a report to Congress on how the Secretary plans to better engage women veterans to ensure they are aware of the covered fertility services available; Miller (WV) (No. 293) that seeks to require the Secretary of Defense to provide Congress with a briefing on status of women and girls in Afghanistan; Miller (WV) (No. 294) that seeks to direct the Secretary of Defense to establish a memorial dedicated to the 13 service members who lost their lives in the attack on the Hamid Karzai International Airport on August 26, 2021; Miller (WV) (No. 295) that seeks to block

any funding for military cooperation or intelligence sharing with the Taliban; Miller (WV) (No. 296) that seeks to add money and classified materials to the report of equipment and arms left behind in Afghanistan by the U.S. Military; Miller-Meeks (No. 297) that seeks to provides free annual America the Beautiful Passes to current military service members and also provides free lifetime America the Beautiful Passes to veterans and members of Gold Star Families so they can always access our National Parks and public lands at no cost; Moore (WI) (No. 298) that seeks to authorize the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to provide assistance to states that have created dedicated green alerts or are considering creating such alerts to help locate missing active duty servicemembers or veterans, including to connect located individuals to any VA or DOD benefits they have earned through their military service; Moulton (No. 299) that seeks to promote mapping of mission-relevant terrain in cyberspace for Defense Critical Assets and Task Critical Assets; Moulton (No. 300) that seeks to amend the Defense Resource Budgeting & Allocation Commission to include a diversity and inclusion statement for the commission membership; Napolitano (No. 301) that seeks to increase funding for the National Guard Youth Challenge Program by $35,281,000 million, matching the program's 2022 funding of $210 million in the Department of Defense Appropriations Bill, 2022; Napolitano (No. 302) that seeks to support the National Guard Youth Challenge Programs (NGYCP) by instructing the Department of Defense to issue non-state matched funding in limited circumstances of up to 10 percent of the funds appropriated for the NGYCP for fiscal year 2022; Neguse (No. 303) that seeks to expand travel and transportation allowances for family members to attend the funeral and memorial services of members; Neguse (No. 305) that seeks to allow state and local governments to utilize Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation (OLDCC) funds for maintaining and improving military installation resilience, and expands the definition of military installation to include State-owned military facilities; Neguse (No. 306) that seeks to expand the annual report submitted by the Department of Defense on vulnerabilities of the National Technology and Industrial Base to include the current and projected impacts of climate change and cyberattacks; Neguse (No. 307) that seeks to express the Sense of Congress that the Department of Defense should take the most recent IPCC report into consideration for decisions about military bases and installations, and should consider adding the recommendations of the report into the Unified Facilities Criteria; Neguse (No. 308) that seeks to require the Department of Defense to amend the Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) for military construction and planning to incorporate the latest consensus-based codes and standards for energy efficiency by September 1, 2022, and requires an annual report to Congress comparing the current UFC with the latest codes and standards; Neguse (No. 309) that seeks to establish a housing stipend for federal wildland firefighters, many of whom are veterans, hired at a location more than 50 miles from their primary residence with the allowance being determined by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture and be based on the cost of living in the area of deployment; Neguse (No. 310) that seeks to establish a mental health program for federal wildland firefighters, many of whom are veterans, including a mental health awareness campaign, peer-to-peer support network, expansion of the Critical Incident Stress Management Program, mental health leave, and ensuring trauma-informed mental health professionals are readily available to provide services; Neguse (No. 311) that seeks to encourage the Department of Defense to contract with women-owned, minority-owned and small disadvantaged businesses in qualified military construction apprenticeship programs; Newman (No. 312) that seeks to direct the Department of Defense to conduct a study on herbicide agent exposure, such as Agent Orange and Agent Purple in the Panama Canal Zone between January 1, 1958–December 31, 1999, or the day in which a member of armed services departed from official duty in the Panama Canal Zone; Newman (No. 313) that seeks to require the involvement of accredited service officers from military and veteran service organizations in the Transition Assistance Program; Newman (No. 314) that seeks to amend the Small Business Act to clarify that the HUBZone Price Evaluation Preference applies to certain contracts; Norman (No. 315) that seeks to direct the Department of Defense to submit a report to Congress showing they are in compliance with disclosure requirements for recipients of research and development funds as required by federal law; Norman (No. 316) that seeks to request a report from the armed services on substance abuse by servicemembers and their dependents with 180 days of enactment; Norton (No. 317) that seeks to correct a longstanding drafting error and clarify that D.C. National Guard members who are federal civilian employees are entitled to leave without loss in pay or time from their civilian employment during their mobilization; Ocasio-Cortez (No. 318) that seeks to prohibit funds from being used to provide weapons or military aid or military training to Saudi Arabia's Rapid Intervention Force (RIF), the unit responsible for the murder of U.S. journalist Jamal Khoshoggi.

Ocasio-Cortez (No. 319) that seeks to prohibit funds from being used to conduct aerial fumigation in Colombia unless certain actions are taken by the Colombian Government; Ocasio-Cortez (No. 320) that seeks to require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to submit to Congress a report on human rights in Colombia, including an assessment of the capabilities of the military and paramilitary forces of Colombia; a description of the human rights climate in Colombia; an assessment of the Colombian military and paramilitary forces' adherence to human rights; Ocasio-Cortez (No. 321) that seeks to require the Secretary of State to make a yearly determination as to whether Colombia's Mobile Anti- Disturbances Squadron committed gross violations of human rights, and prohibits funds and export licenses for certain items to that Squadron upon a positive determination; Omar (No. 322) that seeks to require reporting on recent security assistance programs to Mali, Guinea, and Chad; Omar (No. 323) that seeks to require annual reporting to the Foreign Affairs and Armed Services Committees on U.S. strategy in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Omar (No. 324) that seeks to require State and USAID to report on human trafficking and slavery in Libya, and develop a strategy for addressing root causes and holding perpetrators accountable; Pallone (No. 325) that seeks to require a report from the Secretary of Defense, in collaboration with the Secretary of State, addressing allegations that some units of foreign countries that have participated in security cooperation programs under section 333 of title 10, U.S.C. may have also committed gross violations of internationally recognized human rights before or while receiving U.S. security assistance. This report would also includes recommendations to improve human rights training and additional measures that can be adopted to prevent these types of violations; Panetta (No. 326) that seeks to authorize the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to conduct an annual survey of Federal employees to assess Executive agency performance, leadership, employee satisfaction, and organizational resilience; Panetta (No. 327) that seeks to require the Director of the Strategic Capabilities Office, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, provide a report and briefing on Project Pele mobile nuclear microreactors; Pence (No. 328) that seeks to extend by 2 years the sunset date for Sec. 1651 of the FY2019 NDAA (Public Law 115–232; 32 U.S.C. 501 note) Pilot Program on Regional Cybersecurity Training Center for the Army National Guard; Perry (No. 329) that seeks to make it the policy of the United States to reject any attempt by the People's Republic of China to mandate that US vessels provide them with information about US vessels (ship name, call sign, location, type of cargo) in areas that China illegally includes as part of its maritime claims; Pfluger (No. 330) that seeks to require DNI, DHS, and DOD to conduct a threat assessment of terrorist threats to the United States posed by the prisoners released by the Taliban from the Pul-e-Charkhi Prison and Parwan Detention Facility in Afghanistan; Pfluger (No. 331) that seeks to require DOD and State to complete a report on ANDSF aircraft left in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, or other foreign countries; Phillips (No. 332) that seeks to require the Secretary of the Army to identify and establish a plan to clean up contaminated sites where the Department has previously participated in clean-up efforts, but due to contaminants not discovered until after transfer or newly identified contaminants, additional clean-up may be required; Phillips (No. 333) that seeks to require a Secretary of Defense report on how the US is working with other countries in CENTCOM area of responsibility to improve Israel's coordination with other regional militaries and also requires the Secretary of State and USAID Administrator provide an analysis of the strategic initiatives taken to integrate the Abraham Accords into congressionally authorized and appropriated programs; Phillips (No. 334) that seeks to require the Secretary of State to deliver an annual report on U.S. policy towards South Sudan, including the most recent approved interagency strategy developed to address political, security, and humanitarian issues prevalent in the country since it gained independence from Sudan in July 2011; Phillips (No. 335) that seeks to require the US Coordinator for the Arctic Region to assess, develop, and budget for plans, policies, and actions related to strengthening US diplomatic presence with Arctic countries, enhancing resilience capacities of Arctic countries, and assessing risks regarding environmental change and increased civilian and military activities by Arctic countries; Phillips (No. 336) that seeks to require the Secretary of the Air Force report on its justification for the C–130 total aircraft inventory reduction, considering such recommendation is inconsistent with the 2018 and 2020 mobility capabilities requirements studies; Phillips (No. 337) that seeks to require DOD to submit a report on the effects of the Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification on small businesses; Phillips (No. 338) that seeks to require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State and USAID Administrator, to report on countries for which the Department has a presence and are suitable for stabilization operations support provided under Section 1210A of FY20 NDAA to inform ongoing interagency discussions on stabilization efforts; Phillips (No. 339) that seeks to expand the recusal time frame from one to two years for DoD

officers and employees when the financial interests of any organization they were involved in (including employee, officer, director, trustee, or general partner) as well as any former direct competitor or client organization are being considered; Porter (No. 340) that seeks to direct the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, to conduct a declassification review of documents related to U.S. weapons testing in the Marshall Islands during the Cold War; Porter (No. 341) that seeks to require the Secretary of Defense to brief and deliver to Congress a report regarding Government Accountability Office recommendations to Combat Trafficking in Persons by Department of Defense contractors; Porter (No. 342) that seeks to extend the sunset date and makes modifications to the reporting requirement in Sec. 1205(f) of the FY15 NDAA; Porter (No. 343) that seeks to direct the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, to submit a report to Congress on the risks posed to Department of Defense infrastructure and readiness posed by wildland fire; Porter (No. 344) that seeks to require a quarterly summary of Department of Defense reports delivered to Congress in the previous quarter; Porter (No. 345) that seeks to require an independent study of lessons learned during the war in Afghanistan for security cooperation; Porter (No. 346) that seeks to limit funding for travel by the Secretary of Defense pending delivery of certain congressionally mandated reports and briefing on compliance with statutory reporting requirements; Porter (No. 347) that seeks to require a Department of Defense Inspector General audit of NATO policies and processes for sexual assault and sexual harassment involving U.S. personnel; Posey (No. 348) that seeks to require the Secretary of Defense to provide priority for domestically sourced, fully traceable, bovine heparin approved by the Food and Drug Administration when available; Pressley (No. 349) that seeks to expresses the Sense of Congress that the President should make full use of his authority under the Defense Production Act to scale vaccine production and deployment globally, and protect Americans from the risk of emerging viral threats; Quigley (No. 350) that seeks to establish the foreign policy of the United States to work with state and non-state partners to shut down certain commercial wildlife markets, end the trade in terrestrial wildlife for human consumption, and build international coalitions to reduce the demand for wildlife as food, to prevent the emergence of future zoonotic pathogens; Quigley (No. 351) that seeks to expand the existing US Fish and Wildlife Service law enforcement attache program; Radewagen (No. 352) that seeks to transfer final decision-making power of protested HUBZone small business status of a small business concern from the Associate Administrator of the Office of Government Contracting & Business Development to the SBA Office of Hearings and Appeals; Reschenthaler (No. 353) that seeks to direct the National Academies to study the feasibility of providing enhanced research security services to further protect the United States research enterprise against foreign interference, theft, and espionage; Reschenthaler (No. 354) that seeks to state that no funds authorized under this Act may be made available for any purpose to EcoHealth Alliance, Inc; Reschenthaler (No. 355) that seeks to adds countries that are major producers of fentanyl and fentanyl-like substances to the Majors List and adds a new section on fentanyl to the annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report; Reschenthaler (No. 356) that seeks to develops and implements an investment and sustainment plan to ensure the sourcing of cannon tubes for the purpose of mitigating risk to the Army and the industrial base; Reschenthaler (No. 357) that seeks to include Purple Heart award recipients on the DOD military valor website who receive the award after the enactment of this Act; Reschenthaler (No. 358) that seeks to express a Sense of Congress that the additive manufacturing and machine learning initiative of the Army has the potential to accelerate the ability to deploy additive manufacturing capabilities in expeditionary settings and strengthen the United States defense industrial supply chain; Ross (No. 359) that seeks to require a report on the availability of menstrual hygiene products on military bases and accommodations related to menstrual hygiene available to members of the Armed Forces; Ross (No. 360) that seeks to require a report on potential TRICARE coverage of preconception and prenatal carrier screening tests for certain medical conditions; Ruiz (No. 361) that seeks to require GAO to conduct a study on the factors contributing to low numbers of Hispanic officers and enlisted members in leadership positions within the DOD and recommendations to increase Hispanic representation; Ruiz (No. 362) that seeks to require GAO to conduct a study on the factors contributing to low numbers of Hispanic students and in leadership positions within the military service academies and recommendations to increase Hispanic representation; Sablan (No. 363) that seeks to add the Northern Mariana Islands to the definition of ''state'' for the purposes of the Small Business Administration's microloan program; Salazar (No. 364) that seeks to encourage the Navy to explore and solicit more artificial reefing opportunities for retired Navy ships; and Salazar (No. 365) that seeks to raise sole source contracting thresholds for certain small business concerns (8(a), HUBZone, service-disabled

veteran-owned, and women-owned) from current levels to $10,000,000 for manufacturing contracts and $8,000,000 for other types; **Pages H4988–H5033**

Smith (WA) en bloc amendment No. 4 consisting of the following amendments printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125: San Nicholas (No. 366) that seeks to mandate the inclusion of Tribal and Territory officials in the ''National Strategy for Combating Terrorist and Other Illicit Financing'' and extends that report for an additional five years (or three reports); Sanchez (No. 367) that seeks to require a report from the Secretary of Defense to assess the capacity and efforts of NATO to counter misinformation and disinformation and offer recommendations be sent to HASC, HFAC, and US Members to NATO PA; Sanchez (No. 368) that seeks to authorize not more than $5,000,000 to the NATO Strategic Communications Center of Excellence to enhance capability, cooperation, and information sharing on strategic communications within NATO and requires briefings on the efforts of the Department of Defense to strengthen the role of the Center in fostering strategic communications and information operations within NATO; Sanchez (No. 369) that seeks to require a briefing and a report be delivered to Members on HASC, HFAC, and NATO PA's US delegation on how the Department of Defense is working with the NATO Strategic Communications Center of Excellence to improve NATO's ability to counter and mitigate disinformation, and offer recommendations to improve strategic communications within NATO; Sanchez (No. 370) that seeks to express the sense of Congress that the US should prioritize countering misinformation, increasing NATO's resources, building technological resilience, and supporting NATO and NATO PA; Sanchez (No. 371) that seeks to request a report from the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, to be sent within one year to Congress reporting on the obstacles veterans experience related to receiving benefits under Federal housing programs, including obstacles relating to women veterans, LGBTQ+ veterans face, and multi-generational family types, and obstacles relating to eligibility requirements (including local Area Median Income limits, chronicity and disability requirements, and required documentation); Sanchez (No. 372) that eeks to request a report from the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs in coordination with the Secretaries of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Labor submitted to Congress related to how often and what type of supportive services (such as career transition, mental health services, and services for elderly veterans) are being offered to and used by veterans, and requests additional data on any correlation between a lack of supportive services programs and the likelihood of veterans falling into housing insecurity; Sanchez (No. 373) that seeks to implement reporting requirements regarding private security contractor contracts to allow increased Congressional oversight of private security contractor DOD contracts; Schakowsky (No. 374) that seeks to require the Secretary of Defense to order the names of the 74 sailors who died in the USS Frank E. Evans disaster in 1969 be added to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall; Schiff (No. 375) that seeks to establish measures to protect the human rights of journalists. Expands the scope of required reports related to violations of the human rights of journalists, requires the President to impose certain property- and visa-blocking sanctions on persons responsible for gross violations of the human rights of journalists, and prohibits certain foreign assistance to a governmental entity of a country if an official acting under authority of the entity has committed a gross violation of human rights against a journalist; Schiff (No. 376) that seeks to includes parental bereavement as eligible paid leave for federal employees; Schneider (No. 377) that seeks to codify into law the existing, successful Boots to Business program that provides entrepreneurial training for servicemembers transitioning to civilian life; Schneider (No. 378) that seeks to require the creation of a U.S.-Israel Operations-Technology Working Group; Schneider (No. 379) that seeks to request a Department of Defense report on the obligation and expenditure of funds that were authorized to be appropriated for Overseas Contingency Operations for Fiscal Year 2010 and Fiscal Year 2019; Schrader (No. 380) that seeks to direct the U.S. Army Veterinary Services to conduct an updated study on the potential introduction of foreign animal diseases and current prevention protocol and strategies to protect the health of military working dogs; Schrader (No. 381) that seeks to establish a national One Health Framework to coordinate federal activities around zoonotic disease prevention, preparation, and response, driven by DoD, HHS, USDA, CDC, EPA, and other related agencies and departments; Schrier (No. 382) that seeks to direct DOD, in coordination with the White House, FEMA, and HHS, to report on the current status of COVID–19 rapid test procurement through the Defense Production Act as required by the American Rescue Plan; Schrier (No. 383) that seeks to direct GAO to report on the effectiveness of current health screenings administered to servicemembers separating from the military to identify the risk of social isolation and other health concerns; Schrier (No. 384) that seeks to require the

Secretary of Defense to implement a GAO recommendation to establish strategies for sharing information on outreach approaches to raise awareness of employment resources among military spouses; Schweikert (No. 385) that seeks to require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress regarding recommendations on cyber hygiene practices; Austin Scott (GA) (No. 386) that seeks to expand the ''Never Contract with the Enemy'' program and the applicability of the statutory authorities initially authorized under Sections 841, 842, and 843 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291); Austin Scott (GA) (No. 387) that seeks to add the services provided to Gold Star Families to the reporting requirements of the Quadrennial Quality of Life Review; Austin Scott (GA) (No. 388) that seeks to raise the caps on the funds made available by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to purchase items during any fiscal year from the Combatant Commander Initiative Fund; Scott (VA) (No. 389) that seeks to Supports the deployment of stormwater management infrastructure on and around military installations to enhance installation resilience and conserve stormwater-stressed ecosystems; David Scott (GA) (No. 390) that seeks to require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that all contractors and subcontractors for military construction (MilCon) projects have a plan to hire, retain, and increase African American and other nontraditional apprentice populations; Sherman (No. 391) that seeks to authorize the Secretary of Defense, upon request of the Government of Iraq and in consultation and coordination with the Government of Iraq, to provide support for vetted forces in Iraq operating in the Nineveh Plains to successfully facilitate the return of religious minorities; Sherrill (No. 392) that seeks to implement a pilot program to optimize services available for transitioning service members, and provide valuable data for future transition efforts; Slotkin (No. 393) that seeks to direct the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) to build on its existing work by codifying a National Cyber Exercise Program, in order to test U.S. response plans for major cyber incidents; Slotkin (No. 394) that seeks to require the Secretary of State, in coordination with other Departments and Agencies, to develop a strategy to safely process Afghans abroad with pending special immigrant visa applications and refugee referrals, and regular progress reports on the number of Afghan special immigrant visas and referrals, and their locations; Smith (WA) (No. 395) that seeks to honor the United States Armed Servicemembers who served in Afghanistan; Smith (NJ) (No. 396) that seeks to require the GAO to conduct a study of the possible experimentation of ticks, insects, or vector-borne agents by the DOD between 1950 and 1977 for use as a bioweapon; Soto (No. 397) that seeks to direct the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress within a year of implementing the plan developed in response to GAO recommendations on tracking, response, and training for civilian employees of the Department of Defense regarding sexual harassment and assault; Soto (No. 398) that seeks to add related technologies like advanced storage capacity to the renewable or clean energy resources that can be considered to further data center energy efficiency and resiliency; Soto (No. 399) that seeks to add ''distributed ledger technologies'' to the definition of ''digital talent'' when specifying the responsibilities of the digital talent recruiting officer and the technologies they are trying to identify future talent and closing any skills gaps; Soto (No. 400) that seeks to add ''blockchain and cryptographic technologies'' to the list of technologies that are included in the Department's support for industry participation in global standards organizations; Soto (No. 401) that seeks to add blockchain technologies in the consideration of technologies to use to assist in the technology pilot program transmission absent uniform services and overseas votes that builds on successful state-based initiatives for overseas servicemember voting; Soto (No. 402) that seeks to add blockchain technologies to the technologies considered to help improve and development the Department's digital health strategy in order to improve digital health care strategy & data organization; Soto (No. 403) that seeks to require military service academies and senior reserve officer's training corps to report on their plans to increase the number of minority cadets and midshipmen; Spanberger (No. 404) that seeks to recognize the service and sacrifice of Atomic Veterans by requiring the President to issue a proclamation every year calling on the people of the United States to observe Atomic Veterans Day; Spanberger (No. 405) that seeks to require a report on the national security implications of open radio access networks (Open RAN or O–RAN) technology, including descriptions of U.S. efforts to ensure we are leading in standards development and assessments of national security risks associated with certain dynamics in the O–RAN industry; Spanberger (No. 406) that seeks to strengthen interagency coordination and response to suspected attacks presenting as anomalous health incidents, sometimes referred to as ''Havana Syndrome,'' including by requiring the administration to designate senior officials at the National Security Council and at relevant agencies to manage and coordinate the response and report to Congress on these efforts; Speier (No. 407) that seeks to require

the Secretary of Defense to implement a GAO recommendation to update acquisition rules to require contractors to represent that their employees comply with DoD' post-employment lobbying restrictions; Speier (No. 408) that seeks to extend the ''cooling-off'' period for senior executive branch officials who leave government service from 1 year to 2 years before former officials may lobby their previous agency; Speier (No. 409) that seeks to require the Department of Defense to submit a report and brief Congress on its plan to implement the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military's recommendation to standardize and better integrate gender advisors and women, peace, and security principles across organizations within the Defense Department; Speier (No. 410) that seeks to add TRICARE coverage for preconception and prenatal carrier genetic screening tests; adds reporting requirement for utilization of the newly covered tests; Speier (No. 411) that seeks to remove barriers to and improves the processing of applications and evacuation of Afghan refugees, especially prominent Afghan women and individuals working in support of democracy and human rights including women's rights; Stauber (No. 412) that seeks to require the status of a company be updated in the System for Award Management when a final decision is made pursuant to such concern's small business or socio-economic (i.e. HUBZone, service-disabled veteran-owned, women-owned, 8(a)) status. Requires such companies notify contracting officers for which they have pending bids on contracts in which they lost such status; Stauber (No. 413) that seeks to allow the Secretary of the Navy to solicit contracts from non-homeport shipyards for maintenance work should the shipyards meet the Navy's requirements for ship repair work; Stefanik (No. 414) that seeks to establish a Subcommittee on the Economic and Security Implications of Quantum Information Science through the National Science and Technology Council; Stefanik (No. 415) that seeks to amend Sec. 1216 to clarify requirements related to quarterly briefings on the security environment in Afghanistan and U.S. military operations related to the security of, and threats emanating from, Afghanistan; Steil (No. 416) that seeks to require the Secretary of Defense in consultation with the Secretary of State to submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on the short- and long-term threats posed by Iranian-backed militias in Iraq to Iraq and to United States persons and interests; Steil (No. 417) that seeks to require the Secretary of the Treasury to submit a report to Congress on the status of United States and United Nations sanctions imposed with respect to the Taliban; Steil (No. 418) that seeks to require the Secretary of the Treasury to regularly report to Congress any sanctions waivers provided to allow transactions between financial institutions and a state sponsor of terrorism or a sanctioned person; Stewart (No. 419) that seeks to require a briefing, not later than March 1, 2022, to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives on current and future plans for the replacement of aging aerospace ground equipment; Takano (No. 420) that seeks to ensure DOD OIG considers sexual orientation in any future Department-wide Racial Disparity Reviews; Tenney (No. 421) that seeks to revise the report on Iran's military capabilities to include all instances of the supply, sale, or transfer of arms or related material, to or from Iran; Tenney (No. 422) that seeks to require a report on the United Nations arms embargo on Iran and its effectiveness in constraining Iran's ability to supply, sell, or transfer arms or related material while the arms embargo was in effect; Tenney (No. 423) that seeks to require a report on all IRGC-affiliated operatives serving in diplomatic and consular posts outside of Iran, and the ways in which the Departments of Defense and State are working with partner nations to inform them of the threat posed by IRGC-affiliated operatives; Tenney (No. 424) that seeks to establishes a China Watcher Program within the Department of State, in coordination with the Department of Defense, to monitor and combat the People's Republic of China's malign influence across military, economic, and political sectors in foreign countries, and will monitor the PRC's military trends abroad and counters its advancements in foreign nations that pose a threat to US interests and the rules-based order; Tenney (No. 425) that seeks to establishes a program for the Department of Air Force to develop a proof-of-concept quantum network testbed that may be accessed by prototype quantum computers; Tenney (No. 426) that seeks to require a report on the net worth of Syrian president Bashar al-Assad; Thompson (MS) (No. 427) that seeks to add a new title with measures related to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), comprised of House-passed legislative provisions to strengthen and improve DHS headquarters, research and development, cybersecurity, and transportation security, among other matters; Thompson (PA) (No. 428) that seeks to require the Secretary of the Navy to submit to Congress a report detailing the processing of Requests for Equitable Adjustment by the Department of the Navy, including progress in complying with the covered directive; Tiffany (No. 429) that seeks to enhance cooperation with Ukraine's titanium sector as an alternative to China and Russia for the US Defense industrial base; Titus (No. 430) that seeks to order a report by the State Department and USAID assessing the United States assistance to

Turkmenistan, including the impact on public health outcomes related to COVID–19 in Turkmenistan; Titus (No. 431) that seeks to require a report by the Secretary of State on the activities of the Grey Wolves organization undertaken against U.S. interests, allies, and international partners, including a review of the criteria met for designation as a foreign terrorist organization; Tlaib (No. 432) that seeks to add a requirement that individuals in charge of oversight of privatized military housing be evaluated on their performance addressing instances and concerns about housing discrimination; Tlaib (No. 433) that seeks to clarify that surveys on diversity, equity and inclusion and annual reports on sexual assaults and racial and ethnic demographics in the military justice system must address islamophobia; Tlaib (No. 434) that seeks to direct the Secretary of State to submit a plan to Congress for vetting foreign security assistance participants for participation in groups that have a violent ideology; Torres (CA) (No. 436) that seeks to add the text of the Central American Women and Children Protection Act of 2021, which directs the State Department to enter into bilateral multi-year agreements, known as ''Women and Children Protection Compacts,'' with the governments of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, specifically to strengthen the countries' criminal justice systems and civil protection courts, create safe communities and protect vulnerable families, ensure the safety of children in schools and promote early prevention and detection of gender-based violence and domestic abuse, and increase access to high quality health care; Torres (NY) (No. 437) that seeks to direct DHS to modernize its information and communications technology or services (ICT(S)) acquisitions process by requiring the Under Secretary for Management to issue Department-wide guidance to require DHS contractors to submit software bills of materials (SBOM) that identify the origins of each component of the software furnished to DHS; Torres (NY) (No. 438) that seeks to ensure that private sector, non-financial entities can participate in the Financial Crime Enforcement Network Exchange, and ensures that information use and confidentiality limitations apply to these entities; Torres (NY) (No. 439) that seeks to require the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to review and assess programs administered by the Agency to improve Federal network security; Trahan (No. 440) that seeks to require the National Space Council to submit a report that includes an assessment of the risks space debris orbiting the Earth imposes on night sky luminance, collision risk, radio interference, astronomical data loss by satellite streaks, and other potential factors relevant to space exploration, research, and national security; Trone (No. 441) that seeks to prioritize efforts of the Department of State to combat international trafficking in covered synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances; Turner (No. 442) that seeks to require the President to submit to Congress an assessment of China's compliance with Article VI of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty; Turner (No. 443) that seeks to require the Secretary of Defense to certify the extent to which Afghan Security Forces' equipment in Uzbekistan has been transferred to a foreign nation and not been transferred to Taliban or Afghanistan and to report on the disposition of said equipment and the circumstances which led to such disposition; Turner (No. 444) that seeks to authorize the Secretary of the Energy to release its reversionary interest in real property and a building formerly used by the National Nuclear Security Administration to the Community Improvement Corporation of Clark County, a non-profit entity created by the City of Springfield, Ohio; Turner (No. 445) that seeks to require the Secretary of Defense to report annually on anomalies related to the sensors used in international monitoring system of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization; Turner (No. 446) that seeks to amend Section 1301 for the purpose of including ''NATO specific infrastructure'' in a Secretary of Defense reporting requirement on the status of U.S. military investment in Europe including the European Deterrence Initiative; Turner (No. 447) that seeks to express a Sense of Congress in support of the Aegis Ashore sites in Poland and Romania and their importance to the defenses of Poland, Romania, the United States, and NATO members; Turner (No. 448) that seeks to make technical corrections related to Section 1608, National Security Council Briefing on Potential Harmful Interference to Global Positioning System; Valadao (No. 449) that seeks to require a report within 180 days of all US humanitarian and developmental assistance programs in Nagorno Karabakh, including an analysis of the effectiveness of such programs and any plans for future assistance; Van Duyne (No. 450) that seeks to require the Office of the Director of National Intelligence and the Central Intelligence Agency to jointly report to Congress on vulnerabilities in supply chains that are critical to U.S. national security, economic security, or public health; Vargas (No. 451) that seeks to expands certain authorities under the Defense Production Act of 1950 and directs the President and federal agencies to take specific actions to support the production of critical medical supplies during the COVID–19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) emergency, including with respect to private-sector coordination, needs assessments, and overall strategies; Velazquez (No. 452) that seeks to exempt certain thresholds from periodic

adjustments for inflation; Wagner (No. 454) that seeks to require the Secretary of State to develop a strategy for engagement with Southeast Asia and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); Walberg (No. 455) that seeks to require an evaluation of the capabilities of the Taliban post-withdrawal to monetize through the transfer of abandoned covered United States equipment, property, and classified material to adversaries of the United States; Walberg (No. 456) that seeks to promote United States leadership in standards-setting bodies that set standards for 5G networks and for future generations of wireless communications networks; encourages participation by companies and a wide variety of relevant stakeholders (not including any company or relevant stakeholder that the Assistant Secretary has determined to be not trusted) in such standards-setting bodies; Waltz (No. 457) that seeks to prohibit DoD assistance to the government of Afghanistan if such government includes any individual belonging to a designated foreign terrorist organization; Waltz (No. 458) that seeks to establish a research security training requirement for Federal research grant personnel; Waltz (No. 459) that seeks to prohibit malign talent recruitment program participants from receipt of research and development awards from Federal research agencies; Waters (No. 460) that seeks to include the Federal Officer Candidate and Training Schools in the collection of demographic information and improves a central source of military leader training in the service-wide diversity and inclusion efforts; Waters (No. 461) that seeks to require the collection of demographic information of students enrolled in the JROTC program and tasks that an assessment of JROTC program's diverse recruitment and retention efforts be conducted; Waters (No. 462) that seeks to state that it is the policy of the United States that it will not recognize the Burmese military junta as the official government of Burma for the purpose of the provision of assistance from the international financial institutions (IFIs); Wenstrup (No. 463) that seeks to exempt from the Separation Health and Physical Examination (SHPE) requirement certain members of the Reserve Component and National Guard who are not fully separating from the military, but rather returning from Active Duty status to reserve or guard status; Wild (No. 464) that seeks to require an annual report on and congressional notification of U.S. efforts to counter malign foreign influence in Africa; Wild (No. 465) that seeks to require a report on human rights abuses related to arms exported by the top five global arms exporters, which includes both China and Russia; Wild (No. 466) that seeks to increase funding by $1 million dollars for the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies for civilian harm mitigation and increases funding by $1 million dollars for the Institute of Security Governance for civilian harm mitigation to ensure robust and effective efforts to reduce civilian casualties and harm; Williams (GA) (No. 467) that seeks to task the Small Business Administration with maintaining a resource guide for small businesses operating as child care providers that includes guidance on topics such as operations, finances, and compliance with relevant laws; Williams (GA) (No. 468) that seeks to reestablish the National Equal Pay Enforcement Task Force, a federal interagency task force focused on improving compliance, public education, and enforcement of equal pay laws; Wilson (SC) (No. 469) that seeks to authorize the Secretary of Defense to make impact aid payments to local educational agencies who have higher concentrations of military children with severe disabilities; Wittman (No. 470) that seeks to require a report on current commercial satellite communication (COMSATCOM) initiatives, particularly new NGSO COMSATCOM technologies, the Navy has employed to increase SATCOM throughput to afloat platforms currently constrained by legacy capabilities; Young (No. 471) that seeks to require an Air Force strategy for the acquisition of combat rescue aircraft and equipment that aligns with the National Defense and Arctic strategies; Schneider (No. 472) that seeks to codify into law the existing, successful Boots to Business program that provides entrepreneurial training for servicemembers transitioning to civilian life; Smith (NJ) (No. 473) that seeks to direct the Army Corps of Engineers to provide each Army Corps district with clarifying and uniform guidance that conforms with USDOL's regulations and guidance with respect to proper implementation and enforcement of existing laws regarding worker classification by federal construction contractors and subcontractors; Lieu (No. 474) that seeks to authorize the Department of Veterans Affairs' (VA) to use any funds collected pursuant to easements, or other use-agreements at the West LA VA for the development of supportive housing and services on campus for homeless veterans; Slotkin (No. 475) that seeks to revise the language for the definition of plant based protein for clarity purposes; and Escobar (No. 476) that seeks to direct GAO to examine DOD and the military services' policies on servicemembers' tattoos; **Pages H5033–75**

Leger Fernandez amendment (No. 241 printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–125) that seeks to provide an apology to individuals and their families in NM, UT, ID, and other states who were exposed to radiation from nuclear testing; and **Pages H5075–76**

Torres (CA) amendment (No. 435 printed in part C of H. Res. 117–125) that seeks to reinstate standard Congressional Notification procedures for the export of certain items to foreign countries.

Pages H5076–78

H. Res. 667, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 3755), (H.R. 4350), and (H.R. 5305) was agreed to yesterday, September 21st.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Six yea-and-nay votes developed after the proceedings of today and appear on pages H4880–81, H4881, H4882, H4882–83, H4883–84, and H4884.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 9:03 p.m.

Committee Meetings

PUTTING KIDS FIRST: ADDRESSING COVID–19'S IMPACTS ON CHILDREN

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled "Putting Kids First: Addressing COVID–19's Impacts on Children". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

WORLDWIDE THREATS TO THE HOMELAND: 20 YEARS AFTER 9/11

Committee on Homeland Security: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Worldwide Threats to the Homeland: 20 Years After 9/11". Testimony was heard from Alejandro Mayorkas, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security; Christopher A. Wray, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation; and Christine Abizaid, Director, National Counterterrorism Center, Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

RECOGNIZING AND BUILDING ON THE SUCCESS OF PANDEMIC RELIEF PROGRAMS

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis held a hearing entitled "Recognizing and Building on the Success of Pandemic Relief Programs". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

VETERAN SUICIDE PREVENTION: INNOVATIVE RESEARCH AND EXPANDED PUBLIC HEALTH EFFORTS

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Veteran Suicide Prevention: Innovative Research and Expanded Public Health Efforts". Testimony was heard from Kameron Matthews, M.D., Assistant Under Secretary for Health—Clinical Services, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs; and public witnesses.

CREATING A WELCOMING VA AND BUILDING EQUITY FOR VETERANS THROUGH LEGISLATION

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled "Creating a Welcoming VA and Building Equity for Veterans through Legislation". Testimony was heard from Harvey Johnson, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Resolution Management, Diversity and Inclusion, Office of Resolution Management, Diversity and Inclusion, Department of Veterans Affairs; and public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

ELECTRIFYING AMERICA'S HOMES AND BUILDINGS

Joint Economic Committee: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the economic benefits of electrifying America's homes and buildings, after receiving testimony from Ari Matusiak, Rewiring America, San Diego, California; Leah Stokes, University of California, Santa Barbara; Donnel Baird, BlocPower, Brooklyn, New York; and Eli Dourado, Utah State University Center for Growth and Opportunity, Logan.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2021

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: business meeting to consider the nomination of Homer L. Wilkes, of Mississippi, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment, Time to be announced, Room to be announced.

Committee on Armed Services: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Gen. Jacqueline D. Van Ovost, USAF for reappointment to the grade of general and to be Commander, United States Transportation Command, Department of Defense, 9:30 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: to hold hearings to examine national cybersecurity strategy, focusing on protection of Federal and critical infrastructure systems, 10:15 a.m., SD–342/VTC.

Committee on the Judiciary: business meeting to consider S. 1787, to amend title 28 of the United States Code to prevent the transfer of actions arising under the antitrust laws in which a State is a complainant, S. 2502, to provide first-time, low-level, nonviolent simple possession offenders an opportunity to expunge that conviction after successful completion of court-imposed probation, and the nominations of Toby J. Heytens, of Virginia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit, Patricia Tolliver Giles, and Michael S. Nachmanoff, both to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District

of Virginia, Sarala Vidya Nagala, and Omar Antonio Williams, both to be a United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut, and Hampton Y. Dellinger, of North Carolina, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Erek L. Barron, to be United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, Nicholas W. Brown, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington, Matthew M. Graves, to be United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, Clifford D. Johnson, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Indiana, Zachary A. Myers, of Maryland, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, Rachael S. Rollins, to be United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, Trini E. Ross, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of New York, and Vanessa Waldref, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, all of the Department of Justice, 9 a.m., SH–216.

Special Committee on Aging: to hold hearings to examine fraud, scams, and COVID–19, focusing on how older Americans have been targeted during the pandemic, 9:30 a.m., SD–562.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Voluntary Carbon Markets in Agriculture and Forestry'', 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth and Zoom.

Committee on Financial Services, Subcommittee on National Security, International Development and Monetary Policy, hearing entitled ''Lending in a Crisis: Reviewing the Federal Reserve's Emergency Lending Powers during the Pandemic and Examining Proposals to Address Future Economic Crises'', 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on International Development, International Organizations, and Global Corporate Social Impact, hearing entitled ''Shifting the Power: Advancing Locally-led Development and Partner Diversification in U.S. Development Programs'', 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Subcommittee on Europe, Energy, the Environment, and Cyber; and Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and Global Counterterrorism, joint hearing entitled ''Transatlantic Cooperation on Countering Global Terrorism and Violent Extremism'', 2 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Subcommittee on Environment, hearing entitled ''Advancing Earth System Science and Stewardship at NOAA'', 10 a.m., Zoom.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Aviation, hearing entitled ''Disruption in the Skies: The Surge in Air Rage and its Effects on Workers, Airlines, and Airports'', 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Zoom.

Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Pathways to Success: How Practicing Civility, Collaboration, and Leadership Can Empower Members'', 9 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Zoom.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

9 a.m., Thursday, September 23

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Florence Y. Pan, of the District of Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, post-cloture, and vote on confirmation thereon at 10 a.m.

Following disposition of the nomination of Florence Y. Pan, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Sarah Bianchi, of Virginia, to be Deputy United States Trade Representative (Asia, Africa, Investment, Services, Textiles, and Industrial Competitiveness), with the rank of Ambassador.

Senate should expect a series of roll call votes throughout the day on motions to invoke cloture and on confirmation of nominations.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Thursday, September 23

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: Complete consideration of H.R. 4350—National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022.

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